THE HISTORY Of the REIGN of *Queen* ANNE,

Digeſted into

ANNALS.

Year the Tenth.

CONTAINING,

A full and Impartial Account of all Tranſactions, both at *Home* and *Abroad.*

Urgentibus Imperii Fatis, Nihil majus Fortuna præſtare poteſt quàm Hoſtium Diſcordia. Tacit.

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W. Musgrave.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO

The Right Honourable THOMAS,

Earl of *WHARTON*,

Viſcount *Winchendon*, &c.

My LORD,

THE Aſſerters of LIBERTY, are the ſincereſt *Lovers*, and the moſt Generous *Defenders* of *TRUTH*: And as Your *LORDSHIP* makes the moſt ſhining Figure among the *BEST PATRIOTS*, ſo a Writer who ventures *Faithfully* and *Impartially* to relate the Tranſactions of his own *Time* and *Country*, cannot but be Ambitious of your *LORDSHIPS*'s Patronage; At this Juncture eſpecially, when the Spirit of *Faction* has ſo far prevail'd with ſome Men, as to make them confound the Diſtinct Notions of *Good* and *Evil*, *Truth*, and *Falſhood*; *Right* and *Wrong*.

The

The unhappy distracted Times to which we are fallen, are very pathetically described and deplored, by a *Learned* and *Pious Divine*, as well as a *good English* Man, the Lord Bishop of St. *Asaph*, whose Words I shall make bold to transcibe. *I have liv'd*, says that Worthy Prelate, *to see the Illustrious Names, of the great* Deliverers *and* Defenders *of the* Protestant Religion, *and of the* Constitution *of the* English Government, *very rudely handled, and the great Benefits they did this Nation, treated slightly, and contemptuously. I have lived to see our Deliverance from* Arbitrary Power, *and* Popery, *traduced and vilified by some, who formerly thought it was their greatest Merit, and made it Part of their Boast and Glory, to have had a little Hand and Share in bringing it about: And others, who, without it, must have lived in Exile, Poverty, and Misery, meanly disclaiming it, and using ill the* Glorious Instrument *thereof. Who could expect such a Requital of such Merit? I have, I own it, an Ambition of exempting my self from the* Number *of* unthankful *People. And as I loved and honoured those Great Princes living, and lamented over them when dead, so I would gladly raise them up a Monument of Praise, as lasting as any Thing of mine can be; and I chuse to do it at this Time, when it is so unfashionable a Thing to speak honourably of them. A Year after the Queen's Accession to the Throne, I was able only to* promise *and* presage *the future* Glories *and* Successes *of this Reign, from the good Appearances of Things,*

and

and the happy Turn our Affairs began to take; and could not then count up the Victories and Triumphs that, for the Seven Years after, made it, in the Prophet's Language, a Name, and a Praiſe among all the People of the Earth. *Never did ſeven ſuch Years together paſs over the Head of any* Engliſh Monarch, *nor cover it with ſo much Honour. The Crown and Scepter ſeemed to be the* Queen's *leaſt Ornaments. Thoſe, other Princes wore in common with Her: And Her great perſonal Virtues were the ſame before, and ſince. But ſuch was the Fame of Her Adminiſtration of Affairs at Home; ſuch was the Reputation of Her Wiſdom and Felicity in chuſing Miniſters; and ſuch was then eſteemed their Faithfulneſs and Zeal, their Diligence and great Abilities in executing Her Commands: To ſuch a Height of Military Glory did Her Great* General *and Her* Armies *carry the* Britiſh *Name Abroad: Such was the Harmony and Concord betwixt Her and Her* Allies: *And ſuch was the Bleſſing of God upon all Her Counſels and Undertakings, that I am as ſure as Hiſtory can make me, no Prince of Ours was ever yet ſo proſperous and ſucceſsful, ſo loved, eſteemed and honoured, by their Subjects and their Friends, nor near ſo formidable to their Enemies. We were, as all the World imagined then, juſt entring on the Ways that promiſed to lead to ſuch a Peace, as would have anſwered all the Prayers of our Religious Queen, the Care and Vigilance of a moſt able Miniſtry, the Payments of a willing and obedient People, as well as the glorious Toils and Hazards of the Soldiery; when God,*

for

for our Sins, permitted the Spirit of Diſcord *to go forth, and, by troubling ſore the Camp, the City, and the Country, (and oh, that it had altogether ſpared the Places ſacred to his Worſhip!) to ſpoil, for a Time, this beautiful and pleaſing Proſpect; and give us, in its Stead, I know not what——— Our Enemies will tell the Reſt with Pleaſure.*

When things are come to ſuch a lamentable Paſs, as is here moſt emphatically expreſs'd: When the moſt venerable and moſt reſpectable Characters are beſpatter'd and vilify'd, not with Impunity only, but with Reward. When the Great *HEROE*, to whoſe Valour and Conduct, next under *GOD*, all the Triumphs and Glories of this Reign are juſtly to be aſcrib'd; when, I ſay, the Duke of *MARLBOROUGH* is not only flagitiouſly Libell'd by abandon'd Hirelings, but ungratefully attack'd, upon frivolous and falſe Suggeſtions, by thoſe very Men who originally owe their preſent Preferments to his former Favour: It can be no wonder that ſo Publick-Spirited a *PATRIOT* as Your *LORDSHIP*, ſhould be one of the Principal Marks of the Malice and Hatred of a Giddy Faction. Your *LORDSHIP* has done too much both towards rooting out *Popery* in *Ireland*, and ſecuring the *Conſtitution* and *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in *Great Britain*, ever to be forgiven by a *Cabal*, who dare ſo far to avow their Deſign of bringing in a *Popiſh Pretender*, and with him *Arbitrary Power*, as to teach their Agents to prepare the Way for it, by acquainting the

the World, *That he has embrac'd the Faith of the Church of* England. Nor is this altogether improbable: Tho' leſt he ſhould ſcruple to come on faſt enough, ſome of our Divines are, it ſeems, willing to meet him half-way, by making bold Advances towards a Reconciliation with *Rome*. But theſe Siniſter Deſigns can never be brought about, as long as ſuch *Patriots* as Your *LORDSHIP* indefatigably watch for the Safety of this Nation; of which the *Popiſh* and *Frenchify'd* Cabal are ſo ſenſible, that they were lately wonderfully elated upon the Report, which afflicted all good Men, That Your *LORDSHIP* was among he Dead. May Divine Providence preſerve many, many Years, ſo valuable a Life as Your *LORDSHIP*'s, for the effectual Diſappointment and Confuſion of the Secret and Open Enemies of our Excellent *Conſtitution* in *Church* and *State*, and of the *Chriſtian Toleration*, allow'd by Law, to our Proteſtant *Diſſenting Brethren*!

Permit Me, *My LORD*, to ſhelter under the Shadow of Your Great Name, the following Sheets, which contain a *Plain*, *diſintereſted*, and *Impartial* Narrative. A flouriſhing Nation brought on the Brink of *Ruin*, in order to *ſave* it; The Yearly Expences encreas'd, to reſtore *Credit* and *Oeconomy*; The Courſe of a *Glorious Succeſsful War*, diſtracted and ſtopt, in order to obtain a *Safe* and *Honourable Peace*; Powerful Allies treated with *Haughtineſs* and *Contempt*, to cement *Harmony* and *Union*; The *Prerogative ſtrain'd* and *debaſed*, by Turns, to preſerve the *Conſtitution*;

Sham-

Sham-Plots wantonly contriv'd to run down a *Ruin'd Party:* These and the like Tryals of Skill, Inſtances of which, may be found, with moderate Sagacity and Pains, either in Ancient or Modern Hiſtory, will furniſh the *New Refiners* both of *Language* and *Politicks*, with Materials, to exerciſe and improve the Talents of a *Royal Academy*, and raiſe Monuments of Praiſe and Glory to the *Grateful* and *Bountiful Protector* of *Learning*. As for Me, My *Lord*, who never could reach ſuch *Sublime Notions*, I content my ſelf with *relating Matters* of Fact; and aſpire to no greater Honour than that of Subſcribing my ſelf,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's

Moſt Humble,

AND

Moſt Faithful

Obedient Servant,

London, May 29th, 1712.

A. Boyer.

THE ANNALS OF *Queen* ANNE's *Reign.*

Year the Tenth.

The INTRODUCTION.

THE Tenth Year of Her Majesty's Auspicious Reign has produc'd such Variety of Strange and Memorable Events; and given such a *New Turn* to the Affairs and Measures of *Great Britain*, and, by a necessary Consequence, of all *Europe*, that it may not improperly be mark'd in History as a CRITICAL EPOCH of POLITICKS. The first Consideration of the Difficulties that obstruct the Discovery of the secret Springs which have occasion'd those new Motions; and the Danger that may attend the Touching upon nice, ambiguous Steps of Men in Power, went near to deter the Writer of these Papers from pursuing this Annual History: But upon second Thoughts, he resolv'd neither to refuse any Pains, nor to fear any Danger in the Prosecution of an Undertaking honestly design'd for the Information of the pre- A. C. 1710-11.

A. C. 1710-11.

sent Age and Posterity: Confidently hoping, that the Candor and perfect Disinterestedness with which he relates Truth, will bear him out, at least with the Impartial and Unprejudic'd; the rather because he shall not presume to dive into Mysteries yet unreveal'd, but only to record such Councils and Transactions for which he has undeniable Vouchers:

Pag. 34.

Seeming Reconciliation between the D. of Marlborough *and the new Ministry.*

It was observ'd in the last Year's *Annals*, that the Queen and Her new Ministers thought it advisеable to continue the Duke of *Marlborough* in the Command of the *British* Forces in *Flanders*; and that in order to make him easy, some Younger Generals under his Grace, were appointed to other Commands or Employments. From hence many Well-wishers to the Common Cause were enclin'd to hope, that either at Her Majesty's Desire, or from their mutual Interest, a Reconciliation was effected between his Grace and the new Ministers: But the Author of *Four Letters* published about that Time, in Vindication of the late Ministry, particularly of the Duke of *Marlborough*, as *to the Management of the* WAR, and *the Negotiations of* PEACE, and who was generally thought to be his Grace's Chaplain, and to have receiv'd Hints and Instructions from his Patron, plainly insinuated, towards the Close of the last of those Letters, that little more Harmony was to be expected between two Rivals in Power, than between a *Falling* and a *Rising Favourite*. 'Some 'Persons, *says that Writer*, would still pretend to put a good Face upon the Matter, and do not question from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s past Successes, that he will yet frighten our Enemies into an Honourable Peace. But I must beg their Pardon if I can't be of their Opinion; I am afraid he is not likely to do so much at this time, when the Enemy are encouraged to take Heart afresh; the Allies are full of Jealousies and Fears, and himself extreamly mortified. Things are not the same, any more than the Usage he meets with: When he is uneasy in his Thoughts, undermin'd in the Favour of his Sovereign; and vilely misrepresented to the People: When his 'Want

Dr. Hare *Residentiary of St.* Paul's.

Pag. 64. & seq. *Remarkable Passages in 4th Letter about the* Management of the *War, and* the Negotiations of *Peace.*

A. C. 1710 11.

'Want of Intereſt at Home, makes it impoſſible 'for the Allies to depend on the Hopes he gives 'them; when he is without Authority in his 'Army, where 'tis made criminal to eſpouſe his 'Intereſt; and to fly in his Face, is the ſureſt 'means to Advancement; when 'tis meritorious 'in his Officers to cabal againſt him, and the '*moſt Factious* will be thought the *moſt deſerving*: 'With what Heart can a Man in theſe Circum-'ſtances ſerve? Or what Succeſs can be expected 'from him, when he is to depend upon *profeſs'd* '*Enemies* for his Support? 'Tis little I think we 'can hope for, even from him hereafter, though 'that little be more than any Body elſe could do.

Upon theſe Conſiderations the Duke's Friends concluded, that, as was hinted before, his Grace reſolv'd to act the Part of a *true Hero* and *good Patriot* as well as of a *conſummate Politician*, that is, to ſacrifice his *Private Diſguſts* to the *Publick Good*, by concerting Meaſures with the *new Miniſtry*, if not with equal Confidence, at leaſt with the ſame hearty Zeal for the Common Cauſe, as he did with the late Lord Treaſurer; Wiſely conſidering, That his keeping his Command Abroad, was the moſt effectual Means to retrieve his ſinking Intereſt at Home. Theſe, if true, were indeed *Heroick* and *Politick* Motives: But his Grace's Enemies were not wanting to ſuggeſt, 'That his Pre-'dominant Paſſion, the Love of acquiring Wealth, 'kept him in his Command; and that he choſe 'rather to make a Surrender of what belong'd to 'his Dutcheſs, than to part with his own; out of 'Conſideration, that the Profits ariſing from the 'firſt were of ſmall Conſequence, if compared to 'the Advantages of the Command in *Flanders*.

See the laſt Year's Annals, p. 285.

Motives upon which the D. of Marlborough *retains the Command of the Army in* Flanders.

See the Conduct of the D. of Marlborough *during the preſent War*, p. 283.

Without dwelling any longer on Conjectures, we ſhall take Notice, That about the beginning of *February* the Queen of *Great Britain* was pleas'd to write a very obliging Letter to the States General, about the Duke of *Marlborough*, 'Whoſe 'Conduct Her Majeſty declared Herſelf to be en-'tirely ſatisfied with; and aſſur'd them, that ac-'cording to their Deſires, ſhe would order 'the Duke forthwith to go over to *Holland*.

The Queen writes to the States General in favour of the Duke of Marlborough

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Accordingly the 18th of that Month his Grace set out from St. *James*'s, with a positive Assurance, that the Payment of the Troops under his Command would be as effectually taken Care of by the New Administration, as it had been by the Old; embark'd at *Harwich* the next Day; and on the 4th of *March*, N. S. arriv'd at the *Hague*, to the great Satisfaction of the States General, and all the Ministers of the Allies. While all Things were preparing on both Sides for the opening the Campaign, many Consultations were held on several weighty Affairs, particularly in relation to the Neutrality of the Empire, which was in imminent Danger of being broke, by the King of *Sweden*'s refusing to come into the Measures already agreed on for that purpose; as appears by the following Declaration of his *Swedish* Majesty deliver'd on the 3d of *March* N. S. by his Minister at the *Hague*.

His Grace sets out for Holland, Feb. 18

He arrives at the Hague, March 4. N. S.

The King of Sweden's *Declaration against the Neutrality of the Empire.*

'WHEN his *Swedish* Majesty received the first Advice, that the most Serene Emperor of the *Romans*, the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the *United Netherlands*, in conjunction with several Princes of the Empire, had made an Agreement for the Preservation of the Peace of the Empire, his said Majesty did not doubt but that the only Scope of that Treaty was, that his Kingdoms and Provinces should be preserv'd and protected against the Violence and Insults of his Enemies, and the rather, because this was expected from the Amity of the Powers aforesaid, and might have been required from them by Virtue of the Alliances made between them for their mutual Defence. But having been inform'd since, that the most unjust Cause of his Enemies was equally protected and encouraged by the said Convention, and that his Kingdoms and Provinces were left open to the Insults of his Enemies, without any hopes of Succours of any Friend, his Majesty protested, and caus'd his Ministers to declare every where, That he could not consent to the Terms of that Treaty,

'Treaty, concluded againſt his Will, and hardly A. C.
'without Partiality. His ſaid Majeſty therefore 1710-11.
'proteſts again, declares and notifies to all and
'every one, that relying entirely on the Divine
'Aſſiſtance, and the Juſtice of his Cauſe, he re-
'ſerves to himſelf a free and entire Power, re-
'ſtrain'd by no manner of Conditions, to uſe ſuch
'Means and Forces as God has been pleaſed to
'give him, againſt his Enemies to employ them
'where-ever and whenever the Cuſtom and Rea-
'ſon of War ſhall require it. And if it ſhould hap-
'pen that any one rejecting his Friendſhip, goes
'about to retard and obſtruct his Deſigns to pur-
'ſue his declared Enemy with his juſt Arms, his
'Majeſty declares that, in that Caſe, he cannot
'but look upon ſuch Oppoſer as an Aggreſſor. In
'Witneſs whereof he has ſubſcribed theſe Preſents
'with his own Hand.

Sign'd,

Done near *Bender*,
November 30. 1710. *CHARLES.*

The Allies offer their Mediation to the Northern Powers.

Hereupon the High Allies thought fit to offer their Mediation to the Miniſters of *Muſcovy*, *Poland* and *Denmark* on one ſide, and to the Miniſter of the King of *Sweden* on the other; who all promis'd to inform their reſpective Maſters therewith. The following Letter from Count *Fleming*, Chief Miniſter of State to King *Auguſtus*, to the Baron *de Harſolte*, the *Dutch* Envoy at the *Poliſh* Court, who had written to him about that Mediation, ſhews the Sentiments and Diſpoſitions of of the King his Maſter, in relation to that Affair:

Count Fleming's Letter about K. Auguſtus's Sentiments in that reſpect, dated Dreſden March 19. 1711. N. S.

SIR,

'I Have given the King an exact Account of the
'Contents of the Letter which you did me the
'Honour to write to me the 14th Inſtant. His
'Majeſty continues in the ſame Diſpoſition to
'Peace, of which he has given Proofs. He would
'heartily contribute towards it, provided it was
'a reaſonable and ſolid Peace, and that it were
'made in Conjunction with his Allies. His Ma-

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'jesty so readily consented to the Act of Neutrality, to convince the Allies, how far it is from his Majesty's Design. to disturb them in their Successes. His Majesty has been pleas'd to give so many Proofs of his good Intentions that the Allies cannot in the least doubt, but he would willingly contribute to every thing that is agreeable to their Interests. But to facilitate this Negociation of Peace, his Majesty thinks it absolutely necessary, that the Affair of the Neutrality be forthwith brought to entire Perfection; and, That neither that Affair, nor any other Measures which it may be requisite to take against the Enterprizes of the Enemy, may be retarded by such kind of Proposals: That it would be necessary above all things to be well assur'd of the King of *Sweden*'s Intentions, and to induce him to make the first Overture of his Sentiments to the Emperor, and to the Maritime Powers, whose Mediation will always be acceptable to his Majesty. I am, *&c.*

The Queen of Great Britain and the States General order the march of the Quota's to maintain the Neutrality in the North.

After several Conferences held at the *Hague* in relation to the Assembling the Body of Troops design'd for the Preservation of the Neutrality of the North, it was at length resolv'd that Her *Britannick* Majesty and the States General should employ in that Service the eight *Palatine* Batallions in their Pay, and provide the other four, that would still be wanting to compleat their Quota's, where they might best be spar'd, without affecting the Common Cause. On the 22d of *March* N. S. the *Polish* Minister receiv'd an Express from the King their Masters, with Orders to press the March of those Troops; and having the next Day, had a Conference, with the Ministers of the Allies, it was resolv'd that by the 15th of the next Month, they should be at *Gronenburgh* on the *Oder*, the Place appointed for their General Rendez, vous. Some time before Sir *James Wishart* arrived at the *Hague* from *England*, to concert the Operations at Sea, with Commissioners appointed by the States General for that Purpose.

Sir James Wishart arrives at the Hague Feb. 25. N. S.

There

There was at this Juncture another Affair of no small Consequence agitating at the *Hague*: For when the High Allies expected to hear, that the King of *Prussia*'s Troops were on their March into the Field, the Sieurs *Grumkow* and *Hymmen*, that Prince's Ministers, declar'd, That unless their Master had full Satisfaction given him as to the Arrears due to his Forces, and the Succession of the late King *William*, as Prince of *Orange*, his Troops should not march out of their Winter-Quarters. The Allies were somewhat startled at this unexpected Declaration; but the Deputies of the States having had several Conferences with the *Prussian* Ministers, an Agreement was concluded, containing in Substance. 'That the Arrears 'due to his *Prussian* Majesty should be paid in 'four Months time: That notwithstanding the 'House of *Dieren* had been adjudged by Sentence 'of a Court of Judicature to the Prince of *Nas-* 'sau, the States consented that his *Prussian* Ma- 'jesty should continue to make use of it; and 'that the Council who had administred the Re- 'venue of the Succession of *Orange* since the Death 'of the late King, should be obliged speedily to 'give an Account of the same. As soon as the Deputies had made this Declaration, and promised that some other Articles insisted upon by the King of *Prussia*, should be regulated with all speed, the *Prussian* Ministers sent Orders to the Troops of their Master to hold themselves in a Readiness to march upon the first Orders of the States; and the King of *Prussia* having approved this Agreement, the said Troops began their March for the *Netherlands*.

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Unexpected Demands of the Prussian Ministers.

Satisfaction given to their Master.

The Duke of *Argyle* arrived at the *Hague* the 4th of *April* N. S. and having made a Visit to the Pensionary, and another to the Lord *Townshend*, continued his Journey for *Spain*. His Grace did not think fit to visit either the Duke of *Marlborough* or the President of the Assembly of the States, being very much in haste; but their High Mightinesses sent their Agent to compliment him, and wish him a good Journey and prosperous Success in his Command. About this time also

The D. of Argyle arrives at the Hague and proceeds on his Journey to Spain.

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the Lord *Raby*, who was appointed to succeed the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of *Great Britain* to the States General, being arrived at the *Hague* from *Berlin*, deliver'd his Credentials in the uſual Form; and the Preſident of the Aſſembly upon returning the Viſit his Excellency had given him, ſignified to him, That Her Majeſty's Choice of his Excellency to repreſent Her Royal Perſon, was highly acceptable to the States Not long after the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* ſet out from the *Hague* in order to embark for *England*, leaving behind him a general Regret, and the moſt ſolid Reputation that ever was gain'd by any *Britiſh* Miniſter with that Wiſe Republick.

The Ld Raby *appointed Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary at the* Hague *in the room of the Lord* Townſhend. *Arrives there* April 8. N. S.

The Lord Townſhend *returns to* England, *generally regretted and eſteemed.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* expected with great Impatience the Arrival of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who was ſome time detain'd at *Vienna* by the coming thither of a *Turkiſh Aga*, with a particular Commiſſion from the *Ottoman* Port, to remove any Jealouſy that might be entertain'd at the Imperial Court, from the Warlike Preparations the *Turks* were at this time making againſt *Muſcovy* and *Poland*. In the mean while his Grace was daily in Conference with the Deputies of the States, to concert the Operations of War; and it being thought of utmoſt Importance to be in the Field before the Enemy, it was reſolv'd to cauſe Detachments from all the Garriſons to canton along the *Scarpe*, and between that River and the Canal of *Douay*, whereby a great Body might in few Hours be form'd, and be in a readineſs to march, which was, with great Diligence put in Execution under the Direction of Lieutenant General *Cadogan*; and ſuch Care was taken to conceal the Numbers of theſe Detachments, that the Enemy could have no Account of it; the Parties they ſent out for Intelligence, not being able to paſs the ſaid River or Canal. At the ſame time vaſt Magazines were providing at *Tournay*, from whence Proviſions and other Neceſſaries were to be ſent up the *Scheld* and the *Scarpe* to *Douay*, for the Subſiſtance of the Troops, and the

Prince Eugene *detain'd ſome time at* Vienna *by the* Turkiſh Aga

The Duke of Marborough *and the Deputies of the States concert the Operations of the Campaign.*

The Confederate Troops canton.

the Operations of the Campaign; and on the other Hand the *French* Forces began about the middle of *April* to aſſemble near *Cambray* and *Arras*. The Mareſchal *de Villars* being expected at either of theſe Places the 25th of *April* N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out from the *Hague* the 23d of the ſame Month, and embark'd the ſame Day at *Streyn Sas* on Board a Yacht of the States, which conducted him to *Ghent*, where his Grace arriv'd the 25th, and the next Day reach'd *Tournay*, near which Place the Troops were encamp'd in ſeveral Bodies. His Grace having held a Council of War with the Deputies of the States and the Generals, it was reſolv'd, That thoſe ſeveral Bodies ſhould join and form the Army; which was done accordingly on the 30th, and the Army encamp'd with the Right on the *Marque*, and the Left on the *Scarpe*, the Town of *Orchies* being in the Center, where the Duke took his Quarters. Upon theſe Motions the *French* Troops drew likewiſe together, and encamped behind the *Senſet*, the Right to *Oiſy*, and the Left to *Mouchy le Procuſe*; having diverted the Courſe of the *Scarpe* at *Bioche*, whereby that River fell into the *Senſet*, and render'd their Camp almoſt unacceſſible on the Left and on the Front, beſides which their Flank was cover'd by the *Scheld*.

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The French begin to aſſemble.

The Duke of Marlborough ſets out from the Hague April 23. N. S.

The Confederate Army encamps at Orchies April 30. N. S.

And the French behind the Senſet.

His Grace thereupon broke up from *Orchies* on the firſt of *May* N. S. and his Army having paſs'd the *Scarpe*, partly at *Pont-a-Rache*, and at partly at *Marchienne*, encamp'd all along the Road from *Douay* to *Valenciennes*, the Left to *Sommain* and the Right to *Goulezin*, *Warde* being almoſt in the Center, where the Duke took his Quarters: But nothing material happen'd till the 9th of the ſame Month, when 3000 *French* detach'd from *Valenciennes* and *Conde*, attack'd at *Tuns* between St. *Amand* and *Mortagne*, a Convoy of forty five Boats laden with Hay and Oats for the Confederate Army, which ſet out from *Tournay* under a Guard of two Batallions commanded by Brigadier *Chambrier*. The Action was very hot: but notwithſtanding the Vigorous Reſiſtance of the Guard, the Enemy burnt twelve Boats. However

The Confederates march to Warde.

Several Boats laden with Hay and Oats deſtroyed by the French May 9.

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ever, the Garriſon of St. *Amand* coming to the Aſſiſtance of the Guard, the *French* retir'd, having had about 100 Men kill'd and wounded, and the Loſs on the ſide of the Allies being near the ſame. All the other Boats having eſcaped, the Damage the Confederates ſuſtain'd on this Occaſion was very inconſiderable.

Baron Hohendorf notifies the Death of the Emperor to the States General.

On the 26th of *April* the Baron *de Hohendorf*, Adjutant General to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, arrived at the *Hague* with the ſad News of the Emperor's Death, of which his Highneſs received an Account two Miles on this ſide *Nurembergh* in his way for the *Netherlands*: Whereupon Count *Zinzendorf* had the ſame Day a Conference with the Penſionary and the Lord *Raby*. The next Morning thoſe Miniſters were again in Conference with the Deputies of the States; and ſome time after the Deputies repair'd to the Aſſembly of the Miniſters of the High Allies, and communicated to'em the Reſolution taken by the States General in this unexpected Conjuncture, importing in ſubſtance: 'That it

Reſolutions taken by the States thereupon April 22. N. S.

'ſhould be repreſented by Letters to the Electors 'of the Empire, that the firſt and only effectual 'Means to be us'd for the Preſervation and Welfare 'of the Common Cauſe of the High Allies, was 'the Continuance and Improvement of a good Underſtanding, Truſt and Union between the High 'Allies and the Empire; that ſo each might 'contribute to carry on the War with Vigour 'and Succeſs, without making any Alteration in 'the Common Meaſures. That nothing could be 'more advantageous to all the Allies and to the 'Empire itſelf, than to proceed to the Election of 'a new Emperor as ſoon as poſſible, and to chuſe 'ſuch a Perſon as might be moſt fit and able to 'carry on the Common Cauſe, and to promote it 'with the ſame Force and Succeſs as the late 'Emperor did. That whereas the Imperial Dignity had for a long Courſe of Time been conferr'd on Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and 'no Male-Heir of that Houſe was at preſent left 'except the only Brother of his late Imperial 'Majeſty King *Charles* III, therefore their High 'Mightineſſes left it to the Conſideration of the 'Electors, whether any Perſon could be found

'who

'who could more vigorously maintain the Gene- A. C.
'ral Cause against the Common Enemy, or more 1711.
'effectually retrieve the Loss sustain'd by the im-
'mature Death of the late Emperor, than King
'*Charles*, if rais'd to that Dignity. That it was
'not however the Intention of their High Migh-
'tinesses to intermeddle in this Point in the
'Consultations of the Electors; but as they
'had a great Concern in the Welfare of the
'Common Cause, and were in Alliance with the
'Empire for carrying on the War, they could
'not but impart their Thoughts to them con-
'cerning this Matter: Friendly intreating them
'to give all possible Dispatch to the Election;
'that thereby the Affairs of the Empire might
'be administred to the best Advantage, and all
'Hopes and Opportunity cut off from the Enemy
'of Prejudicing the Common Cause by their In-
'trigues or otherwise, whilst the Empire was
'depriv'd of a Head: That Letters should like-
'wise be sent to the several Circles, chief Princes
'and States of the Empire, to exhort and intreat
'them to contribute, each as far as in them lay,
'to the Preservation of a good Understanding
'and Union in the Empire; and not only to per-
'sist in the Measures already taken, but also to
'do their utmost in pushing on the War. That
'Orders should be sent to Monsieur *Mortagne*
'their High Mightinesses Resident at *Ratisbon*, to
'recommend to the Ministers and Deputies of the
'Princes and States of the Empire at the Dyet
'there, the maintaining of Union, the carrying
'on the War, and the putting into a good Con-
'dition the Army on the *Upper Rhine*. That these
'Sentiments of their High Mightinesses should be
'communicated to Her Majesty the Queen of
'*Great Britain*, his Majesty the King of *Portu-*
'*gal*, and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*,
'namely, That the only means of securing the
'Common Cause from all Prejudice, by this un-
'happy Accident, was for the High Allies to hold
'fast together, and with Union and Constancy
'stick to the Measures already taken; each, ac-
'cording to their best Ability, contributing to

'the

A. C. 1711. 'the carryng on the War, and promoting the 'Common Cauſe; and that their High Mightineſſes would on their Part be firm therein; 'deſiring that their Majeſties and his Royal 'Highneſs would do the ſame. That Letters 'ſhould likewiſe be written to his Majeſty King *Charles* III. of *Spain*, to exhort his Majeſty to 'exert his Wiſdom and Fortitude, and to take 'ſuch Meaſures as might be moſt proper and ne'ceſſary for maintaining the Cauſe in *Spain*: 'That all theſe Letters ſhould be ſent to the Mi'niſters of the States reſiding at the ſeveral Courts, 'to deliver the ſame reſpectively, and to ſecond 'the Tenour thereof the beſt they could. Laſtly, 'That Orders ſhould be ſent to Vice-Admiral *Pie'terſon* Commander in chief of their High Mighttineſſes Ships of War in the *Mideterranean*, to 'conſult with his Majeſty King *Charles*, and with 'the chief Commanders of the Ships of War of her 'Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, what might 'beſt be done by their Naval Force for the Good 'of the Common Cauſe; and to aſſiſt in executing 'whatever upon ſuch Conſultation ſhould be judg'ed beſt. And that an Extract of this Reſolution 'of their High Mightineſſes ſhould be ſent to 'Monſieur *Hamel Bruyninx*, Envoy Extraordi'nary of the States at the Court of *Vienna*, for 'his Inſtruction, that he might govern himſelf 'accordingly.

Mr. Van Velderen's Speech to the Miniſters of the Allies.

Monſieur *Van Welderen*, Deputy of the Province of *Gelderland*, who, with the other Deputies for Foreign Affairs, communicated theſe Reſolutions to the Miniſters of the Allies, ſpoke to this Effect: 'That notwithſtanding all the Allies 'could not but be concern'd in the higheſt De'gree at the Death of the Emperor, and that 'the Common Cauſe ſuffer'd a great Loſs thereby, 'eſpecially in the preſent Conjuncture, their 'High Mightineſſes hop'd and perſwaded them'ſelves, that none would be dejected and diſcou'raged; and that as they were firmly reſolv'd to 'carry on the War on their part with all poſſible 'Vigour, ſo they hop'd all the Allies would do 'the ſame: That they were reſolved to unite

'them-

'themſelves more ſtrictly than ever with the Moſt Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*; and that as it was neceſſary to proceed with all ſpeed to the Election of a new Emperor, they would immediately write to all the Electors to deſire them to proceed thereunto with all Diſpatch, and give their Voice for King *Charles* III: That they would deſire all the other Princes of the Empire to favour and accelerate his Election with all their Intereſt: That they had already ſent Orders to their Admirals in the *Mediterranean* to obey the Orders of his Catholick Majeſty, and tranſport him wherever he pleaſed: That on the other hand, it was highly requiſite, that all Care ſhould be taken to prevent any Irruption into *Germany* on the part of the *French* on the *Rhine*, and preſerve the Neutrality on the ſide of the North: In ſhort, that this being a Common Cauſe, their High Mightineſſes hop'd that the War would be carried on in all Parts with as much Vigour and Unanimity as before, in order to convince the Common Enemy, that nothing was capable to ſhake the Union and Firmneſs of the Allies; concluding, that after the Aſſurances the Lord *Raby* had given them, they did not queſtion but Her Majeſty of *Great Britain* would concur in the like Meaſures with Her uſual Zeal and Generoſity, and that her Example would be follow'd by the Allies. When Monſieur *de Welderen* had done ſpeaking, Count *Zinzendorf* ſpoke on the ſame Subject, and aſſured the Miniſters of the Allies, that the Houſe of *Auſtria* would continue firm in the Alliances with them, and proſecute the War againſt the Common Enemy with more Vigour than ever. The Miniſters of the Allies diſpatch'd the ſame Evening Expreſſes to their reſpective Courts; and their High Mightineſſes wrote the following Letter to King *Charles* III.

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April 27. N. S.

SIR,

'TIS with extream Grief that we have been informed of the Death of his Imperial Majeſty, and We would not defer one Moment to let your

The States Letter to K. Charles III.

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‘ your Majeſty know how much we are ſenſible of
‘ the great Loſs you ſuſtain by the Death of a
‘ Dear Brother, who was the chief and main Sup-
‘ port of the Alliance. So diſmal and unexpect-
‘ ed an Accident cannot but cauſe ſome Alte-
‘ ration in the Minds of People, but we hope it
‘ will occaſion no Change in, or Prejudice to the
‘ Publick Affairs, and that the Prudence of the
‘ High Allies will hinder the Enemy from reap-
‘ ing any Advantage thereby. We believe that
‘ the beſt they can do in this Juncture is to conti-
‘ nue ſtrictly united, and proſecute the War with
‘ Firmneſs, without any Alterations in the Mea-
‘ ſures that have been concerted; and in particu-
‘ lar in thoſe relating to the Affairs of *Spain*. Theſe
‘ being our Sentiments, we aſſure your Majeſty,
‘ That we will continue to contribute our utmoſt
‘ Efforts for promoting and ſupporting the Com-
‘ mon Cauſe, and your Intereſts in particular,
‘ not doubting but your Majeſty, according to
‘ your great Wiſdom and Zeal for the Publick
‘ Good, will alſo do on your Part all that will
‘ be in your Power, as well for preſerving and
‘ augmenting the good Correſpondence and Uni-
‘ on between the Allies, as for promoting the
‘ Common Cauſe, and in particular for ſupport-
‘ ing the Affairs in *Spain*, for which we believe
‘ the Efforts ought not to be in the leaſt leſſened,
‘ deſiring your Majeſty to take as much care
‘ thereof as poſſible. We have order'd, and do
‘ now order again, our Vice Admiral *Pieterſon*,
‘ who is at preſent in the *Mediterranean*, to con-
‘ cert with your Majeſty and the Commander
‘ of the Fleet of Her Majeſty of *Great Britain*,
‘ the Meaſures that ſhall be found neceſſary
‘ in the preſent Conjuncture, and do whate-
‘ ver ſhall be in common concert thought more
‘ uſeful. Mean time, as the Imperial Throne
‘ is vacant, we have written to the Princes,
‘ Electors of the Empire, to repreſent, That it
‘ cannot be more worthily fill'd than by your Ma-
‘ jeſty, whoſe Intereſt we have recommended to
‘ them in the Election, which is to be made ac-
‘ cording

'cording to the Conſtitution of the Empire. A. C. 1711.
'We hope that this Evidence of our ſtrict Adherence to your Majeſty, and our Zeal for your 'Service, will not be diſagreeable to you, and 'and that when occaſion ſhall offer, your Ma'jeſty will alſo have ſome regard for the Intereſt 'of our Republick, and be perſwaded that we 'ſhall earneſtly look for Opportunities to ſhew 'more and more to your Majeſty, the great E'ſteem we put on your Friendſhip and Affection. 'As to the reſt, we pray God to preſerve your 'Majeſty in good Health, and grant you what'ever you wiſh. We are, *&c.*

The Queen of Great Britain concurs in all the Meaſures taken by the States General. Pag. 363.

The Queen of *Great Britain* having readily concurr'd in all the Meaſures taken by the States General on that occaſion, as was related in the laſt Year's Annals, ſuch a joint Recommendation of Her Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes could not but have its due Weight with the Electors; who being ſenſible of their own Intereſts, and upon the ſame Motives, I mean the Good of the Common Cauſe, without any Heſitation, reſolv'd and declar'd, That they were ready to give their Votes for King *Charles*, and proceed to his Election with as much ſpeed as was conſiſtent with the Laws and Conſtitution of the Empire. Moreover, the Electors *Palatine* and of *Saxony*, as Vicars during the *Interregnum*, declar'd, That they would forward the Election with all their Intereſt, without any Regard to the Authority and Advantages they enjoy'd during the Vacancy of the Imperial Throne.

Upon their Recommendation the Electors declare for K. Charles.

Pr. Eugene arrives at the Hague.

Theſe good Diſpoſitions were in a great Meaſure owing to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who having viſited ſeveral Poſts on the *Rhine*, and taken the *Palatine* Court in his way, arrived at the *Hague* the 5th of *May*, and after ſeveral Conferences with the Penſionary, the Deputies of the States and the Miniſters of the Allies, ſet out from thence the 9th, din'd the ſame Day at *Rotterdam*, embark'd there in a Yacht that brought him to *Ghent* the 11th, on the 12th reach'd *Tournay*, and on the 15th met the Duke of *Marlborough* at

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at *Pont-a-Marque*. Here they found a Dinner provided for them by the Prince of *Holstein Beck*, Governor of *Lisle*, and after some Hours Conference, his Grace return'd to the Camp at *Warde*, and Prince *Eugene* not having his Equipage in the Field, went back to *Tournay*, and did not join the Army till the 23d of the same Month; when having din'd with the Duke of *Marlborough*, together with the Generals, who came to celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of *Ramelies*, his Highness went in the Evening to his Quarters at the Abbey of *Anchin*. Some time before Lieutenant General *Kanitz*, who commanded the *Saxon* Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, acquainted the Duke of *Marlborough*, that he had receiv'd Orders to march home with his Troops; but his Grace told him, He could not give his Consent to it before he knew the Pleasure of Her Majesty and the States General; and a few Days after his Grace receiv'd an Account from the King of *Poland*'s Minister at the *Hague*, that his Master did not insist upon the recalling his Troops that Campaign.

He has a Conference with the Duke of Marlborough May 15. N.S. And comes to the Army, May 23. N.S.

The King of Poland threatens to recal his Troops from the Netherlands, but consents to their staying there this Campaign.

On the 25th of *May* at Night, a Detachment of near 5000 Men of the Garrison of *Ypres* march'd out under the Count *de Villars* a Lieuteant General, Brother to the Mareschal of that Name; and coming to *Harlebeck* about five the next Morning attack'd a small Fort there, in which the Allies had only 40 Men commanded by Lieutenant *Dunbar* of *Murray*'s Regiment, who defended themselves with great Gallantry, and repulsed thrice the Enemy; But of them being kill'd, and the Lieutenant and Thirty two of his Men being wounded, they were obliged to surrender. The Enemy afterwads set Fire to the upper part of the Wood-work of the Sluices, notwithstanding its being contrary to an Article in the Treaty of Contributions, by which these Sluyces, as well as those on the *Lys*, and the Rivers in that Country ought to be secured: But the Damage was inconsiderable, and soon after repair'd. The Prince of *Holstein Beck* and Monsieur *de Goslinga*, one of the Field-Deputies of the States, upon

The French attack and carry a Fort at Harlebeck May 26. N.S.

And destroy part of the Sluyces there.

upon the firſt Notice of the Enemy's Motions, march'd out with the Garriſon of *Liſle*, follow'd by a Detachment of Horſe, to endeavour to cut off the Enemy's Retreat; but they retir'd in ſo great a Precipitation, that it was impoſſible for him to come up with them. On the 27th of the ſame Month, the Confederate Army made a General Forage along the *Senſet* and the *Scheld*, within half Cannon-ſhot of *Bouchain*, with a Guard of 3000 Foot, 2000 Horſe, and ſix Pieces of Cannon, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; and met with no other Diſturbance, than from the Cannon of *Bouchain*, which made a continual Fire upon them, but did no manner of Damage. On the contrary, the Enemy having poſted a Captain with fifty Men in a ſmall Redoubt at *Aubigny*, on this ſide the *Senſet*, an Officer of the Confederate Troops, who was order'd with an hundred Men to ſecure that Paſſage during the Forage, attack'd them, and beat them out, having kill'd twelve of them and wounded about thirty. Two Days after the Duke of *Marlborough* began the Review of the Troops with that of the Horſe of the Firſt Line of the Right Wing of the Army under his Command, conſiſting of thoſe of *Great Britain* and *Hannover*, which appear'd in very good order and compleat; as did alſo the Cavalry in the Pay of the States General, which compos'd the Left Wing of that Army, and which his Grace review'd on the 2d of *June* N. S. The 4th the Army made a General Forage between *Bouchain* and *Valenciennes*, without the leaſt Oppoſition, either from the Enemy's Army, or Garriſons; and the next Day his Grace review'd the *Pruſſian* Horſe and Foot; as he did the 8th the Infantry of the *Britiſh* and *Hannover* Troops. On the 14th at Break of Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd with the Army under his Command, in ſix Columns from the Camp at *Warde*, and having paſs'd the Canal of *Arleux* and the *Scarpe* near *Vitry*, in the Preſence of the Enemy, came and encamp'd on the Plains of *Lens*, with the Right at *Lewen*, and the Left at *Henin-Lietard*. The Hereditary

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The Allies make a general Forage, and beat the Enemy from a Redoubt May 27. N. S.

May 29. N. S.

The Duke of Marlbrough *reviews the Troops under his Command.*

His Grace marches his Army from Warde *to* Lens June 14. N. S.

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Prince of *Heſſe* was commanded with thirty Squadrons, which were poſted between *Arleux* and *Bioche*, to obſerve the Enemy's Motions, and cover the March of the Confederate Army, for which the Diſpoſition was made in ſo good a manner, that the *French* did not think fit to attempt any Thing.

The Court of *France* earneſtly endeavouring to find out ſome means to create a Diſturbance in the Empire during the preſent Conjuncture; and giving out that the Elector of *Bavaria* was to be put at the Head of a ſtrong Army, in order to paſs the *Rhine*, and invade *Germany*; and having for that purpoſe, made a Detachment from their Army in *Flanders*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, according to the Inſtructions he receiv'd from *Vienna*, was obliged to detach likewiſe for the *Upper Rhine*, the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops, conſiſting of fifty Squadrons and twelve Batallions, who began their march from the Camp at *Warde* the 14th of *June*, and encamp'd that Night at *Orchies*. His Highneſs went himſelf that Day to *Tournay*, deſigning two or three Days after to repair to the *Hague*, to concert further Meaſures with the States General, and from thence to repair to the *Upper Rhine*, to take upon him the Command of the Imperial Army on that ſide. The Troops of *Denmark*, *Saxony* and *Heſſe*, which compos'd part of the Prince of *Savoy*'s Army, return'd at the ſame time to their former Poſt in that under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*; upon whoſe Motion from *Warde* towards *Lens*, the Enemy likewiſe broke up from their Camp behind the *Senſet*, and poſted themſelves behind the *Scarpe* with their Right at *Monchy le Preux*, their Left at the Rivulet of *Ury*, and the Town of *Arras* before their Center. Nothing remarkable paſs'd between the two Armies till the 19th of *June* N. S. when about one in the Morning, a Detachment of the Enemy's Grenadiers, ſuſtain'd by four hundred *Huſſars*, attempted to ſurprize a Poſt the Allies had taken at the Convert of *Vimy*, to cover their Grand Guards on the Hills of *Arras*; but Collonel *Chomley* of the *Britiſh*

The Imperial *and* Palatine *Troops are detached towards the* Rhine.

Prince Eugene *goes to* Tournay *and then to the* Hague.

The French *poſt themſelves behind the* Scarpe *and* Arras.

British Guards with three hundred Men under his Command, gave them so warm a Reception, that though they advanc'd with a great shew of Bravery and Resolution, they retir'd upon his first Fire, leaving a Captain of Grenadiers and several other Men killed on the spot; and only one Man being wounded on the Collonel's side. A. C. 1711.

The French *repulsed at* Vimy *by Coll.* Chomley. June 19. N.S.

On the 22d a Major belonging to the Army of the Allies, with a hundred Dragoons, and as many *Hussars*, advanc'd to the Banks of the *Scarpe* over against the Enemy's Camp, where they had laid some Bridges for the Passage of their Patroles, and having left the greatest part of his Detachment at some distance from the River, made towards the Enemy to shew himself with the rest; upon which the *French* taking the Allarm, sent out three hundred of their *Hussars* to pursue him. The Major retreated towards the Place where he had left his main Body, and then charg'd the Enemy with such Fury, that he kill'd forty of them, took two Captains, a Cornet and seventeen others Prisoners, and had not the Night came on and favour'd the rest, it was believ'd few would have escap'd. That Day and the next, the Duke of *Marlborough* entertain'd the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* with a sight of the Confederate Troops in order of Battle; and his Highness express'd a great Satisfaction at the fine Appearance of so gallant an Army. The Prince of *Savoy* had given orders to the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops detach'd from his Army to halt near *Brussels*, till it was certainly known whether the Mareschal *de Villars* would in good Earnest send a Detachment to the *French* Army in *Alsace*; but upon certain Advice that the said Detachment had pass'd the *Maese* the 23d of *June* at *Givet*, Orders were sent to those *German* Troops to continue their March.

June 23. N.S. *The Duke of* Mecklenburg *entertained with a sight of the Confederate Army.*

The German *Troops who halted near* Brussels *continue their March.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* having view'd the Lines made three Years before by the Enemy, to cover the Country on this side the *Upper Deule*, and finding them to be of no use to the Allies order'd them to be levell'd; And notwithstanding the Enemy's Superiority, when

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so many Troops were taken from the Confederate Army, his Grace resolv'd to attempt something considerable, whereby he might silence even the most unjust and unfair of his Enemies, who maliciously suggested, *He could do nothing when Prince* Eugene *was not with him.* The Enemy having, since the March of his Grace's Army from the Neighbourhood of *Douay* to *Lens* repair'd their Dykes near *Arleux*, to prevent the Water of the *Senset* falling into the *Scarpe*, whereby the Mills of *Douay* were render'd useless; and fortified the Castle of *Chanterin*, making a Redoubt at the Mill of *Arleux* to cover it, a Disposition was made for attacking those Posts, and cutting those Dykes. This was put in Execution the 6th of *July* in the Morning by seven hundred Men of the Garrison of *Douay* with four Pieces of Cannon, and the Piquet of the whole Army, who were ordered to sustain them, and took Post the Night before against *Sailly* and *l' Ecluse*, on the other side of the *Scarpe*, to prevent the Enemy from passing at either of those Villages, or at *Bioche* to relieve their Men. The Confederates advanc'd to attack those Posts with great Resolution; and notwithstanding the Fire of the Enemy pass'd the Ditch, which was very deep and broad, upon which the Enemy flung down their Arms, and were made Prisoners of War, to the number of ninety Men, with a Captain of Grenadiers and three Subalterns in the Castle, and twenty five Men with a Subaltern in the Redoubt of the Mill. As these Posts were but a League from the Right of the Enemy's Camp, and five from the neareſt Part of the Confederate, a Disposition was made for the March of the whole Army, in case the *French* had offer'd to oppose the Allies: But though all their Right was in motion, and came down as far as the Village of *Sailly*, there they remain'd, without giving the Allies the least Disturbance, and when the Posts were taken retir'd to their Camp.

N. B. *The Confederate Army consisted only of* 120 *Batallions &* 223 *Squadrons. Whereas the* French *had* 245 *Squad. and* 158 *Batt. before they made Detachments for* Germany, *which did not amount to the overplus.*

Malicious Suggestions of the Duke of Marlborough's *Enemies.*

The Confederates drive the French *from* Arleux, July 26. N. S.

The maintaining of the Post of *Arleux* being judg'd of great Importance, Monsieur *des Rocques*, Principal Ingineer, was order'd with six hundred Men

Men to put it into a better Posture of Defence, and ten Batallions and twelve Squadrons under the Command of the Baron *de Hompesch*, were posted between *Arleux* and *Douay* to sustain them, till the Works were finish'd. On the 12th of the same Month thirty *French* Squadrons pass'd the *Schelde* at *Bouchain* about One in the Morning, with a Design to surprize those Troops; and by favour of the dark Night went by their Out-Guards without being perceiv'd, and sent eight hundred Dragoons and two hundred *Hussars*, which fell in with four Squadrons of the Allies, posted on the Right, and put them into great Disorder; but while some of the Enemy's Men amused themselves with Plundering, the other Squadrons drawing up behind their Tents, repulsed them with Vigour. The Batallions of Collonel *Selwin* and Collonel *St. Maurice* advancing at the same time to charge the *French*, they retir'd with great Precipitation, being pursued by General *Hompesch* with his Cavalry, which by that time were got on Horseback, as far as the Village of *Fierin*, where the rest of their Troops were drawn up to favour their Retreat. The Baron *de Hompesch* had about eighty Men killed and as many wounded, with Major *Robinson* of Lieutenant General *Palmes*'s Regiment, and a Cornet of *Westerlo*'s taken Prisoner, who were sent back the next Day upon their Parole; and the Enemy left sixty dead on the spot, among whom were eight or nine Officers, and had a great many wounded. One of their Collonel of Dragoons died of his Wounds as they were carrying him off, and Major General *Selwin* was dangerously wounded on the Part of the Allies.

A. C. 1711.

A Detachment of the Confederate Troops surprised at Fierin near Arleux, July 12. N.S.

July 13. N.S.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having visited the Works of *Arleux* on the 13th, found them in great forwardness; and to prevent any further Attempt from the Enemy, chang'd the Situation of the Camp that cover'd the Workmen, and caused it to be reinforced by three Batallions from *Douay*. On the the 15th Lieutenant General *Cadogan* went to view a new Camp at *Cote* and *Lilliers*, between *Aire* and *Bethune*, in order to consume the Forage

A, C. 1711.

on that ſide. The 18th, ſix Batallions and five hundred Horſe were ſent from the Army to reinforce the Garriſon of *Douay*; and the 19th the Troops encamp'd near that Place to cover the Workmen at *Arleux* return'd to the Camp, the Works there being finiſh'd and a Garriſon of ſix hundred Men left in the Place under the Command of Collonel *Savery*. However, 'tis obſervable, that the Duke of *Marlborough* foreſeeing that it would be very difficult, if not impoſſible, to maintain a Poſt ſo ſlightly fortified, at ſo great a diſtance from the Army, his Grace would have quitted it, but was over-ruled by the States Deputies and Governor of *Douay*, if we may give Credit to one of his Grace's Aids de-Camp. The 20th of *July* N. S. the Confederate Army march'd in eight Columns of Troops and four of Baggage from *Lens* and *Henin Lietard* to *Gonay*, encamping with the Right near *Brouay* and the Left at *Maſengarbe*; from whence they continued their March the next Day towards the Source of the *Lys* beyond the *Clarence*; and pitch'd their Camp at *Cote* and *L'lliers*, the Duke of *Marlborough* taking his Quarters at the firſt of theſe Places, and Count *Tilly* at the latter.

The Duke of Marlbrough *would have quitted the Poſt of* Arleux *but is over-ruled.*

Capt. Goodwin *in his Letter to Coll.* Hales.

Upon Advice that the Confederates had withdrawn the Flying-Camp that cover'd their Workmen at *Arleux*, the Mareſchal *de Villars* reſolv'd to make himſelf Maſter of that Poſt. In order to that, the Count *d'Eſtain* was detach'd with twelve Batallions and eight Squadrons to go to *Quievrain* near *Mons*; but Orders were ſent him to halt at *Cambray*, to be at hand for the Attack of *Arleux*; and the Mareſchal *de Monteſquiou* deſiring to take upon him the care of that Enterprize, the Bridges on the *Senſet* were made; and the Troops under the Command of the Count *d' Eſtain*, the Marquis *de Coigny*, and the Prince *d' Iſenguien*, to the Number of about fifteen thouſand Horſe and Foot, march'd with ſuch diligence and ſecrecy, that on the 23d of *July* at Break of Day, the Poſt was inveſted. About Eight in the Morning the *French* Battery of ſix or ſeven Pieces of Cannon, began to play with ſuch Vigour, that by Two

The Poſt of Arleux *retaken by the* French, July 23. N. S.

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a Clock in the Afternoon there was a ſufficient Breach; ſo that Collonel *Savery* having made a very brave Reſiſtance, kill'd above an hundred of the Beſiegers; loſt ſeveral of his Men; and being himſelf wounded, was obliged to ſurrender with his Garriſon Priſoners of War; and was the next Day conducted to *Arras*. Upon the firſt Advice of the Attack of *Arleux*, the Duke of *Marlborough* immediately detach'd all the Grenadiers of the Army, with forty Squadrons, and the Regiment of *Huſſars*, to prevent, if poſſible, its being taken: But General *Fagel*, who commanded that Detachment, coming the 24th to *Pont-à-Vendin*, and receiving there Intelligence, that the Enemy had made themſelves Maſters of *Arleux* the Day before, he thereupon return'd to the Camp, the Night between the 24th and 25th. A. C. 1711.

The *French* were wonderfully elevated upon this ſmall Succeſs; and the Mareſchal *de Villars* threaten'd to invade *Brabant*; for which Purpoſe, ſeveral Detachments were ſent from his Army towards *Valenciennes*, which were to be commanded by the Mareſchal *de Monteſquiou*. Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd 24 Squadrons and 12 Batallions under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Generals *Roſs* and *Vink*, who on the 26th of *July* N. S. encamp'd at *Bevri* near *Bethune*, in order to obſerve and follow the Enemy; and at the ſame time ſeveral Batallions were order'd to be in a readineſs to march, to reinforce the Garriſon of *Bruſſels*, the Commander of which Place, Count *de Wrangel*, made early Diſpoſitions for a Vigorous Defence. Things being at this paſs, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought it a very favourable Opportunity to put in Execution a Scheme he had ſome time been forming, to paſs the Enemy's Lines; which they had fortify'd in ſuch a manner, that the Mareſchal *de Villars* was ſaid boaſtingly to have call'd them the Dnke of *Marlborough*'s *Nè plus Ultrà*. Hereupon, his Grace, attended by ſeveral Generals, and a Guard of two Thouſand Horſe, went the 27th of *July* N. S. to view the Roads and Paſſes towards

The French *threaten to invade* Brabant.

The Duke of Marlb'rough *reſolves to paſs the* French *Lines*

A. C. 1711.

Precautions to secure Bruſſels.

towards *Villers-Brulin* and *Aubigny*, which he order'd to be mended as far as thoſe Places, for the eaſier March of the Army, as if he really meant to attack the Enemy's Lines between *Ugy* and *Aveſne le Comte*. The 28th, upon Advice, that the Enemy's Detachments continued advancing towards *Brabant*, that ſome of their Troops were arrived at *Malplaquet*, and that ſeveral Waggons were laden at *Queſnoy* with Bombs, Ammunition and other Warlike Stores, which encreaſed the Suſpicion of a Deſign upon *Bruſſels*, four Batallions were immediately order'd to march thither from ſeveral Places; Count *Dohna* was ſent to *Mons*, and Lieutenant General *Amama* to *Bruſſels*, whither Major General *Chanclos* had march'd with three hundred Horſe from the Flying Camp under the Earl of *Albemarle*, who continued at *Bevri*. On the other hand, twelve hundred Men were on the 29th commanded from the Grand Army with eighty Armed Carpenters, to make the Roads towards the Enemy's Lines; the heavy Baggage was order'd to march towards *Bethune* till further Orders; and on the laſt Day of *July* N. S. all the Troops that lay in ſeveral Poſts between *Liſle*, *Bethune* and *Aire*, with all the Safe-Guards, return'd to the Camp: Which encreas'd the Enemy's Jealouſy, that the Duke of *Marlborough* deſign'd to attack their Lines between *Arras* and *Heſdin*.

The Duke of Marlbrough marches to Rebreuve, Aug. 1. N.S.

On the firſt of *Auguſt* N. S. the Army under his Grace's Command decamp'd from *Cote* and *Lillers* about Four a Clock in the Morning, and marching in eight Columns, arrived about Noon at *Rebreuve*, where his Grace took his Quarters, and placed his Right at *Magnicourt-en-Comte*, and his Left at *Betanſart*; having been join'd in this March by the Body commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Troops poſted near *Harlebeck* under the Command of Lieutenant General *Murray*. Hereupon the Mareſchal *de Villars* taking the Alarm, immediately brought his Army to the Right of *Arras*; put Troops into *Heſdin*; viſited the Poſts upon the *Canche*;

M. Villars takes the Alarm.

re-

repair'd his Lines; plac'd on them a numerous Artillery; did, in fine, every Thing that could render the Attack of his Intrenchments impracticable; and ſent Orders to the Detachment he had made towards *Brabant* to halt at *Peronne* near *Binch*, and to the greateſt Part of the Garriſons of *Ipres* and *St. Omer* to march and join him with all poſſible Expedition. To improve this Alarm, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd the 3d of *Auguſt* from *Rebreuve*; encamp'd at *Villars-Brulin* with the Right at *Ligny St. Flochel* and the Left near *Aubigny*, in ſight of the *French* Army; and immediately gave Orders for the Troops to provide themſelves with Faſcines; but with ſtrict charge, that they ſhould not exceed the length of four Foot, that they might not tire the Foot too much to carry them: So that no doubt was made in either Army but his Grace was fully reſolv'd upon an Attack, which made the Mareſchal *de Villars* leave the Poſts on the *Senſet* unguarded, and keep his Troops under Arms Night and Day. To carry on the Amuſement, on the 4th of *Auguſt*, by Break of Day, his Grace march'd from his Camp with a Detachment of two thouſand Horſe and the greateſt Part of the Grenadiers of the Army to take a nearer View of the Enemy's Lines, and of the Situation of their Army. for which purpoſe he advanc'd to the Mill of *Givency le Noble*; But returning about Noon to the Camp, his Grace made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to march towards the *Senſet*, to put his Deſign in Execution, which was, by Surprize, and without ſtriking a Stroke, to paſs thoſe very Lines, which the Enemy look'd upon as impenetrable. In order thereunto, General *Hompeſch* was ſent the 4th of *Auguſt* N. S. in the Morning to *Douay*; and was follow'd in the Afternoon by the Lieutenants General *Cadogan* and *Murray*, with Orders to draw out the Troops of that Garriſon, and aſſemble ſome others, which upon Pretences had been detach'd from *Liſle* and other Towns, making in all twenty three Batallions and ſeventeen Squadrons, with which thoſe Generals were order'd to march

A. C. 1711.

The Duke of Marlbrough *advances to* Villars-Brulin, Aug. 3. N.S.

A. C. 1711.

to *Arleux* and *Bac-à-Bacheul*, and to poſt themſelves on the other ſide of the *Senſet*; and to continue there till the Army came up to ſuſtain them. Theſe and other Preparations, being made, about ſeven in the Evening Brigadier *Sutton* march'd with the Artillery and Pontons and four Batallions and three hundred and fifty Horſe, with Orders to lay Bridges on the *Scarpe* near *Vitry*, and the Canal of *Arleux* about *Goulezin*, and at Nine the whole Army march'd in ſix Columns. The Duke of *Marlborough* with the Horſe of the Left Wing march'd before with all poſſible Diligence, being followed by the reſt of the Army with great Alacrity; and at Five in the Morning, on the 5th of the ſame Month, his Grace having paſs'd the *Scarpe* at *Vitry*, he receiv'd Advice that the Detachment under General *Hompeſch* had found means to repair the Bridges the Enemy had broken down about *Arleux*, and ſo to paſs the *Senſet* without Oppoſition, and take Poſt about *Oiſy*; whereupon my Lord Duke ſent Orders to the Army to continue their March with all Expedition, and march'd with his Cavalry to *Arleux* to ſupport Baron *Hompeſch*; and drew up his Troops in order of Battle near the *Senſet* as faſt as they paſs'd that River. The Mareſchal *de Villars*, upon Notice of this unexpected March, advanc'd with the Head of his Line of Horſe, conſiſting of the Troops of the Houſhold, in hopes to hinder the Confederates from paſſing the *Senſet*, appear'd in ſight of them at Eleven of the Clock; and paſs'd the Defile of *Marquion*, with twenty Squadrons: But the Duke of *Marlborough* marching to attack him with the Cavalry he had drawn up, the *French* retir'd through the Defile, and encamp'd behind the ſame, where they were join'd by the reſt of their Forces. In the mean time that Mareſchal detach'd the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh* with two Regiments of Dragoons to throw himſelf into *Valenciennes*; ſent a Brigade of Foot to *Cambray*, and left one hundred Dragoons and eight Officers in the Caſtle of *Oiſy*, who ſurrrender'd Priſoners of War. While this was tranſ-

The Confederates paſs the French Lines at Arleux and Bac-à-Bacheul, Aug. 5. N.S.

tranſacting, the whole Army of the Allies came up, and notwithſtanding the Fatigues of a March of ten Leagues, without halting, were drawn up in order of Battle as they came, by reaſon the Enemy gave out that they would attack them next Morning, while they lay in an open Camp from *Oiſy* and *Vergier* to *Eſtrun* near the *Scheld*. On *Thurſday* the 6th it was expected the *French* would have ventur'd an Engagement; but inſtead of that, they poſted themſelves behind the Moraſs of *Inchi*, where it was impoſſible for the Confederates to come at them; ſo that his Grace's Army continued in the ſame Poſt, extending their Right ſomewhat towards *Thun St. Martin* on the *Scheld*, while ſix Batallions were detach'd to ſecure the Bridges which the Enemy had abandon'd. This Surprize was the more mortifying to the Enemy, in that they pretended to have taken ſuch Precautions for preſerving their Lines; and were ſo confident of their Superiority, that they thought themſelves in a Condition to ſend a third Detachment to their Army in *Germany*. The Duke of *Marlborough* did, on the 6th, diſpatch Brigadier *Sutton* with this agreeable News to *Great Britain*; and the Letter which the Field Deputies wrote to the States General on that Occaſion was as follows: A. C. 1711.

High and Mighty Lords,

The States Deputies Letter to their High Mightineſſes.

'THE Baron *de Hompeſch*, Lieutenant General, took Poſt Yeſterday Morning at Four of the Clock at *Palne* and *Bac-à-Bacheul*, with about eight thouſand Foot and two thouſand Horſe, partly drawn out of the Garriſons of *Douay*, *Liſle* and *St. Amand*, and partly conſiſting of the Detachment which cover'd the Baggage near *Bethune*. The Enemy had a little before withdrawn the Troops they had in thoſe Poſts to reinforce their Army, wherefore ours found no Reſiſtance. In the Precaution for Succeſs in this Enterprize, Orders were given

'at

A. C. 1711. ‘ at Six in the Evening for the Army to be in a ‘ readineſs to march, which they began accordingly at Ten in four Columns, and took the ‘ Way by *Viler au Bois*: And the Army having ‘ afterwards fil'd off by *Neufville* and *Telu* directly ‘ to *Vitry*, paſſed the *Scarpe* there, and the next ‘ Morning by Ten a Clock the Vanguard were ‘ advanc'd as far as *Arleux* and *Bac-à-Bacheul*, ‘ This March was made with ſuch Diligence, ‘ that hardly hath the like been known. The ‘ Foot in that ſhort time march'd ten Leagues ‘ without halting, to which the Moon-light and ‘ the fair Weather which God Almighty gave us ‘ that Night, contributed not a little. Mareſchal ‘ *Villars* was inform'd of our March about Eleven, but was ſo ſtrongly perſwaded by the Feint ‘ we had made for ſome Days, that our Deſign ‘ was to attack his Lines near *Aveſnes le Comte*, ‘ that he waited till next Day at Two in the ‘ Morning to be fully aſſur'd of our March. Then ‘ he gave Orders to his Army to march immediately; but ſeeing that our Army was already ‘ too far advanc'd for his to be able to come up ‘ with us, he himſelf advanc'd with the King's ‘ Houſhold Troops, with hopes to arrive time ‘ enough to diſpute with us the Paſſage of the ‘ *Senſet*. But he found that fifty or ſixty of our ‘ Squadrons had already paſſed at Eleven, and ‘ particularly thoſe of General *Hompeſch*; upon ‘ which Monſieur *Villars* retir'd to the main Body ‘ of his Army, which was by that time advanc'd to ‘ the high Road between *Arras* and *Cambray*. In ‘ the mean time our Troops advanc'd with all ‘ poſſible Diligence: But as the Paſſage could ‘ only be made by *Bac-à-Bacheul* and *Palne*, our ‘ Rear could not get over till Midnight. Our ‘ Army is encamp'd upon the *Scheld*, between *Oiſy* ‘ and *Eſtrun*. This Morning at Eight a Clock ‘ we ſaw the Enemy's Army file off in four Columns towards the *Schelde*, either to paſs that ‘ River, or to intrench themſelves between it ‘ and a Marſh that lies near *Marquion*. Our ‘ Generals did not think fit to attack them in ‘ their

'their March, but have resolved to pass the *Scheld* A. C.
'this Evening to Invest *Bouchain.* We are with 1711.
'profound Respect,

High and Mighty LORDS,

Your High Mightinesses most humble

From the Camp of l' Anglois, Aug. 6. 1711.

And most obedient Servants.

Sign'd,

A. Van CAPELLE,
G. HOOFT,
S. Van GOSLINGA,
De CLAERBERGEN.

The same Day about Noon Advice came, that the Enemy were in motion to pass the *Scheld* at *Crevecoeur*, and post themselves between *Cambray* and *Bouchain*, to prevent the Siege of the last Place; whereupon General *Ross*, the Earl of *Athlone*, and the Majors General *Groveſtein* and *St. Laurent* were commanded with forty Squadrons to endeavour to fall upon their Rear; but being advanc'd about half a League, they discover'd the main Body of the Enemy's Army, from which they were separated by a sort of a Moras. Hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* held a Council of War with the States Deputies and the other Generals, wherein it was proposed, Whether they should attack the Enemy or immediately pass the *Scheld?* The first was judg'd to be altogether impracticable: For the Enemy's Camp at *Marquion* was but three Leagues distant from *Cambray*, and their March to *Inchy* was covered by a large Moras; then with the Villages of *Sailly* and *Raliecourt*, and after that by a great hollow Way quite to *Cambray*: So that if the Duke of *Marlborough* had try'd to engage the Enemy it had been to little purpose: Nor would that have been the worst of it. While the Confederates had amused themselves about a vain Attack, they should in

Aug. 6. N.S.

The Duke of Marlbrough *finds it impracticable to attack the* French.

A. C. 1711.

in all probability, have loſt a real Advantage; for they could not have paſs'd the *Scheld* at all, if they had given the Enemy time to paſs it before them, and poſt themſelves where the Confederates did; in which caſe, the latter muſt have made as much haſte out of the Lines as they did into them; and would have loſt the Opportunity of Beſieging *Bouchain*, which was their only Deſign. Moreover, it was wiſely conſider'd, that if the Allies had ventur'd to engage the *French*, nothing could have been more fatal than a Misfortune in that Situation; for there had been no Poſſibility to make good a Retreat, being hemm'd in with Rivers every way, and not Maſters of one good Poſt on any of them. This being the State of Things, the Duke of *Marlborough* took the only right Part that was left, which was to paſs the *Scheld*, before the *French* were in a Condition to prevent it; which the Troops began to do about Six that Evening near *Eſtrun*; making uſe of two Bridges the *French* had made ready to their Hands, which were prudently ſecur'd upon the Confederates entring into the Lines. General *Roſſe* with the Detachment before-mention'd was left to bring up the Rear of the Army, and ſecure the Artillery and light Baggage; and tho' the Night, after a very fine Day, proved wet and dark, and made the Paſſing very difficult and tedious, yet by next Morning the Troops were all over; and the Rear-guard came in ſafe, without any diſturbance from the Enemy; the Mareſchal *de Villars* making no Motion till the Allies were paſt. It is however obſervable, that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies, who at this Juncture, more curiouſly than ever, watch'd every Step he made, to ſpy out ſome Fault in his Conduct, cauſed it to be ſuggeſted in a *News-Paper*, fam'd of late for *Scandal* and *Defamation*,

The Confederate Army paſſes the Scheld.

Malicious Slur put upon the Duke of Marlborough's Conduct.

Poſt-Boy *of* Aug. 14. Numb. 2536.

'That Count *Zinzendorf* had received ſeveral 'Letters from the Duke of *Marlborough* to ju-'ſtify the Conduct which was obſerved after his 'Entring the *French* Lines; his Grace thinking 'this of Importance, becauſe the Publick, who 'ſometimes pretend to judge of Things they do 'not underſtand, call'd the Paſſing of the *Scheld*

'before

A PLAN
of the Town of
BOUCHAIN
with the Scituation of the
Confederate Army commanded by
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF
MARLBOROUGH
as also that of the French Army
Commanded by the Marechall
VILLARS in the year 1711.

Explanation.

A. *The Lines of Circumvallation.*
B. *The enemy's Retrenchd Camp at Waverchin.* C. *20 Battall. commanded by M.r Albergotti in the said Camp.* D. *The enemy's Batteries.* E. *Batteries of y.e Allies.*
F. *Bridges of Communication on y.e Scheld.*
G. *Fascinade over y.e Inundation.* H. *The Confederate Army.* I. *The French Army.*
K. *A Line to preserve y.e Communication between Waverchin & Bouchain.* L. *The Enemy's Communication in the Morasse.*
M. *40 Squadrons Comanded by Gen.l Dopff.*
N. *The Besieging Army.* O. *20 Battall. to Guard y.e Line Comanded by L.t Gen.l Withers.*
P. *Lines made for the Communication with Marchiennes.* Q. *Lines made by the Enemy in the Year 1709.*

CAMBRAY
Cagnocle
Avene le Gobert
Nave
Escaudevre
Fluvet
Railecourt
Sailly
Nuville
Thun St Martin
Ewars
Scheld R.
Saucour
Hainecourt
Bleccur
Cuviller
Espinoy
Bantigni
Abancourt
Bac au Bencheul
Ivy
Thun l'Eveque
The Duke of Marlboroughs Quartrs
Ivene le Secq
Estrun
Palliencour
Marechall Villars Quarters
Hordaing
Freßi
Entanglet
Lieu St Amand
Senset R.
Aubigny
Wasne au bac
Feschain
BOUCHAIN
Waverchin
Haßpre
Cde Floris
Joselle
Dorlchy
Neuville
Marquett
Marque
Freßi
Cde de Boucheneu
Mongecourt
Roeux
Mastaigne
Lourche
Villers au Tertre
Cde de Vicognette
Raucort
Denain
Erchin
Abescon
Aniche
Auberchicour
Escaudin
Le Warde
Aveluy
St Cales
Escaillon
Manuy
Guenain
Decy
Brouil
Hersin
Eyre
Walers
Helemmes
Hornain
Montigny
Sin
Fenain
Somain
Pequencour
Lalain
DOVAY
Wazier
Anchin
Rieulay
Beaurepare
Hammage Priory
Vred
Le Chat de Pouf
Cde de Renay
Scarpe R.
Fort de la Scarpe
Warlin
Marchienne
Pont
la Rache
Flines
Rache
Cousticches
A Scale of one League.

before *Bouchain* was inveſted, a MANIFEST BLUNDER. A. C. 1711.

On the 7th of *Auguſt* N. S. about Eight in the Morning, all the Troops being got over the *Scheld*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Juvy* on that River, about half Way between *Bouchain* and *Cambray*, and the Left to *Neufville* on the ſame River below *Bouchain*, making a ſort of a Semi-circle about that Place. The Duke of *Marlborough* took his Quarters at *Aveſne le Secq* and the Count *de Tilly* at *Haſpre*, near the River *Selle*; And the ſame Day the Enemy made a motion, encamping with their Right near *Thun St. Martin* on the *Scheld*, and their Left to *Oiſy*, where the Confederates Right was poſted the Day before. The Mareſchal *de Villars* cauſed a Battery to be erected on the Hills near *St. Martin*, from whence they fired upon the Village where the Confederate Generals of the Right Wing had their Quarters, but without any Effect; and that Day the Enemy's Right Wing continued in ſight of the Allies, being parted only by the *Scheid*. The ſame Day his Grace gave Orders for Bridges to be laid below *Bouchain* at *Neufville*, to open a Communication with *Douay* and other Places on the *Scarpe*, from whence his Army was to receive their Proviſions and Ammunition, and alſo for the Paſſage of the Troops to be employed in the Siege of *Bouchain*, which was to be attack'd on the other ſide the River.

The Confederate Army encamps at Aveſne le Secq, *Aug.* 7. N. S.

Diſpoſitions made for the Siege of Bouchain.

On the 8th. Brigadier *Voorſt*, with a thouſand Horſe, was ſent to meet the Bread-Waggons from *Douay*; and upon Advice that the Enemy had ſent over the *Senſet* a great Detachment to intercept thoſe Waggons and the Artillery from *Pont-à-Rache*, the Duke paſs'd the *Scheld* with the Left Wing of the Horſe, and took Poſt on the Hill of *Vignonette*, where his Grace continued till the Convoy was ſafely arrived at *Neufville*, when he returned to the Camp.

On the 9th in the Morning Lieutenant General *Wood* was detach'd with two thouſand Horſe to *Marchienne*, to convoy the heavy Baggage, which he

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he brought safe to the Camp; and the same day the Siege of *Bouchain* being resolv'd upon, thirty Batallions, *viz.* seventeen from the Right, and thirteen from the Left, and twelve Squadrons were appointed for that Service, under the Command of General *Fagel*, with the Lieutenants General *Colyer* and *North* and *Grey*, the Majors General *Goven*, *Sybourg*, *Ivoy* and *Huffel*, and the Brigadier *la Roche*, *Lebec*, *Schmeling* and *Schavonne*. On the other hand, twenty Batallions and forty Squadrons, commanded by General *Dopft*, pass'd the *Lower Scheld* at *Neufville* the 9th at Night; and if it should be thought necessary, they were to attack next Morning some Troops which the Mareschal *de Villars* had sent over the *Senset* at *Vasne-au-Bac* the 8th, and which the Duke of *Marlborough* had Advice were intrenching themselves, to the Number of thirty or forty Batallions between that Place, *Marquette*, and *Wavrechin*, to preserve a Communication with *Bouchain*, and hinder its being invested. This, it seems, was the true design of these *French* Troops passing the *Senset*, tho' it was thought at first to be with Intention only to annoy the Convoys of the Confederates; and to make the latter more inclinable to think so, the Mareschal *de Villars* had laid a great many Bridges over the *Upper Scheld* below *Cambray*, to draw the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Attention to that side. Nor did the *French* General cause a Battery of twenty four Pieces of Cannon to fire the 7th from the Heights near *Etrun*, on the Right of the Confederate Army, with any other design than to favour the throwing some Troops and Necessaries into *Bouchain*, which 'twas not in the Power of the Allies to prevent. But notwithstanding all these difficulties, and the strong Situation of *Bouchain*, among Morasses, on the falling of the *Senset* into the *Scheld*, the Duke of *Marlborough* resolved to go on with the intended Siege of that Place. In order to that, the Troops design'd for that Service, under General *Fagel*, march'd to invest it the 10th of *August* N. S. and very early the same morning the Duke of *Marlborough* marched with the

Gen. Fagel *appointed to command at the Siege of* Bouchain.

Mareschal de Villlar *throws some Troops and Necessaries into* Bouchain.

the Detachment commanded by General *Dopft*, to view the Situation of the Enemy, and the Intrenchments they had made; and judging that the Place might be inveſted without attacking them, his Grace order'd the Lines of Circumvallation to be made. Upon the Duke's marching ſuch a number of Troops over the *Scheld*, the *French* General march'd at the ſame time with his Army to the Right; and about Nine in the Morning his Troops, both Horſe and Foot, were diſcovered paſſing the *Upper Scheld* over the Bridges they had made below *Cambray*; whereupon the Alarm was immediately taken in the Confederate Camp, that the Enemy were marching to poſſeſs themſelves of the Village of *Ivoy*, which cover'd the Right of the Allies. The Duke of *Marlborough* judging this to be a Feint only in the *French* General to retard the Inveſtiture, took no Notice of the firſt, ſecond or third Advices he receiv'd of it, and continued viewing the Approaches of *Bouchain*, and giving his Directions; but ſo many Aids de-Camp came from the Generals of the Right, that his Grace could no longer neglect the Intelligence they brought; and was oblig'd to march back the Troops, and make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to receive the Enemy. The *French* General having gain'd his Point, in making the Confederates leave the Work they were upon, about Noon began to repaſs the *Scheld*; and in the Evening return'd to his Camp without oppoſition; for though the Duke of *Marlborough* was advanc'd to fight him, and the Armies were very near, yet it was almoſt impoſſible to come to any Action, by reaſon of the Hollow-ways and Defiles by which they were parted. Thus there was an End of the Alarm; and to prevent the like for the future, Lunettes and Redoubts at convenient diſtances along the Front of the Camp, which had been order'd before, were begun and perfected with that diligence (the Front not being above ſix thouſand Paces) that on the 11th in the Afternoon they were mounted with Cannon, and, in a Day or two more, join'd by a good Line. The Confederate Camp from *Ivoy*

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And makes a Feint to attack the Confederates.

The Duke of Marlb'rough ſecures his Camp by a good Line.

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to *Haſpre*, being thus ſecur'd againſt any ſudden Inſult, on the 12th at Two a Clock in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* paſſed again the *Lower Scheld* with fifty Batallions and fifty two Squadrons to put in Execution what he would have done the 10th: But the Enemy had made ſo much Advantage of this Delay, and had carried their Intrenchments ſo far, that the Difficulty of Inveſting *Bouchain* was by this time very much increas'd. For beſides the goodneſs of theſe Intrenchments, and the numerous Artillery the Enemy had planted on them, they had begun a Communication from *Wavrechin* towards the Town, which in all Appearance might be finiſh'd before the Allies could bring their Line forward enough to cut between them; and as for attacking thoſe Intrenchments, it was now too late to think of it. There ſeem'd to be but one way to retrieve Matters, which was, to begin boldly the Circumvallation, towards that end between the Enemy and the Town, contrary to the uſual Methods, according to which the Lines ſhould have been begun at the *Lower Scheld*, and carried on from thence to the *Senſet*. But the preſent Caſe being too preſſing to admit of ſuch a delay, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his uſual Prudence and Forecaſt, reſolved to have the Line begun about the middle near *Maſtin*, that his Men might not be too much expos'd to the fire of the Intrenchments and the Town, at the ſame time: and having view'd the Ground and the ſituation of the Enemy, his Grace left the Execution of his Orders to Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, and under him to his Deputy Quarter-Maſter Collonel *Armſtrong*, which they perform'd with the utmoſt Care and Diligence. It muſt be here acknowledged, to the Duke's immortal Glory, that to inveſt a Place in theſe Circumſtances, and carry on a Siege while he was in a manner beſieged by a Superior Army, was an Enterprize few Generals, beſides himſelf, would have dared to venture upon; ſince after all the Vigour that could be ſhewn, the Succeſs could not but ſeem very doubtful: Nor ought we to forget that many of his Grace's Enemies at Home

Difficulties of inveſting Bouchain.

The Circumvallation begun Aug. 12. *N. S.*

Home, confidently hoped, that he would miſcarry in the Attempt. But though the carrying on the Circumvallation between two Fires, was at firſt ſight terrible enough, yet the ſituation of the Ground was ſo happy for the Confederates, that the Line was juſt within the reach of either of the Fires; and for the greateſt Part a riſing Ground cover'd the Workmen from that of the Town. Nor did the *French* offer to diſturb them: Only that Morning the Mareſchal *de Villars*, with about a hundred *Huſſars*, came out of his Lines to obſerve the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Motions; and the like number of *Huſſars* on the ſide of the Confederates being ordered to attack them, four Squadrons of the *French* Carabiniers, who were near at hand, apprehending their General to be in danger, advanced to his Relief; but four of the Allies marching to ſupport their *Huſſars*, charg'd the Enemy with ſo much Vigour and Reſolution, that they immediately broke their Squadrons; killed ſeveral, and took a Brigadier, a Major, and two Captains Priſoners, the Marechal himſelf narrowly eſcaping. While the Allies were working Night and Day on their Line, the *French* on the 13th in the Evening began three Redoubts between *Wavreſhin* and *Bouchain*, which if they could have maintained, they had gained their Point, which was to preſerve their Communication with the Townn, and prevent the carrying on of the Circumvallation to the *Senſet*; but as theſe Redoubts were not finiſhed, a Diſpoſition was made for attacking them with the Troops on the other ſide of the *Scheld* and twenty Pieces of Cannon, with which the Duke march'd the 14th at Three a Clock in the Morning; and coming before the Redoubts at Break of Day, the Enemy immediately quitted them and retired to their Intrenchments. This Succeſs very much alter'd the Face of Things, to the great Satisfaction of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who during the whole courſe of the War, never underwent ſo continued a Fatigue as this Inveſtiture gave him. The Enemy retiring, there was nothing for his Grace to do but to preſs the carrying on the Line with all poſſible diligence; and to prevent any Interrup-

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M. de Villars narrowly eſcapes being taken.

The French *beaten from 3 Redoubts,* Aug. 19. N.S.

A. C. 1711. tion from the Enemy, the Troops on that ſide were reinforced to 100 Squadrons and 70 Batallions, which had that good effect, that by Night the Line was brought too near the Redoubts for the *French* to think of retaking them; and the 15th the Confederates took them into the Circumvallation, which by Night was carried quite through to the *Senſet*.

All the Difficulties that obſtructed the Inveſting of *Bouchain* ſeem'd now to be over: But it appear'd the Enemy had ſtill another Project in Reſerve; and the Mareſchal *de Villars*, who to retrieve his ſinking Reputation, for having ſuffer'd the Duke of *Marlborough* to enter the Lines by Surprize, exerted all his Military Skill and Vigilance for the Preſervation of that Place, conſidering, that after all the Pains he had taken, he could not hinder the bringing the Circumvallation to the *Senſet*, attempted to make a new Communication with the Town, between the two Rivers, which ſpace is a great Moraſs, or rather an Inundation, and is in moſt Places of a pretty good depth; but thro the middle of it there runs a little narrow way call'd *le Sentier des Vaches*, or the *Cow-Path*. This Way, which was never a good one, had been ſpoiled by the Inundation the Enemy had made; but now, as a laſt Effort, they were at Work, both from *Wavrechin*, and the Town, to make it again in ſome degree paſſable; and the Way is ſo cover'd with Willows and Ruſhes, that it was not eaſy to diſcover their Workmen, who with Faſcines had made a Parapet from Tree to Tree all along to the Town. In order therefore to cut off this Communication, the Confederates, on the 16th at Night, being provided with a good Number of Faſcines, laid Bridges over the *Senſet* below their Line, and over the *Scheld* below *Hordain*, and from each began a *Faſcinade* into the Moraſs: The 17th in the Evening the Duke of *Marlborough* went to *Maſtin*, to preſs on theſe Works; and having view'd a Poſt the Enemy had on the *Cow-Way*, which was cover'd by a Parapet of Faſcines ſix hundred Paces in Front, guarded by four Companies of Grenadiers, and

and ſuſtain'd by the Brigade *du Roy*, his Grace order'd it to be attack'd by four hundred Volunteer Grenadiers, who received a Crown a Man for their Encouragement, and being ſuſtained by eight Batallions commanded by Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, marched with the greateſt Bravery, four or five hundred Paces up to the middle in Water. Upon their Approach the Enemy gave them only one Fire, by which ſix Men were kill'd and wounded, and then retir'd, leaving the Confederates to take Poſſeſſion of that Poſt, which wholly cut off all Communication between *Wavrechin* and the Town. Upon this Succeſs the Allies carried on their Faſcinades without any Diſturbance, and made two large Lodgments on the Road, croſs the Moraſs call'd *le Chemin de Cachet*, where the Enemy had been working on their Communication. By the 20th of *Auguſt* N. S. theſe Works were brought within ſeven hundred Paces from one to the other, and covered by good Redoubts, there being nothing between them but a ſtanding Water of about two hundred Paces over; and that even this Reſource might not be left the Enemy to ſteal any thing into the Town in the Night time; the 30th upon Advice that they were preparing near 80 ſmall Boats on the *Senſet*, with a deſign to carry over the Inundation a Supply of Ammunition and Proviſions for the Beſieged, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd a Bridge of Planks to be laid over the ſtanding Water that ſeparated the two Redoubts: So that there remain'd not the leaſt Paſſage open for the Enemy to get Relief into the Town.

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The French *diſlodg'd from their laſt Communication between* Bouchain *and* Wavrechin, Aug. 17. N. S.

The Inveſtiture having thus been effected, notwithſtanding all the Difficulties that obſtructed it, the only Part the Mareſchal *de Villars* had now to act, ſeem'd to be either to diſturb the Convoys of the Confederates, or to attempt a Diverſion. The firſt would indeed have been very much to his purpoſe; but the Duke of *Marlborough* took ſuch Meaſures, as put it out of his Power: For the Convoys did not come the direct Way to the Confederate Camp from *Douay*, but were brought firſt to *Marchienne*, and ſo far they were cover'd by

Care taken by the D. of Marlb'rough *to ſecure the Convoys*

A. C. 1711. the *Scarpe*; and from thence to the Army they were ſecur'd by a Line made from *Maſtin* by *Abſcons* to *Sommain* near *Marchienne*; and *Abſcons* ſtands ſo high that it commands all the Country. By this means the Convoys came to the Allies with all imaginable Safety; for as this Line cover'd them from the Enemy's Army, ſo from the Garriſon of *Valenciennes* they were defended by another Line that went from *Denain* on the *Lower Scheld* to *Helemme* in the Wood of *St. Amand*; which Line the Enemy threw up two Years before during the Siege of *Tournay*, to prevent that Year the Siege of *Douay*; beſides which General *Lumley* was poſted with thirty Squadrons on the Height of *Anzin*, to keep in Awe the Garriſon of *Valenciennes*. The Security of the Convoys being thus provided for, the Allies expected that the *French* General would leave the Camp he had lain in to ſo little purpoſe, and make a Diverſion, by Poſting himſelf between *Cambray* and *Queſnoy*, and ſending Detachments into *Brabant*: But to their great Surprize, the Mareſchal pleaſing himſelf with other Projects, by which he fancied he could raiſe the Siege, contented himſelf with reinforcing the Garriſons of *Landrecy*, *Queſnoy*, and *Valenciennes*, and continued in the ſame Camp not only till the Allies broke Ground, and their great Convoy of Artillery and Ammunition was arrived, but quite to the end of the Siege.

Contravallation drawn. Aug. 22. N.S

The Trenches opened, Aug. 23.

On *Saturday* the 22d of *Auguſt* N. S. all the Waggons of the Confederate Army were employ'd in bringing forward the Faſcines, Gabions, and other Materials, which all this while had been preparing for breaking Ground; and the ſame Night they drew two Lines of Contravallation parallel to the Town, between the *Senſet* and the *Lower Scheld*, about four hundred Paces from the Enemy's Outworks. The 23d at Night the Trenches were open'd at three Attacks; two againſt the Upper Town, to be carry'd on by thirty one Batallions and twelve Squadrons, commanded by General *Fagel*, and under him, at the Attack on the Right, by the Lord *North and Grey*, having

ving four Majors General, and as many Brigadiers under him. The Attack on the Left was commanded by Lieutenant General *Colyer*, with the like Number of Majors General and Brigadiers: Beſides which Troops, forty Squadrons under General *Dopft*, and twenty Batallions commanded by Lieutenant General *Withers*, were poſted on the ſame ſide to obſerve the Enemy. The third Attack was againſt the Lower Town, under the Direction of Lieutenant General *Schwartzen*, with two Majors General and four Brigadiers. A. C. 1711.

The Approaches were carried on with all imaginable Application, Diligence, good Succeſs, and inconſiderable Loſs; and on the 30th of *Auguſt* at Eight a Clock in the Morning, the Batteries of Cannon and Mortars began to fire at the three Attacks, in order to diſmount the Enemy's Cannon, ruin their Defences, and annoy the Troops in their Outworks. The ſame Day the Duke of *Marlborough* being inform'd, that the Garriſon of *Valenciennes* was conſiderably reinforc'd, his Grace gave Orders for the forty Squadrons encamp'd in two Lines at *Roelt*, under the Command of General *Dopft*, to form themſelves into one Line, and to extend their Right towards *Denain*, to which Place four Batallions were likewiſe ſent to check the Excurſions of that Garriſon. On the other Hand, the Mareſchal *de Villars*, that he might, at leaſt, not ſeem to do nothing, was perpetually in Motion, providing Faſcines, raiſing Batteries, and marching Troops backwards and forwards, and at laſt form'd a Deſign of making himſelf Maſter of the Communication the Allies had over the Moraſs near *Hordain*. In order to that, two thouſand Grenadiers, ſuſtained by a thouſand Fuzileers, were detached the 31 of *Auguſt* N. S. about Midnight to poſſeſs themſelves of the Village of *Hordain*; and at the ſame time another Detachment of fifteen hundred Grenadiers, with a Brigade of Foot to ſuſtain them from *Wavrechin*, were to attack the Fort of Faſcines in the Moraſs. By the favour of a dark and wet Night, the firſt Detachment made a Bridge over the *Scheld* near *Etrun*, without being

The Batteries begin to fire Aug. 30.

The French *attack, by a ſurprize, the Poſt at* Hordain.

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being perceiv'd by a Guard of two hundred and fifty Men, commanded by a Lieutenant Collonel, who were poſted in a Redoubt on the Bank of that River, to prevent the Enemy's paſſing the ſame: But however, they were diſcover'd before they could get to *Hordain*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* having, over Night, ſent Collonel *Armſtrong* to Lieutenant General *Finck*, who commanded there, to give him Notice of the Enemy's Deſign, of which his Grace had Intelligence by his Spies, the Confederates were ſo well upon their Guard in all their Poſts, that the Enemy's Attempt miſcarried as ſoon as it was begun. The Troops from *Wavrechin* attack'd indeed the Fort in the Moraſs with great Vigour, but found ſuch a gallant Reſiſtance, that they were ſoon beaten off, and obliged to retire in great Confuſion.

But are vigorouſly repulſed.

Though thoſe that had paſſed near *Etrun*, put at firſt one or two Batallions in the Village of *Hordain* into ſome Diſorder, yet General *Fink*, and the Officers and Troops under his Command, behaved themſelves ſo well, that the Enemy were vigorouſly repulſed and forc'd to retreat, after having loſt more of their own Men than they kill'd of the Allies; and the only Advantage they had was, that Major General *Burck*, of the *Pruſſian* Troops, miſtaking in the hurry, a ſmall Party of the Enemy's Troops for his own, had the Misfortune to be made Priſoner, and carried off. However, to prevent the like Attempt for the future, the Duke of *Marlborough* caus'd an Intrenchment to be thrown up from *Hordain* to *Juvy*, which was finiſhed the 2d of *September* N. S. and twenty Batallions of the ſecond Line were poſted behind it.

The Mareſchal *de Villars* having been diſappointed in his ſeveral Projects and Attempts to relieve *Bouchain*, form'd a Deſign to ſurprize *Douay*, which was to have been put in Execution the 8th of *September* N. S. and it was for this, it ſeems, the little Boats were prepared, which were thought to be intended to diſturb the Siege over the Inundation. As this was a grand Enterprize, all neceſſary Preparations were made for it; and

The M. de Villars's Deſign to ſurprize Douay miſcarries, Sept. 8. N. S.

and fifty Waggons were laden with these Boats, Scaling Ladders, and other Instruments, proper for the Business: With these a Detachment of about ten thousand Men under the Command of Monsieur *Albergotti*, the late Governor of *Douay*, march'd the 7th in the Evening; pass'd the *Senset* as soon as it was dark at *Arleux* and *Bac-au Bencheux*; and the Mareschal *de Villars* thought fit to animate his Men with his own Presence. About One in the Morning a Patrole of Horse, which Count *Hompesch* sent out of *Douay* towards *Warde*, discover'd the Enemy, and immediately sent Notice of it to the Count, who gave Orders to the Officers in the Out-Posts to be upon their Guards; but in the mean time the Enemy advanced towards the Gate of *St. Eloy*, where they design'd to scale the Wall; and several of their Boats, fill'd with Soldiers, pass'd over the Inundation to favour the Attempt, and came so near the Works, that being challeng'd by the Centinels, they answer'd, They were the Governor's Fishers; which the Confederates mistrusting, and hearing at the same time a firing from the Out-Posts, fired likewise upon the Boats: So that the Enemy finding themselves discover'd, retir'd immediately. Those in the Inundation left their Boats behind, and made what haste they could to join their main Body, which marched back and repassed the *Senset* with the greatest Precipitation, having lost a considerable number of their Men by Desertion. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who had Advice the Evening before, that the Enemy were in Motion upon some Enterprize, gave the necessary Orders in the several Quarters for receiving them; and having about Midnight received an Account that they were going towards *Douay*, he immediately sent Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, with Orders for the Troops encamp'd on the other side the *Scheld*, under the Command of General *Dopst*, and Lieutenant General *Withers* to march, and endeavour to attack the Enemy. These Troops were upon the March before it was Day; but coming to the Village of *Hazancourt*, the Hussars who were sent forwards to get Intelligence of the Enemy's

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Enemy's Motions, came back with several Prisoners, and brought Notice of the Enemy's precipitate Retreat; whereupon they return'd to the Camp. Thus all the Motions and Projects of the Mareschal *de Villars*, at the Head of a hundred thousand Men, ended at last in nothing but the cruel Mortification of being Eye-witness of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s taking a Place of so much Consequence, in the midst of the *French* Superior Army; though the Mareschal himself was Master of the two Rivers, and had the Passes of the *Senset* and *Scheld* in his own Hands. To make the Duke's Conquest more Glorious, the Mareschal's Attempts to relieve the Place, and his continuing in his Camp to encourage the Besieged to hold out the longer, serv'd only to make the Garrison be lost with the Town. 'Tis true the Neighbourhood of the Armies occasion'd several Skirmishes between the Foragers; but in these Encounters the Allies had generally the Advantage; save only in that where Count *d' Erbach*, a General in the Service of the States, had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner.

Count d' Erbach taken Prisoner.

After so many and such great Difficulties overcome in the Invstiture of *Bouchain*, those the Allies met with in the carrying on the three Attacks are not worth relating; and therefore I shall not mention Particulars, but content my self to take Notice, That the Siege was push'd with more Vigour and less Loss than any Body expected. The Allies having dislodg'd the Enemy from several Traverses and other Outworks, they attack'd on the 11th of *September* N. S. the Bastion on the Right of the Lower Town, and carried it with inconsiderable Loss. The Besieged abandon'd at the same time the Bastion on the Left, where the Allies likewise lodged themselves; whereupon the Garrison seeing that the Breaches at the two Attacks against the Upper Town were very wide, they thought it Prudence to prevent it by a Capitulation.

The Garrison of Bouchain beats a Parly Sept. 12. N.S.

Having beat a Parley the 12th about Noon, they sent as Hostages at the Attacks of the Upper Town, the Chevalier *d' Artagnan*, Collonel,

the

the Marquis *de Brum*, Collonel of the Regiment of *Laonnois*, the Sieur *Rive*, ſecond Lieutenant-Collonel of the Regiment of *Foix*, the Sieur *Fumet*, Lieutenant-Collonel of *Maillet*, and the Sieur *la Courture*, Major of the Regiment of *Laonnois*. The Sieur *Reimſch*, a *Pruſſian* Lieutenant-Collonel, Major *Penautiere*, of the Regiment of *Ingoldsby*, and the Sieurs *Fagni* and *Weck*, Lieutenant-Collonels, were ſent into the Place on the ſide of the Allies. The Enemy ſent as Hoſtages at the Attack of the Lower Town, the Sieur *Laubanie* a Collonel, the Sieur *de Boileau*, Lieutenant Collonel of *Foix*, and the Sieur *de Magni*, Major of the ſame Regiment; and Collonel *Rading* of the *Heſſian* Troops was ſent into the Town for that Attack. The Hoſtages for the Upper Town were conducted to the Quarters of General *Fagel*, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States, and ſeveral other Generals repair'd, and his Grace having conferr'd with them, the *French* Hoſtages were called in, but when they offer'd to deliver their Articles, my Lord Duke told them, *That he would not have them read, and ſeeing they had waited to the laſt Extremity, they had no other Terms to expect, than to be Priſoners of War; bidding them to acquaint their Commander with it, and ſend back the Hoſtages, if he would not accept this Condition.* The Hoſtages being returned into the Town, the Governor refuſed to comply: and ſo the Beſiegers renewed the Hoſtilities with more Fury than ever, and made ſuch a terrible Fire from their Cannon, Mortars and ſmall Shot, that the *French* hung out a White Flag at all the Attacks, and beat a Parley a ſecond time. New Hoſtages being exchang'd, the Enemy propoſed to ſurrender Priſoners of War, upon Condition that they ſhould march out with all the Marks of Honour, and to be conducted into *France*, where they ſhould do no mannner of Service, till they were exchanged; pretending they deſired this Favour, by reaſon of the Miſery the Priſoners were reduc'd to in *Holland*, where they ſeem'd abandon'd by their Court, which took no Care for their

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their Subsistence. This Demand being likewise rejected, the Governor agreed at last to surrender upon the Terms proposed by my Lord Duke; but this Debate taking up much time, one of the Gates of the Town was not surrender'd till the 13th in the Morning. On the 14th the Garrison deliver'd twenty four Colours, and all their Arms; march'd out to the Number of above two thousaud Men, Messieurs *de Ravignan* and *St. Luc* being at the Head of them; and the Soldiers were conducted to *Marchienne* in order to be sent to *Holland*; but the Officers continued in *Bouchain* till further Orders; and Major General *Grovestein* being appointed Governor in the Place, took Possession of it with a Detachment of the Troops that form'd the Siege. The *French* Garrison, which at first consisted of eight compleat Batallions, and a Detachment of six hundred *Switzers*, besides another of Dragoons, lost a great many Men in the Defence of the Place, being reduced to the number of two Majors General, two Brigadiers, eight Collonels, four Lieutenants Collonel, three Majors, seventy six Captains, eighty three Lieutenants, fifty one Under-Lieutenants and two thousand seven hundred and seventeen Private Men. Such amongst them both Officers and Soldiers, who by reason of their Wounds and Sickness were not ablo to march with the rest, were sent to *Cambray* to be accounted for as Prisoners. The Governor pretended that he was in a Condition to have defended himself some Days longer, but that the Soldiers perceiving the Mareschal *de Villars* did not attempt their Relief, as he had promised them, forc'd him to capitulate. 'Twas surprizing indeed that the *French* General having a Superior Army to the Allies, suffer'd this important Place to be attack'd in his View without making any real Efforts to raise the Siege: But it may be said in his Excuse, that the Precautions the Duke of *Marlborough* had taken were such, that had the Mareschal offered to attack his Grace's Camp, he should, in all Probability, have

The Garrison surrenders Prisoners of War, Sept. 13. N. S.

Major General Grovestein made Governor of Bouchain.

Loss of the French in the Defence of the Place.

have loſt moſt of his Army, as well as the Town. A. C. 1711.

After the ſurrender of *Bouchain*, the *French* had the Aſſurance to extenuate their Loſs, by giving out, *That the Taking of that Place and that of a* PIGEON-HOUSE, *was the ſame Thing:* Which monſtrous Paradox was induſtrioſuy propagated in *England* by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s inveterate Enemies; particularly by the profligate Scribblers of the Scandalous News Paper before mention'd; who likewiſe falſely ſuggeſted, *That the Paſſing of the Lines was principally owing to General* Hompeſch; *and that the Siege of* Bouchain *coſt the Confederates ſixteen Thouſand Men.* But how ſcandalous and ungratefully ſoever his Grace was, at this Juncture, treated by ſome of his own Country-men, he had, however, Juſtice done him by impartial and unprejudic'd Foreigners, as appears by the following Letters from the Field Deputies to the States General.

The Duke of Marlb'rough ſcandalouſly and ungratefully uſed by ſome of his Countreymen; but juſtly applauded by Foreigners.

High and Mighty Lords,

The States Deputies Letter to their Principals.

'THE Enemy having beaten a Parley yeſterday, the Capitulation was agreed to this Morning, by which the Garriſon are made Priſoners of War. It is with the utmoſt Satisfaction that we give our ſelves the Honour to congratulate your High Mightineſſes on the Conqueſt with which God Almighty has been pleaſed to bleſs the Arms of the State and your High Allies. This Place is of ſo *great Importance* in reſpect to its Situation, which opens a way to penetrate farther into the Territories of the Enemy, and even into the very Heart of their Country; that in order to prevent it, they have thought neceſſary to conſume by Fire the Forage in their own Territories. If the Circumſtances that have attended this Conqueſt are duly conſidered, as the Paſſing of the Lines, which the Enemy, and all the World, thought impoſſible, and the Siege carried on with ſo much ſpeed, and in ſo glorious a manner

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'ner in ſight, and within the reach of an Army, 'which, if not Superior, was at leaſt of an equal 'Strength: If all theſe Things, we ſay, are right-'ly conſider'd, it will appear, that the *Conduct*, '*Firmneſs* and *Valour*, which the Duke of *Marl-'borough* and the Count *de Tilly* have expreſſed 'in the Proſecution of this Glorious Enterprize, 'cannot be ſufficiently praiſed. That we may 'likewiſe do Juſtice to General *Fagel*, who 'commanded the Siege, we find our ſelves 'obliged to ſay, that his Courage and indefati-'gable Care, has very much contributed to the 'ſpeedy Conqueſt of this important Place: But 'above all, we return Thanks to Almighty God, 'who has made uſe of theſe Generals as *happy* '*Inſtruments* for the Accompliſhment of his Will 'and Mercies. We pray God, that he will con-'tinue his Bleſſings on the Arms of your High 'Mightineſſes, that this Bloody and Expenſive 'War may be chang'd into a Happy and Laſting 'Peace. We take the Liberty to propoſe Major 'General *Groveſtein* for Commander, and Cap-'tain *Keppel* for Major of the Place, who are 'to take poſſeſſion thereof, and hope that your 'High Mightineſſes will be pleaſed to approve 'the ſame, and remain with the utmoſt Re-'ſpect,

Your Humble and

From the Camp before Bouchain, Sept. 13. 1711.

Obedient Servants,

A. van Capelle,
W. Hooft.
S. van Goſlinga,
P.F. Vegelin van Claerbergen.

The Duke of Marlbrough *inclined to beſiege* Queſnoy.

The Duke of *Marlborough* rightly judging, That the Reduction of *Queſnoy* would be of great Uſe to the Allies, to cover their late Conqueſts, diſtreſs *Condé* and *Valenciennes*, and penetrate into the very Heart of *France* the next Spring, his Grace had an Inclination to lay Siege to that Place;

Place; but being at the ſame time unwilling to go upon ſuch an Enterprize without the entire Approbation and Concurrence of the States General, his Grace diſpatch'd the Earl of *Albemarle* to the *Hague*, to acquaint their High Mightineſſes both with his Grace's Opinion about the further Operations of the Campaign, and with the Condition of the Army, which indeed had ſuffer'd conſiderably by Death and Deſertion. The Earl of *Albemarle* had frequent Conferences with the Grand Penſionary, the States General, and thoſe of *Holland*, on the ſubject matter of his Commiſſion; but upon mature Deliberation, their High Mightineſſes were of Opinion, that no other Siege ought to be undertaken this Campaign, becauſe the Enemy having deſtroy'd the Country about *Queſnoy* and *Valenciennes*, it would be very difficult for the Confederate Army to ſubſiſt in thoſe Parts. Beſides, they wiſely conſider'd that the Seaſon was ſo far ſpent, that a long Continuance of fair Weather could not in Reaſon be expected; and that it was both Juſtice and Prudence to keep in Heart ſo gallant an Army, by allowing them Reſt and Refreſhment. However, their High Mightineſſes were entirely of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Opinion, and readily conſented, that moſt of the Troops ſhould be quartered in the Frontier Places, to hinder the Enemy from making any new Lines the enſuing Winter, and be ready in the beginning of the Spring to beſiege *Arras*, or to go upon ſome other Enterprize without loſs of Time: Whereby they would prevent a great Inconveniency the Generals lay under at the Opening of this Campaign: For the *Pruſſians*, *Palatines*, *Heſſians*, and other Troops being quarter'd at a great diſtance, the Confederate Army could not be drawn together before the Enemy had Time to aſſemble their Forces. Moreover, this would oblige the *French* likewiſe to quarter their Troops on their Frontiers, and how they would be able to ſubſiſt them, if the Winter ſhould prove bad, was very difficult to imagine, and therefore they would have very great Reaſon at

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The States General are againſt the undertaking another Siege.

Their Reaſons for it.

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at *Paris* to take this Resolution of the Allies as a fatal stroke, which would ruin, or at least very much embarrass their Affairs. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who was not unacquainted with the secret Negociation of Peace then carrying on between *England* and *France*, could not but conjecture, that this Step might also induce the States General to spare their Troops, till they saw the unravelling of the whole Mystery; tho' their High Mightinesses did not think fit to insert it among the other Arguments they made use of for putting an End to the Campaign. His Grace therefore, without making any Remonstrance against lying still so considerable a while, set the Forces at work to level the Approaches, repair the Breaches, and put the Town of *Bouchain* into a Posture of Defence, which was not compleatly done till about three Weeks after its Surrender, through the Badness of the Weather, which very much incommoded both the *French* and the Allies, who continued encamp'd to see each other draw off to their Winter Quarters.

Groundless Complaints of the French that the Conditions promised to them before the surrender of Bouchain, were not made good to them.

Tue Count *de Ravignan*, late Governour of *Bouchain*, and the other Principal Officers of that Garrison, having represented to the *French* Court, that the Conditions promised them during the Parley were not made good to them, and insisting they were only deem'd Prisoners, to be conducted Home, and accounted for in future Exchanges; and the said Representation having been transmitted to the Duke of *Marlborough* by the Mareschal *de Villars*, his Grace communicated the same to States General in the following Letter:

High and Mighty Lords,

The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the States General thereupon

'I Do my self the Honour to send to your High Mightinesses a Copy of a Letter and Memorial I have just now received from the Mareschal *de Villars*, wherein he complains of the Infraction of the Capitulation of *Bouchain*, and

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'and pretends we have violated the good Faith towards the Garriſon. I would not miſs imparting them to You immediately, together with my Anſwer, and the Declarations of General *Fagel* and Collonel *Pagnies* upon the Facts the Enemies complain of, that your High Mightineſſes may ſee how little Grounds there are for their Allegations, and that we have acted on that Occaſion with Honour, and according to the Rules of War. Your High Mightineſſes will alſo be pleaſed to obſerve, that all has been tranſacted in concert with their Deputies and Generals; and I flatter my ſelf, they will likewiſe approve the laſt Article of my Letter to the Mareſchal, and give Inſtructions to their Deputies accordingly. I am, *&c.*

Camp at Bouchain, Sept. 10. 1711.

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

The LETTER *from the Mareſchal Duke of* Villars *to the Prince and Duke of* Marlborough.

SIR,

Mareſchal de Villars's Letter to the D. of Marlborough.

'I Have been thoroughly informed by Count *de Ravignan*, and the other chief Officers of the Garriſon of *Bouchain*, of their juſt Complaints of the Word and Faith infring'd in the Capitulation granted them by Collonel *de Pagnies*, Commander of the *Dutch* Guards, by Monſieur *de Fagel*'s Order. You will perceive, Sir, by the incloſed Copy of all that paſſed thereupon, and of which theſe brave Men ſend the Original to the King, to vindicate themſelves for not having preferred all Dangers, and even Death it ſelf, to the Shame of ſurrendering Priſoners of War, that the Word given them, has been formally broke. The Place was not in a Condition to be ſtormed, ſince you were not Maſters of the Half Moons, and the Paſſage of the Ditch was not yet begun. Give me Leave to tell you, that the want of your Conſent does not hinder the good Faith from

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'being violated, when the General who commands the Siege, ſends his Word by a Collonel, 'that, upon that Word, the Firing, which had 'been begun anew, is diſcontinued, Hoſtages 'given again, and a Gate delivered up.

'I don't queſtion, Sir, but your own Glory 'will, after ſerious Conſideration, engage you to 'ſend back that Garriſon upon the Conditions that 'were offered them to ſurrender.

'What can be more Authentick thereupon, 'than the Publick Proteſtation Monſieur *de Pagnies* has made, as a Man of Honour and Probity, 'in the Preſence of all your Army, and the Garriſon it ſelf, to which he declared, that he 'knew not the Maxims upon which they broke 'the Word he had Order and Power to engage.

'I expect from you, Sir, an Anſwer conformable to Equity. The King commands me to 'make Complaints to you upon a Fact without 'Example in War.

'The Count *de Bork* may be exchanged for 'Monſieur *de Ravignan*, provided this laſt be ſet 'at Liberty upon the Faith of the laſt Capitulation. I am, *&c.*

Camp at Palliencourt, Sept. 28. 1711.

The Duke of Villars, *Mareſchal of* France.

In Anſwer to this Letter the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent to the Mareſchal Atteſtations ſigned by the Baron *de Fagel*, and Collonel *Pagnies*, encloſed in the following Letter:

SIR,

The Duke's Anſwer.

'I Have received the Letter you did me the 'Honour to write to me yeſterday by the 'King's Order, to accompany the Account of 'Monſieur *de Ravignan* and the chief Officers 'of the Garriſon of *Bouchain*, concerning the 'Capitulation; and tho' it appears by that 'very Account, that thoſe Gentlemen own, that 'all they pretend was told them by Monſieur *de*

'*Pagnies*

'*Pagnies*, was without my Conſent, or that of A. C.
'the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes, I am, 1711.
'however, equally ſurpriz'd and ſorry that it
'ſhould be believ'd, that I ſhould have permitted
'any Infraction of the Things promiſed, or the
'leaſt Violation of the good Faith. The man-
'ner in which I have acted on ſo many Occaſi-
'ons of this Nature, and with many of the Ge-
'neral Officers, ought to be to the King, and the
'whole Wold, ſo many Pledges of my Up-
'rightneſs; and I flatter my ſelf they will do
'me the Juſtice to believe, that nothing was done
'in the Treatment that Garriſon has received,
'contrary to the Capitulation that was granted
'them. You will find by the encloſed Accounts
'of the Baron *de Fagel* and Monſieur *Pagnies*,
'that things were tranſacted ſo differently from
'what is repreſented in that Memorial, that
'there is not the leaſt ground for the Complaints
'mentioned in it: And General *Fagel*, far from
'taking upon him to grant the Capitulation men-
'tion'd by thoſe Gentlemen, ſent them Word by
'the Hoſtage he ſent back, That he hoped they
'would not accept what I had offer'd them in
'concert with the Deputies, *viz.* to be Priſoners
'of War, that he might have the Honour to car-
'ry the Place Sword in Hand; which thoſe
'Gentlemen will agree would not have failed
'being executed in leſs than Four and twenty
'Hours; the Breaches in the Body of the Place,
'as well as in the Ravelin, being then ready, and
'and our Men lodg'd on the Brink of the Ditch,
'ſo as to be able to ſtorm the next Day. And
''twas ſome Hours after that Meſſage had been
'ſent to them, and the Hoſtilities begun again,
'that thoſe Gentlemen thought fit to hang out
'White Colours for the ſecond time and to deliver
'up a Gate to us. As for what they alledge, That
'in the mean time we carry'd on our Works, I
'ſhall have the Honour to tell you, Sir, That
'when the Chevalier *d' Artagnan* went out with
'the Hoſtages, it was declar'd to them before
'the Deputies, that we would not be amuſed,
'but that they ſhould expect that the Works

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'should be continued during the Treaty. This 'is a Circumſtance thoſe Gentlemen agree to, 'and I am perſwaded of your Equity, that 'when you have ſeriouſly conſider'd theſe Facts, 'you will do me the Juſtice that is due to 'my Proceeding, and if neceſſary, inform the 'King, that the Complaints of theſe Gentlemen 'are groundleſs, and that all that was promiſed 'them has been performed according to the Let-'ter. You will give me leave, Sir, to add, That 'the Refuſal of letting Count *Erbach*, Major-'General *Borck*, Count *Denhoff*, Collonel *Savery* 'and Major *Waſſenaer* return upon their Parole, 'is ſo contrary to the way we always uſed to-'wards your Officers, that the Generals of this 'Army complain of it publickly, and that except 'this Grievance is redreſſed, I ſhall be oblig'd in 'Juſtice, and by Order of the Queen and the 'States-General, to recal all the Priſoners, that 'have been ſuffer'd to continue in *France* ſo long 'upon their Parole. I would be ſorry that things 'ſhould come to that Extremity, the preventing 'of which will only depend on the Facility that 'ſhall be given on your Part. I am, *&c.*

Camp at Bouchain, Sept. 19, 1711.

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

Upon the reading of this Letter, the *French* Court were ſo throughly convinc'd of the Unreaſonableneſs of Count *Ravignan*'s Pretenſions, that they gave immediate Orders for the Enlargement of Count *d' Erbach*, Major-General *Borck*, Count *Denhoff*, Collonel *Savery*, and Major *Waſſenaer*, on their Parole, according to his Grace's Deſire, and conſented to ſuch an Exchange as had been practiſed before by the two Armies.

The Confederate Army marches to Marchienne, Oct. 20. N.S.

The Town of *Bouchain* being put into ſuch a Condition of Defence, as not to apprehend any Inſult, and the ſcarcity of Forage encreaſing in the Camp at *le Secq*, the Duke of *Marlborough* broke up from thence the 20th of *October* N. S. and having march'd the Confederate Army over the *Scheld*, encamp'd between *Marchienne* and *Abſcons*

Abſcons, from whence the Troops that had the furtheſt to go, began their march to their Winter Quarters: However, the Mareſchal *de Villars* continuing ſtill in his Camp between *Bouchain* and *Cambray*, the Allies thought fit to remain at *Marchienne* till their Frontier Garriſons were provided with Forage and Stores. On the 23d his Grace went to viſit the Fortifications of *Bouchain*, and order'd the Batallions appointed for the Garriſon of that Place to march in, and the Detachments that were there belonging to the ſeveral Regiments that made the Siege, to join the reſpective Bodies to which they belong'd. The ſame Day Monſieur *d' Albergotti* with the Troops encamp'd near *Wavrechin* under his Command, paſs'd the *Senſet*, and having join'd the Mareſchal *de Villars*, they march'd the 25th and ſeparated the Army, in order to put them into Winter-Quarters. Hereupon the Allies began likewiſe to march to their reſpective Garriſons, except a Flying Camp under Major General *Ivoy*, who was to continue at *Mande* on the *Scarpe*, between *St. Amand* and *Tournay*, to ſecure the Navigation to *Douay*, and the Workmen employ'd in fortifying ſeveral Poſts along that River and the *Scheld*. The Duke of *Marlborough* having given all the neceſſary Orders, left the Army the 27th; went that Day to *Tournay*, where he was nobly entertain'd by the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of that Fortreſs; arrived the 3d of *November* at *Antwerp* with ſeveral General Officers, under a Triple Diſcharge of the Artillery; ſupp'd there with the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, and din'd the next Day with the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governor of the Cittadel, who had invited all the Perſons of Quality of that City, upon account of the Feſtival of King *Charles* III, lately advanc'd to the Imperial Throne. On the 5th of *November* his Grace ſet out for the *Hague*, where he arrived the next Day; and having receiv'd the Compliments of the States General, the Foreign Miniſters and other Perſons of Diſtinction, on his glorious Campaign; and had ſeveral Conferences with their High Mightineſſes's Deputies, if not about *Peace*, (for it ſeems he was not

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The French ſeparate their Army, Oct. 25. N. S.

As do all the Confederates, Oct. 27. N. S.

The Duke of Marlb'rough *leaves the Army.*

He arrives at the Hague. Nov. 6. N. S.

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not in the Secret, though at that time first Plenipotentiary) at least about the Prosecution of the War, his Grace set out the 23d for the *Brill*, in order to embark for *England*. On the 28th of that Month, or, according to the Old Stile, the 17th, his Grace arrived at *Greenwich*, but did not think fit to come to his House at *St. James's* till the next Morning early, that he might avoid the Attendance of the Mobility, especially at this critical Juncture: By which prudent Caution his Grace defeated the Intent of a Story raised by his ungenerous Enemies, That he was to have made his Publick Entry into *London* the Night before, when, in commemoration of Queen *Elizabeth's* Inauguration, publick Rejoycings were to have been in the solemn Burning of the *Pope*, the *Devil* and the *Pretender*

Sets out for England. *Arrives at* London, Nov. 18. O.S

He cautiously avoids the Attendance of the Mob.

To conclude the Affairs of the *Netherlands* during the Year 1711. N.S. we must take Notice, that upon information that the Allies intended to make great Magazines at *Douay*, the *French* resolv'd to prevent it, or at least to render it very difficult. In order to that, they assembled between thirty and forty thousand Men, who on the 10th of *December* march'd in three several Bodies. One of them pass'd the *Senset*; and posting themselves on the *Scarpe* between *Marchienne* and *Mortagne*, broke the Dykes, sunk Trees, and a great quantity of Stones taken from the Neighbouring Houses, whereby they render'd that River unnavigable. Another Party advanc'd to the Canal from *Douay* to *Liste*, blew up the Sluyces at *Pont-à-Vendin*, and fill'd that Canal for some Miles; and the third Party advancing between *Bethune* and *Aire*, obliged one hundred and fifty Men posted in *Lillers* to surrender Prisoners of War, after which, if we may credit the *French* Accounts, all the Troops return'd to their respective Posts without any Loss. But the Allies gave different Relations of the Design and Success of this Expedition, as appears by the following Letter from the Earl of *Albemarle* to the States-General.

The French break the Dykes on the Scarpe *and on the Canal from* Douay *to* Liste.

High

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High and Mighty Lords,

'I Have had the Honour in my two former to give your High Mightineſſes a particular Account of the Motions of the Enemy, and the Meaſures I had taken to aſſemble all the Garriſons of the Frontier Places to oppoſe the Enterprize of the Enemy, who ſeem'd to have a deſign upon *Bouchain.* I have had alſo the Honour to tell you upon the Advice I received at *Liſle* from the Count *de Hompeſch*, that the *French* had actually begun to repair the Lines which we had made during the Siege of *Bouchain*, and levell'd after its Reduction, to ſhut up that Place on that ſide, which was the more eaſily believed, becauſe it appeared incomprehenſible and unlikely, that they would have drawn up ſo conſiderable a number of Troops from their moſt remote Garriſons, eſpecially at this time of the Year, that the Roads are almoſt impracticable, without having ſome great Deſign in view; but when all our Troops were in motion, part being already arrived at *Pont-à-Rache*, and part about half way between *Liſle* and *Douay*, Advice came laſt Night from the Officer poſted at *Anchien*, that the Enemy were marching back. This was confirmed about Twelve at Night, not only by the Advice ſent by the ſaid Officer from *Anchien*, but alſo the Spies, and the ſeveral Parties ſent out for Intelligence, reported, That they were certainly to retire upon the approach of our Troops. However, I received at the ſame time a Letter from Major General *Groveſtein*, with Advice, that the Enemy expected a Convoy of Forage, and had Intelligence from other Parts, that they had made a Detachment to convoy Bread to their Camp, and that a conſiderable number of Troops from their Garriſons between the *Sambre* and the *Maeze*, were expected at *Cambray*, which Advices made People ſtill believe,

The Earl of Albemarle's Letter to the States General, about that Expedition.

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'that they had ſome important Project to execute.

'To be the better informed of their Motions, I commanded ſeveral Parties Abroad, with Orders to advance in ſight of the Enemy, and bring me a certain Account of them, and at the ſame time I order'd all the Cavalry of *Douay* to hold themſelves in a readineſs to march, and this Morning having been informed by the Parties aforeſaid, which thro' the badneſs of the Roads, could not return before Nine of the Clock, that the Enemy were retiring as well from the *Scarpe* as the Canal, and on both ſides on a full march, I immediately march'd out with the eighteen Squadrons of the Garriſon of *Douay*, and General *Hompeſch*, who during all theſe Motions has been very diligent and watchful to have intelligence of the Enemy, the Prince of *Holſtein Beck*, Lieutenant General *Murray*, Major General *Naſſau-Woudenburgh*, Major General *Chanclos*, Major General *Ivoy*, Brigadier *Berkoffer*, and Major General *Milkau*, who were already arrived there, and ſent Orders to the Cavalry of *Lille*, which was at *Pont-a-Rache*, to follow with all expedition. Being arrived on the Plain near *Eſquerchin*, we ſaw the Enemy on a full march directly towards *Arras* by the way of *Gaurelle*; whereupon we purſued them with all poſſible diligence, and being arrived on the Height of *Fampoux*, in ſight of *Arras*, we were in hopes to ingage them, but they retir'd with ſo much Precipitation, that we could not come at them. We could not be exactly informed of their ſtrength, but they appear'd a very great Body of Horſe, and we judged from the beating of their Drums, that they were ſuſtained by their Infantry. However, we harraſs'd them ſo much in their march, that ten or twelve Squadrons of them were oblig'd to throw themſelves into the *Scarpe* at *Fampoux*, and got on the other ſide, thoſe which had paſſed over the Bridge, having broke down the ſame after them. The

'reſt

'reſt of their Cavalry retired in great Precipi- A. C.
'tation and Confuſion into the Works of *Ar-* 1711.
'*ras*, and we purſued them within the reach of
'their Cannon. The Night coming on, we re-
'turned to *Douay*. I cannot believe that the
'Enemy would have made ſuch Motions for ſo
'little an Enterprize as interrupting the Navi-
'gation of the *Scarpe* and the Canal, and ruined
'their Troops, which have been expoſed to un-
'ſpeakable Hardſhips, as well upon account of
'the badneſs of the Roads and the Weather,
'as from the ſcarcity of Proviſions, which toge-
'ther occaſion'd, that an incredible number of
'Deſerters are come over to us, by Companies
'of thirty and forty at once. However, if
'they had another deſign, they have miſcarri-
'ed therein by the expeditious aſſembling of
'our Troops. I ſhall not detain your High Migh-
'tineſſes with an Account of their filling the Ca-
'nal and the *Scarpe*, and rendring them unnavi-
'gable; for I deſign to repair thither to Morrow
'and take a view of the ſame, of which I ſhall
'have the Honour to give an exact Account to
'your High Mightineſſes. I remain, *&c.*

Douay, Dec. 14. 1711. Sign'd,
at Ten at Night. ALBEMARLE.

I ſhall only add to this Letter, That by a mo- *Great loſs of the* French *in this Expedition.*
deſt Computation, the *French* loſt between two and three Thouſand Men in that fooliſh Expedition, wherein they did little more, than give the World a freſh Inſtance, that *they obſerve Treaties and Agreements no longer than they think them conſiſtent with their Intereſt: The deſtroying of Sluices, Burning, and Demoliſhing of Houſes, being contrary to the expreſs Terms of the Treaty for Contribution.*

It has been hinted before, that upon the Death *Affairs of* Germany.
of the late Emperor, the Court of *France* made great Preparations to invade *Germany* with a Powerful Army, in order to ſupport their clandeſtine Intrigues at *Frankfort*, both againſt the Election of King *Charles* III. and in Favour of the Elector of

Bava-

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Bavaria, who, they gave out, was to Command their Forces: Whereupon it was judg'd neceſſary to detach the Imperial and *Palatine* Troops then in *Flanders* to *Germany*; and that the Imperial Army ſhould be commanded by Prince *Eugene* of Savoy. While theſe Reinforcements were on the March, the Duke of *Wirtembergh* aſſembled part of the Troops of the Circles; entrench'd himſelf at *Muckenſturm*, near *Etlingen*, a Poſt very advantageous by Nature; and viſited the Paſſes of the *Black-Foreſt*. which he caus'd to be guarded by the Militia of his Country. At the ſame time, upon Information, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had ſome intelligence in the City of *Ulm*, the Circle of *Suabia* reſolv'd to put ſome Batallions into that City, to prevent any Surprize; and there being no doubt to be made, but that the *Bavarians* were ready to embrace any fair Opportunity to riſe in favour of their late Sovereign, the Imperial Regency in that Country, took early Care to ſeize their Arms and Ammunition; allowing only Gentlemen to keep their Swords and a Fowling-Piece. On the other hand, the Emiſſaries of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn* ſpread ſeveral Libels at *Ratisbon*, and other Parts of *Germany*, wherein they endeavour to ſhew, That the Sentence whereby they were put to the Ban of the Empire, and depriv'd of their Eſtates and Dignity, was contrary to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, ſeveral Receſſes or Solemn Conventions of the Empire, namely to the Capitulation Sworn to by the Emperor *Leopold* at his Election at *Frankfort*, *July* 18, 1658. and more particularly to the 28th Article thereof, which is in Subſtance as follows: 'Likewiſe we ſhall not 'ſuffer that any Elector, Prince, or any other 'Perſon of great or mean Quality, be put to the 'Ban of the Empire, without a lawful and ſuffi-'cient Cauſe, or without being heard in his own 'Defence, and without the Privity and Know-'ledge, Advice and expreſs Conſent of the Electors 'of the Holy Empire. Therefore they ſhall be 'proceeded againſt according to the Imperial Con-'ſtitutions, and the Orders of the Imperial Cham-'ber of *Spire*, and other Conventions already 'made

The D. of Wirtembergh. *aſſembles part of the Army of the Empire.*

Other Precautions taken for the Security of the Empire.

Arguments uſed in Favour of the Electors of Cologn *and* Bavaria.

'made, or that ſhall be made hereafter. And if 'the Fact is Notorious and Publick, and that the 'Diſturber of the Publick Peace, ſhould obſtinate-'ly perſiſt in his Crime, ſo that there be no need 'of any Proceedings and Examination, yet we 'ſhall impart the ſame to the Electors of the Em-'pire in the manner aforeſaid, before we proceed 'to the actual Sentence, and ſhall take no Reſolu-'tion therein, without their previous Advice and 'Conſent as aforeſaid. Hereupon the Partizans of the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria* pretended, That theſe Formalities not having been obſerved, the Sentence pronounc'd againſt them was avoid and of no Effect, and alledg'd beſides, a Proteſtation made againſt the Proceedings of the late Emperor againſt thoſe Princes, by ſeveral Members of the College of the Princes at *Ratisbonne*, and ſubſcrib'd by the Deputies of the King of *Sweden*, as Duke of *Bremen*, and thoſe of the Dukes of *Saxe-Gotha*, *Weymar*, *Wolfembuttel*, *Wirtembergh*, and *Mecklenburgh*, beſides the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and ſome other Princes. However, theſe Arguments made little or no Impreſſion upon People; and 'twas pretended on the other Hand, That the Electors, unconcern'd in the Rebellion of the ſaid Princes, were conſulted and adviſed with by the late Emperor, and that the whole Dyet of the Empire had conſented to the Proceedings againſt them, by admitting the preſent Elector *Palatine*, to take the Place and Office in their College, which was poſſeſſed by the late Elector of *Bavaria*. A. C. 1711.

Prince Eugene's arrival at Frankfort, July 23d, N. S.

The Prince of *Savoy* having continued ſome time at the *Hague*, to concert Meaſures with the States-General, ſet out from thence the 19th of *July*, N. S. and taking *Duſſeldorp*, the Reſidence of the *Palatine* Court, in his Way, his Highneſs arriv'd the 23d at *Frankfort*; where he held ſeveral Conſultations with the Imperial and other Miniſters; and on the 28th went to put himſelf at the Head of the Army of the Empire; which, by this time, had been reinforc'd by the Detachments from *Flanders*, under the Command of Count *de Vhelen*, and was encamp'd at *Mulhberg*. His Highneſs's Arrival in thoſe Parts, with ſo good a Body of Troops, entirely

He puts himſelf at the Head of the Army of the Empire, which breaks the Meaſures of the French.

A. C. 1711. tirely disappointed the Designs of the *French*, who thereupon gave over the Thoughts of invading *Germany*; and had only Recourse to their usual Arts to thwart the Election of a new Emperor; which was put off from the 20th of *July* to the 25th of *August*, N. S. at the instances of King *Augustus*, as Elector of *Saxony*, one of the Vicars of the Empire. The Reasons given by his Polish Majesty's Ministers for this delay, were in Substance, 'That 'the time for the Election being limited by the 'Golden *Bull* to three Months after the Decease of 'the former Emperor, it was dangerous to depart 'from that Rule, which was to be Sacred to the 'Electors. They pretended in the next Place, that 'the other Electors having not communicated 'their Sentiments to his *Polish* Majesty, as to the 'Time of the Election before his Journey to *Jaroslow*, he had not time to give the necessary In'structions to his Ministers who were to represent 'him, and consider of the Articles to be inserted 'in the *Perpetual Capitulation*.

The Election of a New Emperor, put off by the King of Poland.

However, many were of Opinion that King *Augustus* had a Private Interest in View in this Affair; and that he insisted on some Promises from the Court of *Vienna*, before he would give his Vote to King *Charles*. The Conferences his *Polish* Majesty had at *Prague*, with the Cardinal of *Saxe-Zeitz*, and Signior *Albani*, the Pope's Nuncio, seem'd to confirm this Opinion; and it appear'd soon after, that Secret Endeavours were used to get the Electoral Prince of *Saxony* chosen King of the *Romans*, to succeed King *Charles* in the Imperial Throne; upon which condition his Electoral Highness, who about this time, went to *Frankfort*, would undoubtedly have profess'd the *Romish* Religion.

Design to get the Electoral Prince of Saxony chosen King of the Romans.

About the beginning of *July*, the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* put out large Manifestoes, setting forth their Right to give their Voices in the ensuing Election of a New Emperor; and, at the same time, wrote Letters to the other Electors, for the same purpose: But no notice being taken of either, the Elector of *Bavaria* publish'd the following Protest.

The Elector of Bavaria's Protest.

'His

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'HIS Electoral Highneſs of *Bavaria* had reaſon to expect from the Equity of the Electors, that according to the Golden *Bull*, he ſhould have been invited to Vote in the Election of a new Emperor within the Time preſcribed: But the Silence which they have kept upon the Letters which the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* have written to them give but too much Ground to believe, that the Sentiments inſpired into them againſt the Electoral Houſe of *Bavaria*, remain ſtill after the Emperor's Death; and as it appears, they are inclined even to exclude their Electoral Highneſſes from an Aſſembly, which without their Suffrages cannot lawfully elect a Head, of the Empire, His Electoral Highneſs thinks he ſhould be wanting to the indiſpenſable Obligation he is under to maintain the Rights belonging to the Electoral Dignity, as well as to conform himſelf to the fundamental Laws of the Empire, if he ſhould be Silent when his own State and his Dignity require he ſhould lift up his Voice for the Preſervation of Rules that have hitherto been religiouſly obſerved.

'Wherefore his Electoral Highneſs of *Bavaria* proteſts, for the Intereſt of the Empire as well as his own, that he never gave Cauſe for the pretended Proſcription pronounced againſt him; that the ſame ought to be deem'd void, being equally deficient, both in its Foundation, and in the Forms eſſentially requiſite to authorize the Condemnation of one of the chief Princes of the Empire; that 'tis contrary to the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, for one of its Principal Members to be proſcribed without the Conſent of all the Colleges; and that 'tis contrary to Juſtice to declare a Prince to be an Enemy of the Empire, for no other Crime than endeavouring to maintain his own Dominions in Peace and Neutrality, which the Emperor had baniſhed out of *Germany* to oblige the Princes of the Empire to ſupport the Intereſts of the Archducal Houſe of *Auſtria*

'in

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'in the War undertaken by them for the Succeſſion of the late King of *Spain*.

'The Circles of *Franconia* and *Swabia* acted in 'the ſame manner, as did his Electoral Higneſs of '*Bavaria*, but Fear of approaching Vengeance, 'forced them to receive what Law the Emperor was pleaſed to preſcribe them.

'Seeing himſelf then threatned with a violent Invaſion of his Dominions, to force him 'to break the Neutrality, which he would have 'kept inviolably till the Empire had come to 'a general Agreement, he found himſelf obliged 'to cover his Dominions by taking *Ulm* and '*Meminguen*. His Electoral Highneſs had Reaſon beſides to endeavour to preſerve Neutrality to maintain himſelf in the perpetual Government of the Netherlands, and ſecure the 'Payment of ſeveral Millions of Patacoons, 'which King *Philip* had owned himſelf indebted to him, as Heir to the *Spaniſh* Monarcy.

''Twould be to no purpoſe, that the Treaties of *Weſtphalia* confirmed the Princes and 'States of the Empire in their Right of contracting Alliances, and of making Peace and 'War, provided it be neither againſt the Emperor nor the Empire, if they may not make 'uſe of that Right of Sovereignty, when they 'judge it convenient for the Defence of their 'Dominions: Their ſitting ſtill on ſuch an Occaſion would be a Crime; and 'twas the 'preſſing Danger of an Invaſion which threatned his Electoral Highneſs on that Occaſion.

'But the Authority of the Emperor, ſupported by Foreign Aſſiſtance, gave falſe Colours to the Intentions of a Prince wholly 'taken up with the Care of the Good of his 'Native Country; and when *Germany* ought to 'have opened their Eyes, and have thanked him 'for what he has ſuffered to preſerve the Empire from a Foreign War, he has the Grief 'to ſee, that an unjuſt Proſcription pronounced againſt him, is looked upon as a 'lawful Reaſon for depriving him of a Right

'and

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'adherent to his Dignity and to his Dominions.

'However, his Electoral Highneſs ſtill hopes 'from the Equity of the Electors, that they 'will ſeriouſly conſider his Reaſons, the Juſtice 'of his Cauſe, and even their own Intereſt; 'that having due Regard to the Conſtitutions 'of the Empire, as a Rule which it would 'be dangerous for themſelves to break in upon, they will keep to them, being ſenſible 'that Honour and Conſcience oblige them to 'it, and that this Motive alone will be ſufficient, to influence Princes of Integrity.

'And as the Election of an Emperor cannot be valid without the Suffrages of the E'lectors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, his Electoral 'Highneſs finds himſelf obliged to proteſt, as 'he does by theſe Preſents, that if he be unhappily diſappointed in the intire Confidence 'he has in the Equity of the Electors his Brethren, the Election they may make without 'inviting and admitting thereto the two Electors, will be null, being contrary to the Diſpoſition of the Golden *Bull*, and from this Moment his Electoral Highneſs declares, that the 'Diſorders, Confuſion, and other fatal Effects 'which the Empire ought to apprehend from 'the Violation of its fundamental Laws, ought 'not to be imputed to him. Done at *Namur*, 'the 7th of *July*, 1711.

The Elector of Bavaria *declines the Command of the* French *Army in* Alſace.

We may here take Notice, That notwithſtanding the preſſing Inſtances of the Court of *France*, the Elector of *Bavaria* declin'd putting himſelf at the Head of the *French* Army in *Alſace*. Either, as ſome pretended, becauſe he was diſſatisfied with a Reſervation made by King *Philip* in the Patent, whereby he had beſtow'd the Sovereignty of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* upon him, *viz.* That his Electoral Highneſs ſhould give to the Princeſs *Urſini* ſo many Lordſhips, as would amount to thirty Thouſand Crowns a Year, to be erected into a Sovereignty in Favour of that Princeſs; or rather becauſe he ſaw no Probability of ſucceſs in attempting

A. C. 1711. tempting to penetrate into *Germany*, considering what Force Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had on that side to oppose him. Thus the *French* Army in *Alsace* remain'd under the Command of the Mareschals d' *Harcourt* and *Bezons*, who having been oblig'd to send a strong Detachment to *Dauphiné* about the latter end of *August*, they were so far from entertaining the Thoughts of invading the Empire, that, on the contrary, they were themselves under Apprehensions of the *Germans* passing the *Rhine*, to penetrate to *Alsace*, to prevent which they consumed all the Forrage in the Neighbourhood of *Hunnigen*. Nor were their Apprehensions groundless: For on the 28th of *August* N. S. Price *Eugene* pass'd the *Rhine*, and encamp'd near *Spire*; which oblig'd the *French* to assemble all the Troops within their Lines: But His Highness being oblig'd to give his Main Attention to what pass'd at *Frankfort*, and to assist the Austrian Ministers in removing the Difficulties that obstructed the Election of King *Charles* III, nothing remarkable happen'd between the two Armies on the *Upper Rhine*.

Nothing Remarkable happens between the Two Armies on the Rhine.

The Electors had resolv'd to meet either in Person or by their Ambassadors at *Frankfort* the 20th of *August*, that is within the Time limited by the Golden *Bull*; but the Assembly not being compleat that Day, the Opening of the Congress was adjourned to the 25*th*. The Electors of *Mentz* and *Tryers*, with the Ambassadors of the absent Electors, repaired that Day, with the utmost Magnificence, to the Town-House, where the Elector of *Mentz* made a Speech suitable to so Solemn an Occasion; in which, after a short Encomium on the late Emperor, he recommended to the Electors, to chuse a Prince worthy to fill his Place; exhorted them to Dispatch and Unanimity; and to proceed with such Calmness and Moderation in their Debates as became their High Stations. This Speech being over, the Congress made several Regulations; and resolv'd to meet Five Times in the Week, and that their Resolutions should be kept private. But nevertheless, it was soon after known

The Congress of the Electors open'd at Frankfort, August 25. N. S.

known, that they had rejected a Motion made by the Deputies of a certain Prince to elect a King of the *Romans*, and an Emperor at the same time, under pretence of obviating the Inconveniencies of an *Interregnum*; being sensible that the proposed Remedy might prove worse than the Disease: They afterwards proceeded to debate the *Perpetual Capitulation* to be Sworn to by the succeeding Emperors, which took up a great deal of Time. In the Course of these Consultations the Ambassadors of the Protestant Electors propos'd the annulling, by an express Article in that Capitulation, the Clause about Religion, surreptitiously inserted in the 4*th* Article of the Peace of *Ryswick*, as contrary to the Treaties of *Westphalia*, and the Tranquility of the Empire: But met with great Opposition from the *Roman* Catholick Electors. A. C. 1711.

Motion for Chusing a King of the Romans, and an Emperor at the same time rejected.

Perpetual Capitulation debated.

All this while, Signior *Albani*, the Pope's Nephew and Nuncio, was very busy at *Frankfort*, but was miserably disappointed in his Pretensions and Demands, which in substance, were these. 'I. That the Electors should give him 'the first Visit; II. That they should likewise 'give him the Upper Hand. III. That the E'lectors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria* might be ad'mitted, to the Election of an Emperor either 'Personally, or by their Proxies; protesting, 'at the same time, against the Act by which 'they were put to the Ban of the Empire, 'without the Pope's Parcipitation and Consent. 'IV. He also protested against the King of '*Prussia*'s being rais'd to the Royal Dignity 'without the Pope's Participation and Consent, 'and desired Redress. V. He protested likewise 'against the Erecting of a Ninth Electorate, 'in Favour of the Elector of Hannover, with'out the Pope's Consent. VI. He demanded the 'Restoration of *Comachio* to the Pope; And 'VII. That the Electoral Prince of *Saxony* 'might be Elected King of the *Romans*, in 'case King *Charles* III. should have no Male 'Issue. As to the first Point it was absolutely re-

Signior Albani, the Pope's Nuncio, very busy at Frankfort. *His Pretensions and Demands.*

Rejected.

A. C. 1711. rejected. As to the Second, the Electors of *Mentz* and *Triers* offer'd, by way of Expedient, to give Don *Annibal Albani* the Hand in their own Houſes; but the Nuncio not being ſatisfied with this Conceſſion, thoſe two Electors, upon conſulting with the reſt, declared, that they would not give him the Hand any where. The Matter reſted for ſome Days; at laſt Signior *Albani* receded from the firſt Point, namely, the having the firſt Viſit made to him; provided the Electors would give him the Hand; but to this it was anſwer'd, That the Electors were buſie in regulating the *Perpetual Capitulation*; and when the Election of an Emperor was over, his Pretenſions ſhould be taken into Conſideration. This was but a meer Compliment, for the Secular Electors abſolutely refuſed to allow Signior *Albani* the Hand, even in their own Houſes; and the Spiritual were unwilling to condeſcend to it; alledging, they acted there not in a Spiritual, but a Secular Capacity, namely to provide the Empire with a Head; ſo that Signior *Albani* never appear'd with a Publick Character, all the while he continued at *Frankfort*. The Third Point was unanimouſly rejected; but to the Fourth and Fifth, the *Pruſſian* and *Hanoverian* Miniſters declared, that the Pope neither had, nor ſhould have any thing to do in thoſe Matters; and no Notice was taken of the Sixth and Seventh Demands. Moreover Monſieur *Hemmingen*, one of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Plenipotentiaries, urg'd in his Maſters Name, to have the Pope's Nephew remov'd out of the Town, ſince he had no Right to concern himſelf in the Election of an Emperor; but Mr *Henningen* dying ſuddenly, ſome Days after, that Motion was dropt, and Signior *Albani* was permitted to uſe his faint Endeavours in favour of the See of *Rome*, of the Electors of *Colegn* and *Bavaria*, and of the Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, till the Day before the Election, when all Foreigners were order'd to depart *Frankfort*.

We

We may here obſerve, That at the Firſt Opening of the Congreſs, the Elector of *Mentz* having propoſed Two Things, *viz.* the Fixing of the Day of Election, to the 20th of *September*; and ſecondly, that King *Charles* III. ſhould be the Perſon they ſhould chuſe, the *Palatine* Plenipotentiaries anſwer'd, that theſe two Points were to be maturely debated. The Reaſon why they made this Anſwer was, becauſe the Elector *Palatine* pretended, That it ſhould be mention'd in the *Perpetual Capitulation* for all future Elections, that in caſe of the Emperor's Abſence from *Germany*, the ſaid Elector ſhould continue Vicar of the Holy *Roman* Empire, as well as the Elector of *Saxony*, who claim'd a Partnerſhip in the ſame Office. But this Pretenſion of thoſe Two Electors, was generally look'd upon to be ill-grounded: For tho' they are, indeed, Vicars of the Empire, during the Vacancy of the Imperial Thrones yet when there is an Emperor, 'tis his Prerogative to appoint a Vicar, who, according to the Tenor of the Golden *Bull*, is Vicar of the Emperor, and not of the Empire. Wherefore after ſome Conferences, it was agreed, That the future Emperor, whenever he ſhould think fit to paſs the Mountains, ſhould have it in his Power to make Choice of ſuch Perſon to be his Vicar during his Abſence, as he ſhould judge to be moſt conſiſtent with the general Good of the Empire. We may likewiſe take notice, that the Elector *Palatine* cauſed preſſing Inſtances to be made to the Electoral Colledge, in Favour of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, to the End the Affairs in Debate between that Prince and the Court of *Vienna*, might be regulated according to Equity: But this being a Caſe lying in common with that of all the Princes of *Italy*, who had ſent their ſeveral Complaints to *Frankfort*, the ſame was deferr'd till after the Election of an Emperor, then to be debated and ſettled on one general Foot. M. *de Mellarede* ſollicited that the Conditions promiſed by the Imperial Court to the Duke of *Savoy*, by the Treaty made beeween them

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Pretenſion of the Electors Palatine and Saxony over-rul'd.

Demands of ſome Princes of Italy waved.

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in the Year 1703 might be inſerted in the Capitulation; and on the other Hand Baron *Forſtner*, Envoy of the Duke of *Lorrain*, inſiſted that the ſame ſhould be left out, unleſs an Equivalent to his Maſter, for the *Monferat* were alſo ſettled and inſerted. But what perplex'd the *Auſtrian* Miniſters moſt, as this arduous Juncture, was the Arrival of the Earl of *Peterborow* from *England*, with the Character of Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Queen of *Great Britain*: For 'twas then ſtrongly reported, that his Excellency made preſſing Sollicitations, both that the Electoral Prince of *Saxony* ſhould be choſen King of the *Romans*, and that the Duke of *Savoy* ſhould have ſome Aſſurance given him that he ſhould ſucceed in the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, in caſe of King *Charles* Firſt's deceaſe, without Male Iſſue: Which Nice Overtures being like to raiſe great Diviſions among the High Allies, at a time, when Union was ſo neceſſary for their common Safety, were prudently waved by the Congreſs. It was obſerv'd, that Signior *Albani*, who continued at *Frankfort*, incognito, ventur'd to give a private Viſit to the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador, contrary to the expectation of many. What paſs'd between them is ſtill a Secret, and 'twas only reported, that he complain'd to his Excellency of the ill Treatment he had receiv'd at this Congreſs: Which, afforded juſt matter of Surprize and Admiration, That the Pope's Repreſentative ſhould ſue to the Ambaſſador of the Firſt *Proteſtant* Power, for Redreſs of Grievances he had received at the Hands of *Popiſh* Electors, as well as *Proteſtants*. On the 23d of *September* N. S. the Elector *Palatine* arriv'd at *Frankfort*, with a Magnificent Retinue, and acted with ſo much Vigour and Application, in Favour of King *Charles* his Nephew, that in a few Days the finiſhing Hand was put to the *Perpetual Capitulation*.

The Earl of Peterborow *arrives at* Frankfort, September 16*th* N. S.

His Overtures waved

The Pope's Nuncio gives him a private Viſit.

The Elector Palatine *arrives at* Frankfort Sept. 23d N. S.

The Election of an Emperor being fix'd to the 12th of *October*, N. S. an Order was on the 10th publiſh'd by Sound of Trumpet, commanding all Strangers, (who were not in the Retinue of the Ele-

Electors, or Plenipotentiaries) to depart the City of *Frankfort* before the Sun-set the 11th in the Evening. The Electoral Prince of *Saxony* was allow'd to continue there during the Election; but Don *Annibal Albani*, the Pope's Nuncio, went away before the Order was publiſhed, on the ſpecious Pretence of giving a Viſit to Prince *Eugene* in his Camp: On the 12th the great Bell begun to toll at Seven in the Morning, as a Signal for the Burghers and Garriſon to draw out in Arms in the great Square; and then a double Line of Burghers and Soldiers was form'd from the Town houſe to the Cathedral Church of *St. Bartholmew*. In the mean time part of the Cavalry remained in the Rom-berg, and the reſt patrolled round the ſaid Cathedral and about the Town. Before Ten a Clock the Electors and Plenipotentiaries aſſembled at the Town-houſe, and thence rode on Horſe-back to the Cathedral of *St. Bartholomew*, *viz.* the Eccleſiaſtical Electors in their Epiſcopal Habits, and the Elector *Palatine*, with the firſt Plenipotentiaries of the other Electors, wearing Velvet Cloaks laced with Gold Galoons, and their Retinue were in magnificent Cloaths and Liveries. At the Door of the Cathedral they were received by the Biſhop of *Newſtad* in his Pontifical Veſtments. Entring the Church, they aſcended a kind of Throne, having a Canopy of Scarlet Cloth over it, and ſeated themſelves in ſeven Arm'd Chairs; and after they had held a Conclave for two Hours, they unanimouſly elected CHARLES III, of *Spain*, King of the *Romans* and Emperor, by the Name of *Charles* VI; and he was proclaimed in the Church accordingly, with ſound of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, which was followed by a Triple Diſcharge of the Cannon on the Ramparts, and of the ſmall Arms of the Burghers and Garriſon. This done, the Electors and Plenipotentiaries return'd to the Town-houſe in the ſame Order they came, and put off their Habits of Ceremony; and then they retired to their ſeveral Quarters. In the Evening they all went to congratulate Count

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A. C. 1711. *Windiſgratz*, the Chief of the Ambaſſadors of *Bohemia*, upon the Advancement of the King his Maſter to the *Imperial* Throne; and that Miniſter treated them ſplendidly at Supper, where every Health that was drank was proclaimed by the Trumpets, Kettle-Drums and Cannon. Illuminations and Bonfires were likewiſe made throughout the City; Wine was ſet a running among the Burghers, and all Night long Acclamations were heard in the Streets of Long Live the Emperor *Charles* VI.

The Earl of Peterborow *goes to* Italy.

The Earl of *Peterborow* went ſome Days before to the Imperial Army, which continued incamp'd near *Spire*; and afterwards took a Journey to *Italy*, where his Lordſhip continued many Months.

Moſt material Points ſettled in the Perpetual Capitulation.

An Account of the moſt material Points ſettled at *Frankfort*, previous to this Election, was tranſmitted to the Court of *Pruſſia*, was as follows:

'OF all the Ambaſſadors, thoſe only of *Bohemia* and *Pruſſia* had the Clauſe of Subſtitution inſerted in their full Powers; by virtue whereof, Count *Dhona* has ſubſtituted, after the Death of Monſieur *de Hennigen*, the Baron *de Mardefeld*. *Sub ſpe rati*, who, otherwiſe, was not qualified for the Electoral College; whereupon he was admitted, and the King approved him. This is a Circumſtance very particular, and unprecedented, either in the preceding Election, or in all the Dyets of the Empire.

II. 'The Electors to whom the Emperor gave formerly only the Title of *Hochwurdig*, or High Reverend, for the Eccleſiaſticks, and *Durchlauchtig*, or Serene, for the Secular, have in this new Capitulation, ſtipulated for themſelves the Titles of *Hochwurdigſt* and *Durchlauchtigſt*, that is, Moſt High Reverend and Moſt Serene, in the Superlative Degree; and thereby they have endeavour'd to eſtabliſh an Equality of Titles between them and Crowned Heads. Both theſe Qualities are united in the Perſon

of

'of his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*; but, nevertheleſs, his Ambaſſador thought that it concern'd his Maſter's Honour to diſtinguiſh them ſome other way; and therefore he obtained, that, in relation to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, there was added in the Capitulation, to the Title of *Durchlauchtigſt*, or Moſt Serene, that of *Groſmachtig*, or Moſt Potent; as alſo the Quality of Brother; which are the two Characters that ſhew the Eminency of Kings above the Electors. The Saxons have alſo taken Advantage of it; for after theſe Conceſſions were made to us, they could not be denied to them. A. C. 1711.

III. 'Former Emperors never would grant the ſame Honours to ſeveral Ambaſſadors of one and the ſame Elector: But in the new Capitulation, the new Emperor is obliged to it, by an expreſs Clauſe, which ſhall be practiſed at the Coronation.

IV. 'In the Draught of the new Capitulation, there is an Article, by which the Emperor is obliged to re-unite the Fiefs of the Empire. Mention had been made therein of the Lands that heretofore belong'd to the *Teutonick* Order, and of thoſe in *Switzerland*, which formerly depended on the Empire: But theſe two Paſſages were ſtruck out, on the lively Remonſtrances of the Ambaſſadors of *Pruſſia*, who would by no means allow of them, as prejudicial to their Maſter's Poſſeſſion of *Pruſſia*, and of the Principality of *Neufchatel*.

V. 'A new Conſtitution has been inſerted in the Capitulation, whereby ſome Obſtructions have been laid to the Election of a King of the the *Romans*, during the Emperor's Life.

VI. 'Another Clauſe has been inſerted, relating to the Ban of the Empire, which is very favourable to innocent Agnats, or Relations, who have no manner of ſhare in the Crime of the Outlawed.

VII. 'As to the Diſpoſitions the late Emperor made of the Eſtates of *Bavaria*, in favour of his Miniſters, and the Incorporation of the *Mantuan* into the *Milaneze*, without the pre-

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'vious and formal Conſent of the whole Electoral 'College, a general Clauſe has been inſerted in 'the new Capitulation, whereby the Emperor 'obliges himſelf to conſult with the Electoral 'College, about the Changes made in the States 'and Fiefs devolv'd to the Empire, as ſoon as 'he has taken the Adminiſtration of them into 'his Hands, that the ſame may be put upon a 'Foot agreeable to the Laws and Conſtitutions of 'the Holy Empire.

VIII. 'In this new Capitulation, the Electo-'rate of *Brunſwick*, (or *Hanover*) and the Re-'ſtoration of that of the *Palatinate*, to the Place 'and Archi Office of *Bavaria*, have been con-'firm'd.

IX. 'By this Capitulation the Emperor is 'oblig'd to confirm all the Legal Acts made by 'the Vicars of the Empire, during the *Inter-'regnum*.

X. 'Beſides the Penalty declar'd in former 'Capitulations againſt ſuch States of the Em-'pire, as make baſe Coin, *viz.* The being de-'priv'd of the Privilege of Coining, the Am-'baſſadors of *Pruſſia* have caus'd it to be inſerted 'in the Capitulation, that ſuch States ſhall be 'ſuſpended from Voting and Sitting in the Cir-'cles and Dyets of the Empire, and that they 'ſhall not be reſtored till they have given Sati-'faction.

XI. 'There's a new Article in the Capitula-'tion, importing, That the Emperor ſhall not 'be in a Capacity to adminiſter the Empire, be-'fore he has Sworn, in Perſon, to the Capitula-'tion.

XII. 'In the Fourth Article of the Capitula-'tion, which mentions the Treaties of Peace that 'ſerve for a Rule to the Eccleſiaſtical State of the 'Empire, the Proteſtants have obtain'd a Re-'ſervation, That the Treaty of *Ryſwick* ſhould not 'be comprehended under the general Name of 'thoſe Treaties.

XIII. 'The Ambaſſadors of *Pruſſia* and *Ha-'nover* being inform'd, That the Eccleſiaſtical 'Electors would, in their own Houſes, give the

'Right

'Right Hand to the Pope's Nuncio; which, A. C.
'however, they refuſed to the Ambaſſadors, they 1711.
'thereupon preſented a Memorial to the Electors
'of *Mentz* and *Triers*, whereby they declared,
'That as ſoon as the ſaid Electors ſhould grant
'any Thing to the *Nuncio* more than to them-
'ſelves, they would claim the ſame Diſtinction:
'Which defeated the Nuncio's Pretenſions in re-
'lation to the Ceremonial.

XIV. 'There went a Report, That the Nun-
'cio was going to proteſt againſt the Crown of
'*Pruſſia*, and 'tis very probable that he had ſuch
'a Proteſtation ready in his Pocket: But the
'Ambaſſadors of *Pruſſia* having cauſed it to be
'intimated to him, that if he offer'd to make
'ſuch a Proteſtation, he would certainly draw
'a ſignal Affront upon himſelf; he thereupon
'ſent a Gentleman to Count *Dhona*, to aſſure
'him, that the Report of ſuch a Proteſtation was
'falſe; and that he neither had Orders nor In-
'tentions to make any.

'XV. 'The Miniſter of *Savoy* had ſeveral
'Points to negotiate, in order to have them in-
'ſerted in the Capitulation, with which the *Bo-*
'*hemian* Ambaſſadors were not ſatisfied. This
'Contention being like to be attended with many
'Diſputes and Difficulties which would have
'conſiderably retarded the Election, the Am-
'baſſadors of *Pruſſia* interpos'd and remov'd all
'Obſtructions, to the Satisfaction of both Par-
'ties; having, for an Expedient, propos'd a Letter
'from the the Electoral College to the Emperor,
'earneſtly to recommend to him, the Demands
'of his Royal Highneſs. This Expedient was
'accepted; and both the Ambaſſadors of *Bohemia*
'and his Royal Highneſs's Miniſter, have declared
'themſelves obliged for it to the Ambaſſadors
'of *Pruſſia*.

XVI. 'The Demands of all the other Princes
'of *Italy* have alſo been recommended to the
'Emperor, by like Letters from the Electoral
'College.

King

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King *Charles*'s Preſence being abſolutely neceſſary in *Germany*, his Catholick Majeſty reſolved to leave the Regency of *Catalonia* in the Hands of his Royal Conſort, and thereupon wrote the following Letter to the Deputies of that Principality.

THE KING.

Illuſtrious, Venerable, Excellent, Noble, Magnificent and our Beloved and moſt Faithful Deputies and Auditors of Accompts of the Generality of this Principality of Catalonia.

K. Charles's *Letter to the Deputies of* Catalonia.

"THE ſudden and unexpected Death of the Emperor *Joſeph*, my Brother, by which the Imperial Throne is become vacant, made me think at firſt that my Preſence was neceſſary in *Germany*, there to oppoſe the pernicious Deſigns of my Enemies, who will not fail, in this fatal Conjuncture, to try to diſturb the Quiet of my Kingdoms and Hereditary Countries, and to embroil all *Germany*: But the Conſideration of the Concern which my Abſence would give you, made me ſuſpend till now that juſt and neceſſary Reſolution. In the mean time, as my Preſence is abſolutely requiſite in my Dominions and Hereditary Countries, to preſerve Tranquility in them, principally to give Order for the Welfare of our Holy Religion there, and particularly to provide for you, with all poſſible Diligence, Troops and Subſidies for the Defence of this moſt Faithful Principality, and for putting an end to this War; Conſiderations which have induced the Princes of *Germany* to ſollicit my Departure, for preventing the great Miſchiefs which the pernicious Deſigns of my Enemies might produce: All this has determined Me to go over for a little time to *Germany*: And though it be very convenient

for

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'for me, and for all my good and faithful Vaſ-
'ſals, that I ſhould not be ſeparated from the
'Queen my Conſort, I am willing however to
'give you the greateſt Proof of that Affection,
'which you have deſerved of Me by your Con-
'ſtancy, by leaving with you, and truſting to
'your Fidelity, what I hold moſt dear and valu-
'able.

'This Parting will moſt ſenſibly affect Me,
'but 'tis alleviated by the Thought, that by it I
'am labouring for your greater Relief. 'Tis up-
'on the Experience I have had of your Fidelity,
'that I ground the Reſolution I have taken.
'The Glorious Sacrifice which you made me in
'the worſt of Times, gives me aſſured Hope, that
'on all Occaſions, which ſhall offer, you will give
'all neceſſary Aſſiſtance to the Queen my Con-
'ſort; which alone is capable to comfort me in
'my Abſence, which will not be long, and in
'which, I aſſure you, I will uſe my utmoſt Ef-
'forts to put an End to a War that lies ſo heavy
'upon you; and deliver you, by Force of Arms,
'from all that you have ſuffered with ſo much
'Conſtancy from my Enemies.

'I recommend once more to you the precious
'Pledge I leave with you; and as She will be a
'Relief to you, She will likewiſe find Conſolati-
'on in your conſtant Fidelity. You owe that
'Fidelity to the Paternal Love I have for you,
'and of which I am going to labour to give
'you yet greater Marks, by the entire Reduction
'of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; which will firmly e-
'ſtabliſh the Glory of the *Catalonian* Nation:
'And though the Lords the Preſidents merited to
'hear from my own Mouth theſe Expreſſions of
'my Tenderneſs, and have reported them to you,
'I could not but repeat them, to the End you
'may the better know how far my Affection to-
'wards you extends; thereby to engage you to
'continue yours for the Service of the Queen my
'Conſort, and to apply your ſelves to provide all
'the indiſpenſible Supplies in the preſent Juncture,
'for the Good of this Principality, till I ſhall

'return

A. C. 1711. ‘ return in Perſon to animate you thereto, for ‘ your greater Conſolation.

Barcelona, Sept. 6. 1711. Sign'd,

I THE KING.

The new Emperor arrives at Vado, *and goes to* Milan

His Catholick Majeſty, whom hereafter we ſhall call Emperor, having embark'd at *Barcelona* the 27th of *September* N. S. on Board the Confederate Fleet commanded by Sir *John Jennings* and Rear Admiral *Pieterſon*, arrived at *Vado* the 7th of *October*; and having reſolv'd not to ſet his Foot on *Genoeſe* Ground, upon Account of ſome Slights put upon him by that Republick, continued on Board his Ship till the 12th, when out of a Boat he ſtept into a Poſt-Chaiſe at *San Pietro d'Arena*; and went directly for *Milan*, where he arOct. 13. N.S. rived the next Day. In his way thither his Imperial Majeſty had an Interview with the Duke of *Savoy*, and afterwards another with the Duke of *Modena*; and having continued ſome Days at *Milan*, and there receiv'd the ſolemn Congratulatory Embaſſies of the Republicks of *Venice* and *Genoa*; of the Pope, who ſent thither Cardinal *Imperiali* his *Legate à Latere*; of the Duke of *Savoy*; and of other Princes and States of *Italy*: On the 10th of *November*, his Imperial Majeſty ſet out from *Milan*; lay that Night at *Lodi*, dined the 11th at *Piccighitone*, and the ſame Day reach'd *Cremona*, whence he continued his Journey by *Mantua* and *Roveredo* towards *Inſpruck*. In his Paſſage through the *Venetian* Territories he was received with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Reſpect, and entertain'd at the Charge of the Republick, to the Confines of the State; where the *Venetian* Ambaſſadors taking their Leave of Imperial Majeſty, he expreſs'd his entire Satisfaction with the Honour he had received from the Republick; and deſired the Ambaſſadors to aſſure their Principals, That he would by all poſſible means cultivate a good Correſpondence with them.

He receives ſolemn Embaſſies at Milan.

Arrives at Inſpruck Nov. 20. N.S.

The Emperor arrived the 20th of *November* at *Inſpruck*, where he gave Audience to Signior *Albani*

bani, the Pope's Nephew; and having receiv'd the Homage of the Country of *Tirol*, set out from thence the 4th of *December*, and on the 7th reach'd *Augsburgh*, where, the next Day, he gave Audience to the Count *de Rechteren*, Envoy Extraordinary of the States General, who congratulated his Majesty on his Election to the Imperial Throne, and his safe Arrival in the Empire. The Emperor received this Compliment very graciously, telling the Envoy, 'That he would always preserve a grateful Sense of the many Services He and his House had received from their High Mightinesses, and would, on all Occasions, express his Affection and Esteem for them and their Republick; adding, That as he had hitherto, according to the little Power he had, acted with Vigour for the Common Cause, and the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*; so he was resolv'd to make use of the new Power God had now given him, for promoting the General Interest of Christendom against the Common Enemy; and was in hopes, that his Allies would continue to do the like, till the End they had proposed to themselves, in the Beginning and Prosecution of this just War, was obtained. Concluding, that he had dispatch'd Prince *Eugene* to the *Hague*, where he would communicate to the States his Sentiments on the new Overtures of Peace that had been made on the part of *France*. On the 14th of *December* his Imperial Majesty arrived at *Aschaffemburgh*, where he was met by the Elector of *Mentz*; and having on the 19th made his Publick Entry at *Frankfort*, with great Pomp and Magnificence, was crown'd there Emperor with the usual Solemnities on the 23d. After his Coronation, his Imperial Majesty receiv'd the Compliments of the Electors and other Princes, and the Homage of the City of *Frankfort*; and the *Jews* of that City, according to Custom, upon the first Arrival of a *Roman* Emperor there, were admitted to a Publick Audience of that Prince; made him the usual Presents, and afterwards swore Allegiance to his Imperial Majesty. In all the Publick Accounts of the Emperor's Progress from

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And at Augsburg Decemb. 7.

His Answer to the Envoy of the States General.

He arrives at Frankfort Dec. 19 N. S. *Crown'd* Decemb. 22.

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from his landing near *Vado*, to his Arrival at *Frankfort*, we do not find that he gave any Audience to the Earl of *Peterborow*, who, upon the Receipt of some Dispatches from *England*, set out from *Milan* towards the latter end of *November*, and went to *Venice*.

The Earl of Peterborow *goes to* Venice.

The Earl of Peterborow *puts the Differences between the Courts of* Vienna *and* Turin *in a fair way of Accommodation.*

The fatal Differences between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, having, in a great Measure, obstructed the Operations of War on the side of *Piemont* for the two preceding Campaigns, the Queen of *Great Britain* sent early the Earl of *Peterborow* to those Two Courts, to make new Instances for an Accommodation; and Her Majesty's Interposition proved so effectual, that some few Days before the late Emperor was taken ill, he granted to the Duke of *Savoy* the possession of the Fiefs in the *Montferrat*, with all the Rights and Privileges that were enjoyed by the former Dukes of that Country, and doubtless, would have given a full Satisfaction to that Prince on his other Pretensions, had not his Death prevented the same. His Royal Highness being satisfied therewith, took the Field in Person with his own Troops and the Auxialiries of the Emperor and others, forced his way into the Dutchy of *Savoy*, penetrated as far as the *Rhone*, but was stopt by the *French*, who were posted near Fort *Barraux* in an unaccessible Camp, so that all the Service his Royal Highness was able to do this Summer to the Common Cause, was to give the Enemy a Diversion, which both obliged them to send a Detachment from *Alsace* to put the Duke of *Berwick* in a Condition to prevent the intended Invasion of *Dauphiné*; and hinder'd them from sending any Detachments from *Dauphiné* to *Catalonia*. However, it will not be amiss to subjoin here the Journal of the March of the Confederate Army, contain'd in a Letter dated at *Conflans* the 22d of *July*, which is as follows:

Campaign in Savoy *inconsiderable.*

March of the Confederate Army at the opening the Campaign.

'THE 29th of the last Month, after having invoked the Blessing of Heaven, and regulated all the Dispositions of the Campaign, the Army in *Piedmont* began to move. The Barons *de*

'*Schuy-*

'*Schuylemburgh* and *Watchtendonk*, and the Count '*de Hautois* march'd towards the *Val d' Aoſta* 'with the Detachments of Horſe and Foot, and 'were follow'd by the Train of Artillery; and 'the Marquis *de Viſconti* at the Head of the 'greateſt Part of the Cavalry. All the Infantry 'put themſelves in March alſo the ſame Day. 'The Baron *de Schuylemburgh* had Orders to ſtop 'at the City of *Aoſta*, and the Marquis *de Viſ-* 'conti at *Panquete*. The 4th of this Month his 'Royal Highneſs and the Mareſchal Major Gene- 'ral *Taun* arrived at *Suſa*, where the Army 'then lay. On the 6th at Midnight Baron *de* 'Regal and General *Taun* ſet out from *Suſa* with 'a good Detchment of Foot, to have one March 'in Advance. The Counts *de la Rocca*, *de Prela* 'and *Kaunitz*, with another Body cover'd the 'Lines and Places of *Suſa*, *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, 'and the Count *de Valmerode* was in the Plain of '*Piedmont* with the reſt of the Horſe and the Ar- 'tillery. The 6th we made the firſt Incamp- 'ment at *Grande-Croix* upon Mount *Cenis*. The '7th we march'd towards *Tremignon*, where we 'reſted the 8th. We there heard that the Duke 'of *Berwick*, who was advanc'd to *Guilleſtre* with 'the greateſt part of his Army, precipitately de- 'parted the firſt of this Month, and encamp'd at '*Entre-deux-Aigues*. The Grenadiers advanc'd to '*Pralorgan*, and the Baron *de Regal* continued his 'March as far as *Poſſel*. His Royal Highneſs and 'General *Taun* upon the Road to *Pralorgan* re- 'ceiv'd Advice by an Expreſs, that the Baron *de* 'Schuylemburgh had paſſed *Petit St. Bernard* the '8th, and that the Enemy, who were two Ba- 'tallions, one Regiment of Horſe and one of Dra- 'goons, were retir'd from *St. Maurice*, and 'march'd with Diſorder and Confuſion towards '*Montiers*, as ſoon as they perceiv'd them ap- 'proaching. The 10th Baron *de Schuylemburgh* 'hearing that the Enemy had abandon'd *Montiers* 'in the Night, he march'd to that ſide, and was 'joyn'd by Baron *de Regal*. His Royal Highneſs 'and General *Taun* arriv'd there at Noon. The 'ſame Day the Army paſs'd the Heights of *Venois*

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'with

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'with incredible Fatigue, and encamp'd at *Pralorgan*. His Royal Highneſs caus'd the Peaſants 'to open the Paſſes through the Snows; but 'however, he loſt ſome of his Equipage, and 'the Troops ſuffer'd much by the Wind and 'Cold. The 11th the Detarchments of *Schuylemburgh* and *Regal* who had orders to march 'towards *Conflans*, poſted themſelves between '*Roche-Sevin* and *la Baſtie*: The Duke and Ge'neral *Taun* advanc'd with a good Guard of Gre'nadiers and Horſe. The Enemy who were 'three Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons and 'ſome Foot, abandon'd *Conflans* upon our Ap'proach, paſs'd the *Arli* and broke down the 'Bridge. Our Huſſars, to the Number of one hun'dred and twenty, waded through the River and 'attack'd ſo briskly the Rear of them, that they 'put them into Confuſion and to Flight, took a 'Major, two Cornets and ſixty Horſes, and kill'd 'a good Number of them. On our Side we loſt 'a Major and two Huſſars kill'd and ſeven wound'ed. After which we encamp'd at *Conflans*, and 'ſent Order to *Viſconti* and *Schuylemburgh* to 'come thither. The main Body of the Army en'camp'd the 11th at *Poſſel*, and the 12th at *Mon'tiers*. We learnt that Day that the Enemy 'aſſembled the greateſt Part of their Troops at '*Montmelian*. The ſame Day the Duke and 'General *Taun* arriv'd at *Conflans*, where the 'Counts *Taun* and *Hautois* came alſo ſoon after, 'with all the Grenadiers of the Army and one 'thouſand Horſe. The Body of Troops which 'parted from *Montiers* the 11th, ſtopt between '*Roche-Sevin* and *la Baſtie*. The 13th the Army 'encamp'd at *Petit-Coeur* beyond *Montiers*. Be'ing inform'd that the Enemy, who had aban'don'd *Faverges* and *Anneci* were return'd into 'the laſt Place, the Marquis *d' Andorno*, with 'ſome Horſe and Foot was detach'd to take 'poſſeſſion of thoſe two Places, and thereby ſe'cure the Communication of our Army. At 'the Approach of this Detachment the Enemy a'bandon'd the Caſtle of *Anneci*, and retir'd to '*Leſſel* ſo faſt, that our Huſſars could not touch

'their

'their Rear. The 14th the Army reſted at *Petit-Coeur*, the March thither having been very fa-tiguing. The 15th they encamp'd on the other ſide of *Arli*, and a Detachment of Foot was preſently poſted in the *Col de Famie* to preſerve the Communication of the Army with *Faverges*. We underſtood by Spies and Deſerters, that the greateſt part of the Enemy's Troops poſted between *Aiguebelle* and *Montmelian*, were ſo diſpoſed, that they could aſſemble in few Hours upon Neceſſity. The 16th in the beginning of the Night we made two Detachments, one under the Command of the Baron *Zumjungen*, the other under General *Arnheim*. The 17th the Marquis *de Viſconti* came to *Baſtie* with his Horſe, and the 18th arrived at *Conflans*, where the Marquis *d'Onrubia* the King of *Spain*'s Miniſter, and Meſ. *Chetwind* and *Vander Meer*, Miniſters of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States General, arrived alſo the Day before. Yeſterday, the 21ſt in the Morning, we received Advice, that General *Zumjungen*, after having driven the Enemy from the *Chartreuſe* of *Ailleac* had purſued them to the Heights of *Thuile* whither they retir'd, and altho' they had been reinforced by ſix Batallions they dar'd not to expect us, but gain'd a craggy Mountain, and after they had ſeen that our Generals cut them off from *Montmelian*, they abandon'd that Mountain and *Chambery* alſo, and march'd to *Barreaux*. The Duke of *Berwick* hath alſo abandon'd the Retrenchments of *Montmelian*, where he left but a ſmall Body of Troops, and retir'd to *Barreaux*, whither he call'd together all the Troops he could. His Royal Highneſs ſent a Reinforcement to General *Zumjungen*, and mounted on Horſeback this Morning accompanied by General *Taun* to go to joyn the Troops which General *Arnheim* commands, in order to be near enough to diſtribute his Orders through the whole Army. According to all appearance, we ſhall ſoon decamp from *Conflans*.

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Upon the Approach of the Confederates, the Mareſchal Duke of *Berwick* quitted the Camp of *Montmelian* the 21ſt of *July* in the Morning; and having at the ſame time evacuated *Chambery* and all *Savoy*, extended his Left to the Mountains from the Caſtle of *Agremont* as far as the *Iſere*, near the Bridge of *Gache*, which he had caus'd to be rebuilt, to preſerve the Communication with *Brianſon*. The 23d that General ſent Monſieur *de Tilly* with ſeventeen Squadrons to take Poſt at *St. Thibaud* near *Echelles*, to cover the *Viennois*, from the Incurſions of the Confederates; he alſo detach'd ſeventeen Squadrons with two hundred Grenadiers to *St. Chriſtopher*; broke the Bridge of *Seiſſel* upon the *Rhone*; appointed the Militia, ſupported by ſome Dragoons, to guard the Banks of that River: Took, in ſhort, all imaginable Precautions to hinder the Duke of *Savoy* from penetrating into *Dauphiné*; and with the main Body of his Forces poſted himſelf under the Cannon of Fort *Barreaux*. The Duke of *Savoy* advanc'd with his Army to the Caſtle of *Marches*, in ſight of the *French* Camp; but found it ſo ſtrong by Nature and Intrenchments, and defended with ſuch a numerous Artillery, of which he was himſelf in great Want, that it was not thought adviſeable to attack them in that advantageous Poſt. However, his Royal Highneſs ſent for more Cavalry from *Piedmont*, and made other Diſpoſitions to make the Enemy believe that he deſign'd in good earneſt to attack them, and force his Way into the *Lionnois*, or paſs the *Rhone*; which put the City of *Lyons* into ſuch a Conſternation, that they caſt up Lines for the Security of the Suburb *de la Guilletiere*; and the *French* thought it neceſſary to detach immediately ſix thouſand Men from the *Rhine* to reinforce the Duke of *Berwick*. To keep up the Enemy's Alarm and Conſternation, the Duke of *Savoy* reſolv'd to continue in the Field as long as poſſible; and accordingly, his Royal Highneſs remain'd in his Camp at *Marches* till the 9th of *September*, when ſeeing the Impoſſibility to ſubſiſt there any longer, and that a further Continuance in *Savoy* would

The Duke of Berwick *evacuates* Chamberry, *and ſecures the Paſſes into* Dauphiné.

The D. of Savoy *ſtrikes a great Alarm and Conſternation into the* Lionnois.

would expoſe his Army to a viſible Danger of periſhing with Hunger, and having his Retreat cut off by the Snow that begun to fall in great abundance on the *Alps*, he order'd his Forces to repaſs the Mountains; and having ſent away his Baggage, the Army marched back that Day to *Conflans*, and from thence they continued their Retreat by the way of *Aoſta* and *Suza*. The Mareſchal *de Berwick* made a Motion to fall on the Rear of the Allies, but without any Effect; and a Detachment he ſent at that time to ſurprize *Exilles*, was repulſed with great Loſs. The Duke of *Savoy* retired by the way of *Aoſta*, where he continued ſeveral Days, by reaſon of an Indiſpoſition, under which he had laboured the greateſt part of this Campaign. A. C. 1711.

He retires from Savoy, and repaſſes the Mountains.

The Kingdom of *Arragon*, Part of that of *Valencia*, and the Principality of *Catalonia* were ſo ruin'd and exhauſted by the Marches and Countermarches of both Armies in *Spain* in the Year 1710, and the Troops ſuffer'd ſo much both by Fatigue, and the Battles of *Almanera*, *Saragoſſa*, and *Villavicioſa*, the taking of *Brihuega*, and the Siege of *Girona*, that it was not poſſible for the *Spaniards* to take the Field earlier than the middle of *September*. In the mean time the Duke of *Vendoſme*, who commanded King *Philip*'s Forces, and had confidently boaſted that he would reduce the whole Principality of *Catalonia* before *Chriſtmas*, made great Preparations for the Sieges of *Terragona* and *Barcelona*. On the other Hand, General Count *Staremberg*, who had receiv'd conſiderable Reinforcements both from *Italy* and *Ireland*, with unwearied Vigilance and Activity, uſed all poſſible Methods not only to put thoſe two important Places in a good Poſture of Defence, but alſo to ſecure the Frontiers of *Catalonia*. In order to this, upon Advice that the Duke *de Noailles* having poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Town of *Urgel*, had poſted near *Girona* a Flying Body of *French* Troops who had threatned to paſs the *Tordera*, and to make Incurſions as far as *Barcelona*, General *Starembergh* in the Month of *Auguſt* cauſed about three thouſand Men to march to *Oſtalrick*;

Campaign in in Catalonia *very late.*

The Duke of Vendoſme *boaſts that he will reduce the whole Principality of* Catalonia.

General Staremberg *provides for the ſecurity of* Catalonia.

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then dividing the reſt of his Troops into two Bodies, placed one of them with the Left at *Montblanc* on the little River *Francoli*, and the Right near the Source of the River *Caya*; and poſted the Left of the other Body near the Right of the firſt, with the Center at *Igualada*, where he fix'd his Quarters, and the Right towards *St. Amand* and *Manreſſa*; and at the the ſame time put Troops in ſeveral Defiles: By which Diſpoſitions he equally cover'd all the Paſſes leading to *Terragona* and *Barcelona*.

The Marquis d' Arpagou takes Arens and Venaſque.

Notwithſtanding theſe Difficulties, the Duke of *Vendoſme* ſtill threatned to put his towring Deſigns in Execution; and the Marquis *d' Arpajou* having, in the Month of *Auguſt*, reduc'd the Caſtle of *Arens*; and that of *Venaſque*, the 16th of *September*, N.S. making the Garriſons of both Priſoners of War; the Duke of *Vendoſme* march'd the ſame Day from *Cervera* with a Body of *Spaniſh* Troops that had been aſſembled there; and was, in his Route, joyn'd by a Body of *French* Forces, that were canton'd near *Agramont*, under the Command of the Marquis *de Guerchy*. The next Day the Duke of *Vendoſme* march'd to *Calaf*, which Place Field-Mareſchal *Starembergh* had thought fit to abandon, and to intrench himſelf at a more advantageous Poſt call'd *Pratz del Rey*; upon which the *French* General, who likewiſe deſign'd to have poſſeſs'd himſelf of it, but was prevented by the diligent March of the Allies, reſolv'd to diſlodge them from thence. In order to that, he immediately erected Batteries, and cannonaded the Confederate Army the 18th, and the ſame Day cauſed a Detachment of his Grenadiers to attack an advanc'd Poſt; but his Men were ſo warmly receiv'd, that they were oblig'd to retreat with Loſs. The Duke of *Vendoſme* deſigning to beſiege *Cardona*, which he could not conveniently do till he had either beaten the Confederates, or diſlodg'd them from *Pratz del Rey*, ſeem'd reſolv'd to attempt it a ſecond time; but being diſſuaded from it by the *Spaniſh* Generals under him, he contented himſelf with renewing his Cannonading, againſt which Count *Staremberg*

The Duke of Vendoſme takes the Field. Sept. 16. N.S.

And poſts himſelf at Calaf. Sept. 17. N.S.

General Staremberg poſts himſelf at Pratz del Rey, where he ſtops the Enemy.

remberg cover'd his Troops by an Intrenchment; and answer'd the Enemy's Cannon by Batteries of his own; so that the Damage and Loss were equal, and indeeed inconsiderable on both sides. In the mean time Count *Staremberg* form'd a Design to surprize *Tortoza*, which was very near taking effect on the 25th of *October* N. S. under the Conduct of General *Wetzel*; and on the other Hand the Marquis *de Rosel*, with a Detachment of the *Spanish* Army, took *Castel-Leon*, a small insignificant Place in the Valley of *Aran*. The Duke of *Vendosme* persisting in his Design of reducing *Cardona*, detach'd for that purpose, Three thousand Men, with some Artillery, under the Command of Count *de Muret*, Lieutenant General, and the Marquis *d' Arpajou*, who arriving before the Place the 14th of *November*, the next Day began to batter the Intrenchment the Allies had made to cover the Town; which being ruin'd by the Cannon, the *French* attack'd it the 17th, and carried it Sword in Hand; the Allies retiring into the Castle, which the Enemy besieg'd in Form. They fondly expected to be soon Masters of that important Fortress; but the Garrison made such a vigorous and obstinate Defence, as gave Field-Mareschal *Staremberg* Time and Opportunity to relieve them; an exact Account of which memorable Action, brought to *London* from *Barcelona*, by the Lord *Forbes*, is as follows:

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Castle-Leon taken by the Spaniards.

The Castle of Cardona besieg'd.

The Siege raised.

A full Account of it.

'THE Siege of the Castle of *Cardona* having 'continued above a Month, the Mareschal 'Staremberg form'd a Design for relieving 'the Place, and pursuant thereunto, on the 17th 'of *December* N. S. he detach'd four hundred 'chosen Grenadiers from the Army under the 'Command of Collonel *Edward Stanhope*, to join 'Lieutenant General *Pathee*, at the Bridge of 'Malagarega, who had been thereabouts during 'the best part of the Siege, with a Detachment 'of two thousand Men from our Army, toge-'ther with the Miquelets and Volunteers, to lay 'hold on any Occasion that should offer of suc-

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‘ couring the Place. On the 18th Collonel *Stanhope* with this Detachment join'd Lieutenant General *Pathee*. The ſame Day Count *Traun* likewiſe arriv'd with the Mareſchal's Directions. The 19th and part of the 20th, was ſpent in the neceſſary Preparations for the enſuing Action. The 20th at Five in the Evening all our Detachments began to march towards *Cardona* in the following Order.

‘ The Cavalry with the Huſſars and Volunteers of *Caſanova*, commanded by Baron *Aſpee*, were order'd to poſſeſs themſelves of the Plain of *Plantada*, to hinder the Enemy's Cavalry from paſſing the Bridge of *St. John*; after theſe march'd Collonel *Stanhope* with Four hundred Grenadiers and one hundred and fifty Foot; Count *Guel* accompanied him as Volunteer; and had alſo the Command of two hundred Grenadiers more. The Miquelets follow'd theſe, to the number of four hundred, led by Lieutenant Collonel *Geſchwint*, after whom came all the Proviſions for the Caſtle; and in the Rear of all march'd the Remainder of our Detachment, conſiſting of eight hundred Foot and two Batallions, one of the Regiment of *Geſchwint*, and the other of *Oſnabrug*, commanded by the Collonels *Schonbourg* and *Robar*, together with five hundred Imperial diſmounted Dragoons, commanded by Collonel *Beaufort*. Lieutenant General *Nebot* with a good number of Miquelets and Volunteers, march'd by the way of the Redoubt on the Hill of *Colemena*, and join'd the Lieutenant Collonel *Schonberg*'s, who had with him four hundreed and fifty Foot to attack the Redoubt. The 21ſt, at Five in the Morning, Count *Guel*, with his Detachment of two thouſand Grenadiers, march'd to attack the Poſts which the Enemies poſſeſs'd on the Heights above their Camp on the ſide of the *Eſcurial*. Collonel *Stanhope* march'd at the ſame time to to attack thoſe Poſts in another Place, and made himſelf Maſter of them, after a very warm Diſpute, in which we took Priſoner Count *Melon* one of the Enemy's Brigadiers, who ſoon after dy'd

‘ of

'of his Wounds. Upon the Loſs of this Poſt, the E- A. C.
'nemy immediately form'd twelve Companies of 1711.
'Grenadiers, and four Batallions in the Plain of
'the *Eſcurial*, and attack'd our Grenadiers on the
'Hill with ſo much Reſolution, that they put
'them into great Diſorder, but Collonel *Stan-*
'*hope* with the few thr ſtood firm, defended the
'Top of the Hill with the utmoſt Bravery, till
'the Officers he had ſent to rally the Men, had
'brought them up again, and then he attack'd
'the Enemy with Puſh of Bayonet, that ſo he
'drove them precipitately down the Hill, killing
'four hundred of them on the ſpot, and twenty
'two Officers; but in this Engagement he re-
'ceived a Mortal Wound, of which he dyed the
'23d. His remarkable Bravery in the Defence
'of this Poſt, was eſteem'd as a principal Occa-
'ſion of the happy Iſſue of this important Af-
'fair. During this Diſpute, General *Nebot* with
'his Party carried a Redoubt on the *Colemena*;
'the Enemy endeavoured to retake it, but were
'repulſed with great Loſs. The Lieutenant Col-
'lonel of *Schonberg* that was of *Nebot*'s Party at
'the ſame time attack'd that Poſt which was on
'the other ſide of the *Eſcurial*, and carried it
'with great Slaughter of the Enemy, and march'd
'immediately from thence to join Collonel *Stan-*
'*hope*, who had repulſed the Enemy before.
'Lieutenant-General *Pathee* finding our ſeveral
'Attacks to ſucceed ſo well, march'd up the Re-
'mainder of his Detachment to make good the
'Poſt we had taken. The 22d at Noon, the
'Detachment deſign'd for the Succours of the
'Caſtle began their March towards the Place,
'each Soldier carrying a Quantity of Ammunition
'on his Back. Collonel *Roharr* at the ſame
'time advanc'd with four hundred Foot under
'the Favour of the Fire of the Cannon of the
'Caſtle, to poſſeſs the Heighth on the other ſide
'of the River, where the Enemy were poſted
'with four hundred Foot, two hundred Grena-
'diers and four Pieces of Cannon. General
'*Nebot* advanc'd likewiſe on one ſide with four
'hundred Miquelets, and Collonel *Beaufort* on

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'the other with three hundred dismounted Dragoons, to attack them on either Flank, but the Enemy abandon'd their Posts and Cannon without any Resistance, upon the first Appearance of these Troops. Colonel *Roharr* having made himself Master of this Post, the Succours entered without farther Impediment. The Enemy by this time had made a second Attack upon our Grenadiers on the Hill, with the same Troops that attack'd them the Day before, but were again repulsed and drove over the River, with the loss of six hundred Men. The Collonel *St. Martin*, and several other Officers, were taken Prisoners: Upon which the Enemy assembling together from their several Encampments, march'd off, leaving behind them fourteen Pieces of Battering Cannon, four Field Pieces, and four Mortars, with all their Ammunition, Tents, and Baggage, and all their Sick and Wounded, amongst whom were a Collonel and several Field Officers; and besides these, they lost in the two Days Action above two thousand Men, besides Officers. We, on our side, had not above two hundred Men and three Officers kill'd. General *Nebot*, with his Miquelets and Volunteers, pursued them, and did them considerable Damage till they joined their Army on the 24th, about which time our Detachment likewise joined our Army. On the 25th, about Two in the Morning, the Duke of *Vendosme* taking the Opportunity of a thick Fog (which is common in those Hills from Mid-night till Mid-day) march'd off with his whole Army, leaving a few Drums along his Line to beat the General at Break of Day; a little before which time the Mareschal had Intelligence the Enemy was march'd off; upon which he order'd all the Cavalry, Picquets, and Grenadiers to pursue them, whom they soon came up with; but the Fog was so thick, that the Mareschal did not think it proper to begin any Action. The next Day, and Days following, the Enemy continued their March

'with

'with little halting, till they got in Safety on 'the other ſide of the *Segra*, abandoning their 'ſtrong Poſt at *Cervera*, and the fertile Plains of '*Urgell*: Upon which the Mareſchal ſeparated 'his Army into Winter Quarters, which are by 'this Action much enlarged. And thus ended the 'Campaign, which the Enemy begun with a 'Superiority of twelve thouſand Men, yet have 'been defeated in every one of their Undertakings, with the loſs (at ſeveral times) of at 'leaſt ten thouſand Men of their Army; And we 'have reap'd all the Advantage of a compleat Victory, without the Hazard of a Battle.

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The Raiſing of the Siege of *Cardona* oblig'd the Enemy to give over their Enterprize againſt *Oſtalrick*, whither the laſt Succours arriv'd from *Italy*, conſiſting of 3000 Men, were ſent: And thus Mareſchal Count *Staremberg* maintain'd in *Italy* the ſame Superiority of Genius, Conduct, and Succeſs, he had gain'd over the *French* Commander both in *Italy*, and the laſt Year in *Spain*, at the Battle of *Villa Viſioſa*.

Juſt Praiſe of Count Staremberg.

We may tranſiently take Notice, That the Duke of *Argyle*, Commander in Chief of Her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborow*, Her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary, having met, and conferr'd together at *Genoa*, the latter, for Reaſons not yet well known, alter'd his deſign of going to *Barcelona*; and on the 27th of *May* N. S returnſ'd to *Turin*, from whence he ſet out the 31ſt for *Vienna*, where he continu'd but few Days; and then, with great Celerity, taking *Hanover* and the *Hague* in his way to *England*, landed near *Yarmouth* on the 23d of *June* O. S. and the next Day arrived in *London*. As for the Duke of *Argyle*, having embark'd near *Genoa*, his Grace arriv'd at *Barcelona* towards the end of *May* N. S. and repair'd, ſome time after, to the Army Commanded by the Field Mareſchal *Staremberg*, where, about the beginning of *November*, *a Fever ſeiz'd him with ſo much Violence, as oblig'd him to quit the Camp Igualada*, and go back to *Barcelona*; and having ſoon after recover'd his Health, he had

The Duke of Argyle and the Earl of Peterbor meet at Genoa.

the E. goes back to Turin and Vienna, and then to England.

The Duke of Argyle goes to Barcelona.

He falls ſick in the Camp.

He prepares to return Home.

A. C. 1711. had the Queen's leave to return Home: Whether with more or leſs Glory than the Earl of *Gallway*, Poſterity will determine.

King Philip ſeizes on the Church Plate.

While both Armies were encamp'd near *Pratz-del-Rey*. King *Philip* remain'd with his Court at *Corella*; and being in great want of Money, he made uſe of the plauſible Pretence, of *Preventing all Sacriledges and Profaneneſs committed by the Impious Hands of Hereticks*, to get into his Poſſeſſion the *unneceſſary Plate* in the Churches of the Kingdom. On the 24th of *October* N. S. that Prince with his Conſort, who for ſome time had been very much indispos'd, and the Prince of *Aſturias*, left *Corella*; arriv'd the 29th at *Aranjuez*, near *Madrid*, and a few Days after repair'd to that City, where he made the following Decree:

He returns to Madrid.

His Decree forbidding all Commerce with the Republicks of Venice, Genoa, and Lucca, and Duke of Parma.

'WHereas the laſt Advices which we have received from *Italy*, leave us no room to doubt the unjuſt Recognition which the Republicks of *Venice*, *Genoa*, and *Lucca*, as alſo the Duke of *Parma*, have made by their ſolemn Ambaſſies, of the Archduke of *Auſtria* for King of *Spain*; we not being able to diſſemble our Reſentment of this Affront, whether it proceeded from Malice or from Neceſſity of any one among them; have from theſe Cauſes reſolved, that the Marquis *Berretti* ſhall not go on the Ambaſſy to *Venice*, to which he has been nominated; and that the Marquis *de Monteleon*, our Envoy Extraordinary at *Genoa* ſhall take down our Arms from over the Gate of his Palace, and inſtantly depart the Territories belonging to that Republick. We further Order that the Subjects, Shipping and Effects of the Republicks of *Venice*, *Genoa* and *Lucca*, as alſo of the Duke of *Parma*, ſhall not for the future be ſuffered to enter any Part of our Dominions; that the Ships they have in our Ports, ſhall be gone within fifteen Days; that the Priviledges and Exemptions they enjoyed ſhall ceaſe at the ſame time; and that their Conſuls, Secretary and Miniſters, ſhall be oblig'd to depart our Kingdoms. The Council of War ſhall ſee to the immediate Execution of this Decree

'cree in the uſual manner, and give Orders ac- A. C.
'cordingly. 1711.

Done at *Madrid*, *Dec.* 13. 1711. I THE KING.

The Operations of War on the ſide of *Portugal* were this Year, as uſual, very ſlow and inconſiderable: For notwithſtanding the preſſing Sollicitations, and indefatigable Care of the Earl of *Portmore*, Commander in Chief of the *Engliſh* Forces in that Country, the *Portugueze* were not in condition to take the Field ſo ſoon as the *Spaniards*, who, about the beginning of *May*, paſs'd the *Guadiana*, to the Number of twenty three Batallions, forty nine Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, and one of Huſſars, under the Command of the Marquis de *Bay*, and made ſeveral Incurſions without much Oppoſition. However, upon the Arrival of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleet with Proviſions, the Count *de Villaverde*, drew moſt of the *Portugueze* Forces together at *Alcaravisas*, the 21ſt of *May* N. S, march'd the next Day to *Fonte Los Sapateros*; and the 23d to the Bridge of *Olivenca*, where he was join'd by the Marqueſs *Das Minas*, with the Troops from *Elvas*, and ſoon after by the *Engliſh*; ſo that the whole Army conſiſted of thirty Compleat Batallions, forty ſix Squadrons, and one Regiment belonging to the Train of Artillery; and made a better Appearance than was ever ſeen before in that Country. The *Portugueze* General having left ſufficient Garriſons in *Albuquerque*, *Compo-Mayor*, *Elvas* and *Olivenca*, paſs'd the *Guadiana* the 24th at *Jerumencha*, where the Army reſted the 25th, march'd on the 26th, and encamp'd at *Velverde*; and the next Day advanc'd into the *Spaniſh* Territories, with deſign to deſtroy the Enemy's Magazines at *Merida*. Upon the firſt Motions of the Confederates, the Marquis *de Bay*, who was inferior in Infantry, thought it Prudence to avoid an Engagement, by repaſſing the *Xavora*, and afterwards the *Guadiana*, and retiring to *Badajox*; but when he had notice that the *Portugueze* had advanc'd into *Eſtremadura*, and were buſie in plun-

Campaign in Portugal inconſiderable.

Caſtra plundered by the Portugueze.

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plundering *Safra*, he pass'd again the *Guadiana*, and sent a Detachment into *Alentejo* and to bombard *Elvas*, and exact Contributions from the open Places, which oblig'd the *Portugueze* to return into their own Country. The Marquis *de Bay* having bombarded *Elvas* for Two Days, and being still apprehensive of being attack'd, retired the 4th of *June* N. S. once more towards *Badajox*, which put an end to the Campaign: For tho' the Earl of *Portmore* used all imaginable Endeavours to persuade the *Portugueze* to continue in the Field, that the Marquis *de Bay* might not make any Detachments for *Catalonia*, yet the *Portugueze* General thought fit to send the Troops into Quarters of Refreshment. Thus the Marquis *de Bay*, tho' inferior in Force, had indisputably the Advantage this Campaign; for besides the retaking of *Carvajalez*, a litte Town on the Frontiers of *Traslos-Montes*, which the *Portugueze* took the Year before; and the bombarding of *Elvas*; he soon after reduc'd the Towns and Castles of *Vimiosa* and *Puebla*, obliging the Garrisons of those small Places to surrender Prisoners of War.

Elvas bombarded by the Spaniards.

The Marquis de Bay takes three little Towns.

About the middle of *July* N. S. the Earl of *Portmore* left the Army, and return'd to *Lisbon*, being no less dissatisfied with the Generals than he was, some Months before, with the Ministers of *Portugal*, upon Account of a Clandestine Negotiation of Peace between that Crown and those of *France* and *Spain*; which was discover'd in the following manner. Monsieur *Joseph Hallere*, a *French* Merchant at *Bayonne*, having obtain'd Passes to go to *Lisbon* about private Affairs, and taking his Journey thro' *Badajox*, was entrusted by the Marquis *de Bay* with a Secret Commission of making Proposals of Peace to the Court of *Portugal*. He set out from *Badajox* the 16th of *February* 1711, N. S. entred *Portugal* by the Town of *Elvas*, the Governor of which Place, the Young Marquis *das Minas*, gave him Recommendations to *Lisbon*; and upon his Arrival at this last Place the 20th of the same Month, he waited on Don *Diego Mendoza*, Secretary of State, and according to his Instructions, offer'd him, in general Terms, all the Ad-

Account of the Clandestine Treaty between France and Spain, and Portugal, discover'd by Monsieur Hallere.

Advantages and Security the Court of *Portugal* could reaſonably deſire or expect. They had a long Conference about this Matter; after which it was agreed, that Monſieur *Hallere* ſhould not be ſeen in Publick, leſt any of the Miniſters of the High Allies ſhould ſuſpect this Intrigue; and that for greater Privacy, he ſhould take up his Lodging in the Houſe of *Alexander Da Coſta de Pinherio*, Firſt Clerk, or Under-Secretary to Don *Diego de Mendoza*. The latter told Mr. *Hallere* at parting, he would immediately communicate to the King and Council what had paſs'd between them, and give him an Anſwer at the firſt Viſit, which he made him that very Evening; and ask'd him what Advantages he had to propoſe to the King his Maſter? Mr. *Hallere* having no Inſtructions as to Particulars, ask'd Don *Diego*, what the *Portugueze* expected? To which the Secretary replied, that Monſieur *Hallere* could not but know what their Allies had promiſed them; but however, they were willing to know what the Two Crowns had a Mind to offer. It was therefore reſolv'd, that Monſieur *Hallere* ſhould go back to *Badajox* for further Inſtructions, which he did accordingly; and upon his Arrival there, on the 3d of *March* N. S. the Marquis *de Bay* immediately diſpatch'd an Expreſs to King *Philip*, to acquaint him with Monſieur *Hallere*'s Negotiation, and know his Majeſty's Intentions, as to the Offers he might make on his Part, to the *Portugueze*. Monſieur *Hallere* wrote by the ſame Expreſs, and to the ſame purpoſe to the Duke of *Vendoſme*; and on the 17th of that Month they received Anſwers, that Monſieur *Hallere* might offer to the *Portugueze* the Province of *Thus*, in the Kingom of *Galicia*, in which the Towns of *Bayona*, *Vigo*, and *Redondella* are included; the *Puebla* in the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, *Badajos* and *Albuquerque*, in *Eſtremadura*, and *Ayamonte* in *Andaluſia*; which Places the *Portugueze* might fortify at their Pleaſure. Mr. *Hallere* ſet out the ſame * Day for *Lisbon*, and arriving there the 19th in the Evening, acquainted Don *Diego de Mendoza*, with the Offers he was inſtructed to make; with which

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March 7th

A. C. 1711. which the Secretary appear'd to be extreamly well pleaſed, and told him, *He ſhould be glad to ſee a Treaty of Peace on Foot, in hopes it would ſoon be followed by a General One.* On the 22d Monſieur *Hallere* had another Interview with Don *Diego*, at the latter's Country-Seat, wherein they diſcours'd more at large about this important Affair; The *Portugueze* Secretary told him that they accepted of the Propoſals; but that they were juſtly apprehenſive, that as ſoon as this Treaty ſhould be concluded, they ſhould be oppreſs'd by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, whoſe Fleets would be on their Back; and therefore, if ſuch an Affair come to a happy Concluſion, it would be neceſſary to provide a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War to ſecure the *Portugueze* Shipping and Sea Ports againſt all Inſults; adding that thirty Men of War, from fifty to eighty Guns would be requiſite for that purpoſe. Six Days after, (*March* the 28th N. S.) Monſieur *Hallere* ſet out for *Badajos*, and having reach'd that Place the laſt of that Month, acquainted the Marquis *de Bay* with the Demand the *Portugueze* made, for the Security of their Fleet and Ports, in caſe the Treaty were concluded. Hereupon the Marquis diſpatch'd a ſecond Courier to King *Philip*; and Mr. *Hallere* wrote at the ſame time to the Duke *de Vendoſme*, and then return'd to *Lisbon* to tell Don *Diego de Mendoza*, that if the Court of *Portugal* thought it convenient, the City of *Merida* would be pitch'd upon for the Concluſion of the Treaty. Don *Diego* ſaid he would acquaint the King with it: But while this laſt Point was depending, the Marquis *de Bay*, who had intercepted Two Letters from the Duke of *Vendoſme* to Monſieur *Hallere*, and thought the latter had written to that *French* General with Intention to rob him (the Marquis *de Bay*) of the Honour of this Negotiation, and to arrogate it to himſelf, wrote to the Court of *Portugal* not to truſt him any more; whereupon the Secretary of State, deſired him to go back to *Badajox*, to wait for an Anſwer about the Men of War the *Portugueze* expected for their Security. Monſieur *Hallere* having a Surmiſe of the Marquis de *Bay*'s Jealouſy; and being both ap-

apprehenſive of his Reſentment, and (as he pre- A. C.
tends) ſtruck with Horror and Remorſe, at a 1711.
Sham Battle which was to have been fought to
cover this *Clandeſtine Treaty*, and in which the Confederate Troops in *Portugal* were to be Sacrifis'd, reſolv'd to conſult his own Safety, and at the ſame time to revenge himſelf on thoſe, who after having employ'd him, deſign'd to ruin him, by making a Diſcovery of the whole Negotiation to the *Britiſh* General. Accordingly, being on the Road to *Badajox*, and hearing that Monſieur *de la Pradelle*, Quarter Maſter General of the *Engliſh* Troops, was not far off, he feign'd himſelf ſick, and ſent him a Note to acquaint him, that he had ſomething of great Importancce to communicate, and therefore deſired him to come to his Reſcue; which Mr. *de la Pradelle* did immediately, and carried him to the Earl of *Portmore*, to whom Mr. *Hallere* related all the Particulars before-mention'd, for the Truth of which he produc'd convincing Proofs. The Earl of *Portmore* rightly judging this Information to be of the higheſt Conſequence, immediately diſpatch'd his Secretary with it to *Great Britain*, deſiring Her Majeſty's Inſtructions how to Act in this Critical Juncture with the Court of *Portugal*; and how to diſpoſe of Monſieur *Hallere*, to whom he had promis'd Protection; and who being deſtitute (having abandon'd all he had in *France* and *Spain*) expected, and, indeed deſerved, a Recompence for his ſeaſonable and eminent Service: For had this Clandeſtine Treaty taken Effect, all the *Spaniſh* Troops on the Frontiers of *Portugal* would have been ſent to *Catalonia*, and given ſuch a Superiority to the Duke of *Vendoſme*, as to have enabled him to make a great Progreſs in that Principality. Upon Receipt of an Anſwer from *England*, the Earl of *Portmore* expoſtulated with the Court of *Portugal* about the late Negotiation: But their Excuſe was ready, *That this was only in order to procure a General Peace*; and the better to palliate the Matter, the young Marquis *das Minas* was extream Active and Vigilant in forwarding the Preparations for the Campaign. As for Monſieur *Hallere*, the Earl of

The Portuguese excuſe their Clandeſtine Treating as being in Order to a General Peace.

Mr Hallere went to England.

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of *Portmore*, to secure his Person against any private Revenge, either of the *Portugueze*, or *French* Emissaries, caused him to be lodg'd in the House of the *British* Envoy; and afterwards, by direction from Court, sent him over to *England*, with Letters of Recommendation to the Ministers of State. How far his Discovery may have enclin'd the latter to think it high time for *Great Britain* to hearken to the Proposals made by *France*, when some of the Allies were treating of a *Separate Peace*; or whether, as some pretend, the *British* Ministry had themselves enter'd into a private Negotiation earlier than the *Portugueze*, is no easy Matter to determine. This is certain, that from this time the Court of *Great Britain* resolv'd, if not wholly to withdraw their Troops from *Portugal*, at least to carry on the War in that Country upon a more equal Foot. Pursuant to this Resolution, the Earl of *Portmore* reduced two Regiments of Foot, *viz.* those of Brigadier *Terel* and Collonel *Frank*, and three of Dragoons, *viz.* those of *Magn*, *Sarlande* and *Caroly*, the private Men of which were incorporated into the other Regiments in the *British* Pay; and the Officers of the Four First Regiments embark'd for *England*. Moreover, the *British* Regiment of Foot of the Earl of *Barrymore* was order'd to go to reinforce the Garrison of *Gibraltar*; which, together with the undoubted News of the Negotiation of Peace on Foot in *England*, making the *Portugueze* Court apprehensive that they must, for the future, stand on their own Bottom, they order'd their Forces to be recruited with all imaginable Application and Diligence. As for the Earl of *Portmore*, being no less weary of this Service, in one Year, than the Earl of *Gallway* was after five or six Campaigns, his Lordship desired leave to return to *England*; which was granted him, after he should have view'd the Fortifications of *Gibraltar*. The Queen of *Portugal* was about the end of this Year happily brought to Bed of a Princess, but the Publick Joy occasion'd thereby, was much appal'd by the melancholly News they receiv'd about that time, that a Squadron of sixteen or eighteen

Query who treated first with France, *either the* Portugueze *or the* English *Ministers.*

Five Regiments in the British *Pay, reduc'd in* Portugal, Dec. 22. N.S.

The Portugueze *recruit their Troops.*

The Earl of Portmore *has leave to return to* England.

The Queen of Portugal *brought to Bed of a Princess.*

eighteen *French* Men of War or Frigots, under the Command of Monſieur du *Guay Trouin*, having on the 12th of *September* N. S. entred the Bay of *Rio de Janeiro* in *Brazil*, oblig'd the *Portugueze* to run aſhore their Men of War in that Port and ſet them on Fire; after which, Mr. *Du Guay* made himſelf Maſter of the Town of St. *Sebaſtian*, and having kept Poſſeſſion of it for two Months, ſailed from thence the 13th of *November*, carrying away 610000 Cruiſadoes, which the Governor and Inhabitants agreed to give him for redeeming the Town, beſides a great quantity of Sugar and other rich Plunder, which the Enemy valued at ſeven Millions of Livres; and pretended that the Loſs ſuſtained by the *Portugueze* amounted to about five and twenty Millions. However, it was ſince adviſed from *France*, that the Booty fell ſhort of anſwering the expence of this Expedition; and that the Perſons concerned in that great Armament were conſiderable Loſers.

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Mr Du Guay Trouin *makes himſelf Maſter of* St. Sebaſtian *in* Brazil, *and carries off a conſiderable Booty.*

The good Offices of the Emperor, *Great Britain* and *Holland*, not having been able to prevent an open Rupture between the *Turks* and *Muſcovites*, both Parties prepared for the Campaign, and the Czar repairing on the Frontiers of *Poland*, made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to enter the *Turkiſh* Territories. He had a Conference at *Jaroſlow* the ſecond of *June* N. S. with King *Auguſtus*, and afterwards aſſembled his Troops on the *Nieſter*, paſſed that River, and arrived at *Jaſſi* in *Moldavia* the 4th of *July*; upon which the Hoſpodar of that Country, and that of *Walachia*, declared for him. That Prince deſigned to continue about that Place, and make great Magazines in it; but upon Advice that the Grand Vizier had paſſed the *Dauube*, he reſolved to march further to attack him, and advanced into a difficult Country, of which he had no manner of Knowledge, and in which he found no Proviſions. Mean time the Grand Vizier, who was exactly informed of the Motions of the Czar, and that his Forces were ſeparated into two Bodies, that they might more conveniently ſubſiſt, advanced with almoſt incredible diligence; paſſed the River *Pruth*, and poſted

War between the Turks *and* Muſcovites.

A. C. 1711. himself in such a manner, that the Conjunction of the Czar with his Cavalry under General *Ronne*, was entirely cut off, as also their Communication with *Jassi*. The 19th of *July* N.S. the Infidels attacked the Czar, who received them with all imaginable Bravery, and notwithstanding their great Numbers, repulsed them with loss. They renewed their Attack the 20th and 21st without success, and then some Proposals of Peace having been offered and accepted, a Treaty was signed the 23d, and the Czar retired with his Troops the next Day.

A Treaty of Peace Sign'd between the Czar and the Grand Vizier.

The Particulars of this Transaction are not yet perfectly known; but by the Accounts publish'd on both sides, it appears, that the Czar was to restore *Azoph* and the other Places he had conquer'd from the *Turks*, and demolish some new Fortresses he had built on the Frontiers of *Tartary*. The *Turks* agreed thereupon to send out of their Dominions the King of *Sweden*, to whom the Czar promised a free and safe Passage; and in short both Parties engaged not to concern themselves in the Affairs of *Poland*. These Conditions are an undeniable Proof of the great streights the Czar was reduced to; and the Publick Advices told us, that he was penn'd up in a kind of *Peninsula* form'd by the Windings of the River *Pruth*, from whence there was no Probability to get out, but by granting such advantageous Terms. The Grand Vizier having in a manner that Prince in his Power, was much blamed for letting the *Muscovite* Army go away; but that Minister having experienc'd in the Skirmishes during the three Days that preceded the Treaty, the Bravery of the Troops of the Czar, did not think fit to drive him to Despair, and run the risk of losing the great Advantages offer'd by that Prince, which were as much as the *Turks* could expect from a successful War of some Years, and so concluded the Treaty before mentioned.

The King of Sweden protests against it at first to no Purpose.

The King of *Sweden* was not present in those Engagements, and commanded a separate Body within some Leagues of the *Ottoman* Army; but being inform'd of the Suspension of Arms, he came

came with all ſpeed to the Camp of the Grand Vizier to prevent the Concluſion, or Execution of the Treaty. His Inſtances and Proteſtations had no effect, and that Prince had the Mortification to ſee his Intereſt abandoned by the Grand Vizier, notwithſtanding the Promiſes of the Grand Signior, who had engaged never to make Peace with the Czar, but in conjunction with his *Swediſh* Majeſty. He cauſed his Complaints to be laid before the Sultan at the Port; But tho' Baron *Funk*, his Miniſter, was unkindly ſent away from *Conſtantinople*, at twenty four Hours Warning, yet his *Swediſh* Majeſty reſolved to continue at *Bender* in ſpight of the Grand Vizier, who on the other hand neglected nothing to haſten his departure out of the *Turkiſh* Dominions, which only prevented the Execution of the Treaty with the Czar; that Monarch inſiſting, that he was not obliged to reſtore *Azoph* and perform the other Condition, till the *Turks* had diſmiſſed the King of *Sweden*. The Firmneſs of the latter very much embarraſſed the *Ottoman* Port, and his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Repreſentations having at laſt been favourably entertain'd, the Sultan was prevail'd with to depoſe the Grand Vizier, and to make Preparations for a new War againſt the Czar and King *Auguſtus*, tho he had ſome time before acknowledg'd the latter, as lawful King of *Poland*. The Part the King of *Sweden* acted in the diſmal Circumſtances he was reduc'd to, is no leſs to be admired, and gives perhaps a greater Idea of his Heroical Mind, than any other Paſſage of his ſurpriſing Hiſtory: For who would have thought, that a Prince in his forlorn Condition, would have ſuch an influence over the Port, as to get a Prime Miniſter turn'd out of his Place, and engage the *Turks* in a War to which they had a general Averſion?

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His Repreſentations are at laſt Succeſsful.

The Grand Vizier depoſed.

The Turks prepare for a new War againſt the Czar and King Auguſtus.

Juſt Praiſe of the King of Sweden.

The Czar immediately after his almoſt miraculous Eſcape, repaired into *Saxony*; and on the 24th of *October* N. S. arrived at *Torgau*, where the Marriage of the Muſcovite Prince, his Son, was perform'd the next Day: A *Greek* Prieſt officiating in that Ceremony, in the Preſence of the Czar, the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, his Eldeſt Son Duke

The Prince of Muſcovy married with the Princeſs of Wolfembuttel, Octob. 25. N. S.

A. C. 1711. *Lodowick Rudolphus*, Father to the Princeſs, the Queen of *Poland*, and ſeveral other Perſons of the higheſt Diſtinction. A few Days after, the Czar ſet out for *Muſcovy* by the way of *Coningsberg*, *Riga*, and *Petersburgh*, having ordered the Prince, his Son, to reſide at *Thorn* during the Winter, with his Princeſs.

The Kings of Denmark and Poland invade Pomerania.

The King of *Sweden* having not thought fit to accept the Project of *Neutrality*, propoſed by the High Allies for ſecuring the Peace of the Dominions of the reſpective Parties engaged in the Northern War within the Empire, the Kings of *Denmark* and *Poland* would not remain unactive; and taking advantage of his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Captivity, the beginning of *September* entered *Pomerania*, and obliged ſeveral Places to ſubmit to them, the *Swediſh* Troops retiring into *Stralſund*, *Stetin*, *Wiſmar*, and the Iſland of *Rugen*. They block'd up *Stralſund* and *Wiſmar*, and made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for beſieging the former; but the Ships which had the *Daniſh* Artillery on Board, met with ſuch Storms, that they could not land the ſame; and on the other hand, the Roads proved ſo bad for the *Saxon* Artillery, that the *Danes* and *Saxons* were obliged to give over that Enterprize. Hereupon they reſolv'd to attack *Wiſmar*, the Governor of which Place having made a raſh Salley on the Troops of the Blockade, loſt almoſt all his Garriſon, conſiſting of about three thouſand Men, and ſo brought the Town into imminent Danger of falling into the Hands of the *Danes*; but the *Swedes* having brought conſiderable Reinforcements into the Iſland of *Rugen*, and from thence thrown Succours into *Wiſmar*, the *Danes* abandon'd the Deſign of that Siege, and march'd into Winter Quarters. The *Danes* and *Saxons* had alſo ſome time before form'd a Deſign of diſlodging the *Swedes* from the Iſland of *Rugen*; but were diſappointed in it, the Rafts they had provided to carry over their Forces proving unfit for that Service. All this while the little Army which the Confederates had provided to maintain the Neutrality of the North, and part of which was aſſembled in *Sileſia*, look'd on unconcern'd, by reaſon

But fail in the deſigns againſt Stralſund, Wiſmar, *and the Iſland of* Rugen.

reason, as it was hinted before, that the King of *Sweden* constantly refused to consent to the said Neutrality, notwithstanding the pressing Solicitations of Mr *Jefferies*, the British Minister, who on the 28th of *April*, N. S. presented the following Memorial to his *Swedish* Majesty at *Bender*. A. C. 1711.

SIR,

'HER Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, my most gracious Mistress, his Imperial Majesty, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, laying very much to Heart the Miseries and Calamities, which the War between your Majesty on the one Part, and his *Czarian* Majesty, with his Allies the King of *Denmark* and King *Augustus*, on the other, has in so long a Time occasioned in the North; and instead of seeing any likelihood of the Extinction of this Flame which has reached so many Parts, and brought Desolation upon so many Provinces, and so great a Number of Towns, observing it about to spread still wider, unless some speedy means are used stop its Violence; therefore Her *Britannick* Majesty, his Imperial Majesty, and their High Mightinesses, have ordered me to make known to your Majesty their desire to see the said War ended by an Accommodation, and that they are ready to employ their good Offices for that End, if it will be acceptable to your Majesty; who cannot but be entirely perswaded that Her Majesty the Queen, his Imperial Majesty, and their High Mightinesses have no other Views in undertaking so great a Work, than the contributing to the dispatch and conclusion of a safe and equitable Peace. *Memorial of the British Minister to the King of Sweden.*

'I have likewise Order from the said Potentates most humbly to intreat your Majesty to be pleased to approve the Neutrality in the manner it has been settled at the *Hague*. Her *Britannick* Majesty, his Imperial Majesty, and their

A. C. 1711.

'High Mightineſſes, are perſwaded, that a Treaty 'made for the Preſervation of *Pomerania* and the 'Dutchy of *Bremen*, which were upon the Point 'of being ruined, for ſecuring your Troops then 'commanded by General *Craſſau* from their Ene-'mies, who were going to fall upon them on all 'ſides, and for maintaining in the Empire the 'Proteſtant Intereſt, of which your Majeſty has 'always been a zealous Protector, will be looked 'upon as one of the greateſt Proofs of Friend-'ſhip that the aforeſaid Potentates could give 'your Majeſty; and conſequently they hope your 'Majeſty will think fit to accept it.

'I am further order'd to make moſt humble 'Inſtances to your Majeſty, in the Name and on 'the Part of Her *Britannick* Majeſty, and of 'their High Mightineſſes the States General. 'that the Subjects of Her Majeſty, and thoſe of 'the States General, may have free Commerce 'to the Ports taken by his *Czarian* Majeſty du-'ring this War in the *Baltick Sea*. This being 'agreeable to the Treaties, and equally uſeful 'and advantageous to the Subjects on both ſides, 'there is cauſe to hope that your Majeſty will 'have the Goodneſs to conſent that the Merchant-'ſhips of *Great Britain* and *Holland* may enjoy 'that Freedom, without running the riſque of 'being attacked or carried into *Sweden* by the '*Swediſh* Ships of War.

'Theſe are the Propoſitions which at preſent I 'have to make on the Part of Her *Britannick* 'Majeſty, his Imperial Majeſty, and their High 'Mightineſſes the States General to your Majeſty, 'and upon which I moſt humbly beſeech your 'Majeſty to be pleaſed to grant me favourable 'Reſolutions.

His *Swediſh* Majeſty's Anſwer to this Memorial was to this effect:

The King of Sweden's Anſwer.

I. 'HIS Sacred Royal Majeſty is glad to ſee 'the High Potentates, mentioned in the 'ſaid Memorial, ſhew a Concern for reſtoring 'Peace between the Parties at Wain the North,

'and

'and declares, That their good Offices for ef- A. C.
'fecting it will be very acceptable to him: But 1711.
'that, as to the Czar of *Muſcovy*, there cannot
'be any Renovation of Amity with him, with-
'out including in the ſame Treaty the *Ottoman*
'*Port*: And as for other Enemies, his Sacred
'Royal Majeſty conceives, that the good Offices
'of the aforementioned Potentates will be much
'more effectual, if they will let thoſe Enemies
'ſee them reſolved to act in his Sacred Roy-
'al Majeſty's behalf, in ſuch manner as by
'their Treaties of Guaranty they ſtand obli-
'ged.

II. 'As to the Acts of Neutrality, which for
'the Preſervation and Maintenance of the Tran-
'quility of *Germany* were ſettled laſt Year at
'the *Hague* by the Confederate Potentates, his
'Sacred Royal Majeſty believes it not to have been
'done to injure him: But as thoſe Acts were
'concerted without his Knowledge or Conſent,
'and are very much to his Detriment, while
'they are much to the Advantage of his Ene-
'mies, he did twice by his Miniſters, and a third
'time by a Writing ſign'd by his Royal Hand,
'declare that he neither could nor would be
'bound by them. In which Reſolution his ſacred
'Royal Majeſty ſtill perſiſts.

III. 'As to what Mr. *Jefferies* has propoſed by
'the Command and Direction of Her *Britannick*
'Majeſty, his moſt gracious Miſtreſs, and of
'the Lords the States General of the *United*
'*Netherlands*, concerning an undiſturbed Free-
'dom of Navigation and Commerce to the Ports
'in the *Baltick Sea*, poſſeſſed by the Czar, his
'Sacred Royal Majeſty, judges the ſame to be al-
'together inconſiſtent with the Tenour of the
'Treaty of Commerce, and the receiv'd Cuſtom
'among Nations in Amity: And therefore truſts
'that the moſt Serene Queen of *Great Britain*,
'and the High and Mighty Lords the States Ge-
'neral of the *United Netherlands* and their Confe-
'derates, will no longer deſire a thing ſo preju-
'dicial to him, and ſo advantageous to his Ene-
'mies, that his Sacred Royal Majeſty can by no

A. C. 1711. ‘ means consent to it, especially after he has notified by his Ministers residing at their Courts, ‘ that he had sent Orders to the Chamber of his ‘ Admiralty, for his Fleet to shut up and obstruct all Communication with the Ports taken ‘ and possess'd by his said Enemy, *&c.* *Given at* ‘ Bender, *the 2d of May*, 1711.

The Elector of Hanover *interposes in favour of the Protestants of* Hildesheim.

Another Transaction in the Empire deserves the Attention of all the well Affected to the Protestant Succession of the Crown of *Great Britain*, in the most Illustrious and Serene House of *Hanover*. The Chapter of *Hildesheim*, a City in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, having some Years before, in a most violent manner, molested the Protestants settled in that Bishoprick, the Elector of *Hanover* thought himself obliged in Conscience to use his Interest for the Relief of that Oppressed People, and his powerful Interposition produc'd a Convention between his Electoral Highness and the Chapter; whereby it was agreed, That the said Protestants should for the future enjoy their Civil and Religious Liberties, according to the Treaties of *Westphalia*. This Agreement was pretty well observ'd during about four Years; but as 'tis the general Maxim of the *Popish* Clergy, to keep their Faith with those they call *Heretick*s no longer than it suits with their Conveniency, the Chapter of *Hildesheim* seeing the Elector of *Hanover* intent on the Grand Affairs of *Christendom*, and those of the North of *Germany*, thought this a proper Opportunity to persecute again the Protestants in their District, fondly hoping that his Electoral Highness would either over-look, or not resent it. But they found themselves miserably mistaken: For his Electoral Highness having first admonish'd them to forbear those Violences, thought fit, upon their Refusal, to make use of Force to repress their turbulent Spirits. Hereupon, about the beginning of the Year 1711, he caused the Town and Castle of *Paine*, and afterwards the City of *Hildesheim* to be seiz'd by his Troops; having

He seizes on that City.

order'd

order'd, at the same time, his Ministers at *Berlin*, the *Hague*, and other Courts, to notify, that as soon as the Chapter had redressed the Grievances of the Protestants, he would withdraw his Forces from that City and Bishoprick, of which he never design'd to keep Possession. However, this Declaration was not sufficient either to still the loud Clamours of the *Papists*, or even to remove the Jealousies and Umbrage the King of *Prussia*, and some other Protestant States, entertain'd upon this seizure: And thereupon the latter made pressing Instances with the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States General, to ingage them to interpose their good Offices, to oblige the Elector of *Hanover* to evacuate *Hildesheim*. On the other Hand, his Electoral Highness caused a kind of *Manifesto* to be publish'd, to justify his Proceedings, and the Uprightness of his Intentions, which, in substance, was as follows: A. C. 1711.

The King of Prussia and other States jealous of it.

The Elector of Hanover's Manifesto.

'IT is Notorious to all the World, that the most Serene House of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, after having possessed above one hundred Years the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, as a Fief of the Empire, yielded the same to *Ferdinand* Elector of *Cologn* and Bishop of *Hildesheim*, by a Convention bearing date the 27th of *April*, 1643, wherein the Free Exercise of the Protestant Religion was not only agreed to and stipulated in general Terms, but besides, there was another Convention between the said Parties, concluded and signed the same Day, relating only to that Affair, in order to prevent future Disputes about the same, and therefore it was called, THE CONVENTION OF RELIGION.

'The Treaty of *Westphalia* ensuing some Years after, and it being stipulated therein, that the Affairs of Religion in the Empire should be restored, and remain for the future on the same Foot and Condition as they were in the Year 1624, the Deputies of the Elector of *Mentz* and the House of *Brunswick*, by Virtue of an Imperial Commission for the Execution

'of

A. C. 1711.

'of the Peace, concluded in the Year 1651, according to the Tenor of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and in execution thereof, another Convention, which they called A CONSISTORIAL CONVENTION, and was ratified in the Year 1652, by *Maximilian Henry*, Elector of *Cologn* and Biſhop of *Hildeſheim*; whereby it was eſpecially and in plain Terms, provided and agreed to, that the ſaid Proteſtants ſhould not only enjoy a free and unlimited Exerciſe of their Religion in that Biſhoprick, but alſo that their Conſiſtorial Affairs ſhould be no longer brought before the Chancery, or Court of the Biſhop of *Hildeſheim*, but ſhould be determined and decided by a Conſiſtory of their own, which was re-eſtabliſhed for that Purpoſe, as the ſame had been practiſed in the Year 1624.

'After all theſe Authentick Conventions it was believed, that all manner of Pretence to future Incroachments on the Rights and Liberties of the Proteſtants in that Biſhoprick, was ſufficiently provided againſt; but the World was ſoon made ſenſible, that there is hardly any Barrier ſtrong enough to repreſs the furious Zeal of a Blind Clergy: For they ſoon perſwaded the Regency of *Hildeſheim* to infringe in numberleſs Inſtances, as well the Peace of *Weſtphalia* as the particular Conventions aforeſaid, made in Conſequence, and in Execution thereof, to deprive the Proteſtants of their Liberties. In order thereunto, contrary to the ſaid Treaties, they built *Romiſh* Churches in ſeveral Places, where they had none in the Year 1624, while in others they ſeized by Force thoſe of the Proteſtants, and introduced the Popiſh Worſhip therein. They forc'd Proteſtants who were Sick, to ſend for and uſe *Popiſh* Prieſts, inſtead of their own Miniſters. They deprived the Proteſtant Miniſters and Schoolmaſters of their Incomes and Revenues: They compell'd the Proteſtants to obſerve the *Popiſh* Holy-Days: They ſold publickly to the higheſt

'Bid-

'Bidder, Curacies: They violated, or rather to- A. C.
'tally ſuppreſs'd the Privilege of the Proteſtant 1711.
'Conſiſtory, by taking from them the Cogni-
'zance of ſuch Affairs, as were to be brought
'before them, and commanding the Magi-
'ſtrates to have no Regard to the Mandates of the
'ſaid Conſiſtory, and in a thouſand other Inſtan-
'ces, which it would be too long to enumerate,
'they infringed the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and
'the Conventions already mentioned.

'The Proteſtants having complained of theſe
'Infractions to *Maximilian Henry*, Elector of
'*Cologn* and Biſhop of *Hildeſheim* aforeſaid, that
'Prince promiſed to redreſs their Grievances,
'and 'twas hoped he would have done it, had not
'the ſame been prevented by his Death. He
'was ſucceeded by *Jodocus Edmund*, to whom
'the Proteſtants applied themſelves, and re-
'newed their Complaints, but without any ſuc-
'ceſs; ſo that they were obliged to apply them-
'ſelves to the Imperial Chamber of *Wezlar*,
'which having examined their Complaints, iſſued
'ſeveral Decrees and Mandates in their Favour;
'but the *Roman Catholicks* found means to evade
'the Effect thereof, ſo that the Caſe of the Pro-
'teſtants grew worſe and worſe, and the Decrees
'of that Tribunal, were, it ſeems, made a Pre-
'tence to perſecute them in a more Arbitrary
'manner, without any Regard to the Peace of
'*Weſtphalia*, and the Conventions aforeſaid.

'The Proteſtant States of *Hildeſheim* having
'thus try'd to no purpoſe to obtain the redreſs
'of their Grievances by means of their Appli-
'cation to the Biſhop and the Chamber of *Wez-*
'*lar*, and ſeeing no other Remedy, were obliged
'to have Recourſe to the Directors of the Circle
'of the *Lower Saxony*, and in particular to the
'Houſe of *Brunſwick*, as being the chief Party
'concerned in the Conventions aforementioned;
'but the Letters written by thoſe Princes on
'that ſubject to the laſt Biſhop, and ſince his
'Deceaſe to the Chapter, having proved as inſig-
'nificant as the Mandates of the Imperial Cham-
ber

A. C. 1711. ber, the House of *Brunswick*, which was obliged to maintain the Convention they had made with the Bishop and Chapter of *Hildesheim*, resolved in the Year 1703, to sequester all the Revenues of the said Chapter within the Dominions of their House, to try whether this Expedient would be more effectual than the other means they had used to bring the Chapter to Reason.

'This succeeded accordingly, and the Chapter having assured by Letters and Deputies sent to *Hanover* and *Wolfembuttel*, that the Grievances of the Protestants should be redress'd, according to the Tenor of Treaties and Conventions; and having made the like Declaration to the Protestant States assembled in a Dyet, and the Emperor and some other Roman Catholick Princes having also promised in the Letters they writ to the House of *Lunenburgh*, in favour of the said Chapter, that the Protestants should have due Satisfaction, the Sequestration of their Revenues was taken off in the Year 1709, but this was hardly done, when without any Regard to these solemn Promises, the Chapter continued in the same course, and instead of redressing any Grievances of the Protestants, they made new Incroachments on their Liberties. They took from them their Church-yards or Burying Places, and ordered the Magistrates to assist the *Popish* Priests in these Violences: They continued the Sale of Curacies in a most scandalous manner, punishing such Parishes as would oppose that infamous Practice. They depriv'd the Consistory even of the Shadow of Authority they still preserved, by annulling in favour of *Roman* Catholicks, the Sentences they had given, and committed other intolerable Violences.

'The House of *Brunswick*, seeing the unworthy Proceedings of the Chapter, could not forbear to write to them, to put them in mind of the Promises they had made during the Sequestration of their Revenues, and require the Exe-

'Execution thereof; to which the Chapter an- A. C.
'swered, That they had already redreſſed ſeveral 1711.
'Grievances complained of, but that they could
'not agree on the Principle and Foundation on
'which they were to proceed further, and that
'they would conſider of it in the next Dyet.
'The Houſe of *Lunenburgh* being well informed
'that none of the Grievances of the Proteſtants
'had been redreſſed, and perceiving by the An-
'ſwer of the Chapter, that they deſigned to evade
'the Execution of the Conventions, by ſtarting up
'an unexpected and unreaſonable Diſpute, writ
'again to them, and repreſented, that the Grie-
'vances of the Proteſtants being to be redreſs'd
'according to the Conventions aforementioned,
'that Principle and Foundation admitted of no
'Diſpute, and that if they did not execute their
'Promiſes, they would ſequeſter again their Re-
'venues.

'The Dyet mention'd in the Anſwer of the
'Chapter, met, but inſtead of redreſſing any
'Grievance, the Chapter declared roundly to the
'Proteſtants, by the Mouth of Counſellor *Ber-*
'*ning*, that the Conſiſtorial Convention afore-
'mentioned, was no ways obligatory for the Bi-
'ſhop or Chapter, and that conſequeutly they
'were not bound to obſerve it, notwithſtanding
'the ſame was concluded, as has been obſerv'd,
'between the Deputies of *Mentz* and the Houſe
'of *Brunſwick*, by virtue of an Imperial Com-
'miſſion for the Execution of the Peace of *Weſt-*
'*phalia*, and that the Deputies of the Biſhop and
'Chapter of *Hildſheim* were not only preſent
'thereat, but put their Hand and Seal to the ſaid
'Convention, which was afterwards ratified by
'the Biſhop, and acknowledged by the Imperial
'Chamber of *Wezlar*, for the Foundation, *Baſis*
'*& Norma*, according to which the Proteſtants
'of *Hildeſheim* ought to be uſed, and had been
'own'd as ſuch by the Chapter, as appears by
'their Letters, while their Revenues were under
'Sequeſtration.

'This unexpected Reſolution of the Chapter
'of *Hildeſheim*, was not only enter'd into the Re-
giſter

A. C. 1711

'gister of the Dyet, and notified to the Protestant 'States of that Bishoprick as abovesaid; but fur- 'thermore, they had the Confidence, Boldness, 'and Temerity to send a Copy thereof to the most 'Serene Elector of *Hanover*, and his Highness the 'Duke of *Wolfembuttel*; so that there is no room 'to doubt any longer of the Intentions of that 'Chapter, which have thereby clearly manifested, 'that they never sincerely intended to redress the 'Grievances complain'd of, but only to trifle with 'the House of *Brunswick*, and trample under 'Foot all the Treaties and Conventions made in 'favour of Protestants.

'This proceeding being contrary to all Laws, 'and even to Natural Equity, and tending to 'destroy Publick Faith, so that People shall not 'know henceforth what to trust to, 'tis believ'd 'that none who entertain any Notions of Right 'and Justice, will find fault with the House of '*Brunswick*, if they take Right Measures for main- 'taining the Conventions above-mention'd, and 'consequently the Liberties of Protestants, and 'for procuring the Redress of their Grievances; 'and finally, if they demand sufficient Security, 'that the like Practices shall not be used for the 'future, and that Solemn Treaties shall not be so 'slightly infring'd, that the Protestants in the Bi- 'shoprick of *Hildesheim* may peaceably enjoy 'their just Rights and Liberties.

The Chapter of Hildesheim *gives Satisfaction to the Elector of* Hanover, *who thereupon withdraws his Troops.*

Moreover, the Elector of *Hanover* foreseeing that the Chapter of *Hildesheim* would raise a Clamour in the Dyet at *Ratisbon*, and pretend (as they actually did) that the Entrance of the *Hanoverian* Troops into that Bishoprick had disabled it from furnishing its Contingent to the Army of the Empire: His Electoral Highness wisely objected that odious Imputation, by taking care that those Troops should not touch the least Part of the ordinary Revenues and Contributions, out of which that Bishoprick used to furnish its Quota. The Chapter being thus left without any colourable Excuse, and seeing the Elector of *Hanover* firmly resolv'd to have the Grievances of the Protestants

teſtants in that Biſhoprick redreſs'd, thought it Prudence to comply, and to give his Electoral Highneſs entire Satisfaction: Which they had no ſooner done, and renew'd the Treaty for the ſecurity of the Rights and Liberties of the ſaid Proteſtants, but his Electoral Highneſs gave a Noble Proof of his Integrity, Diſintereſtedneſs and Sincerity, by withdrawing his Forces from the Dependencies of that Biſhoprick. The Biſhop of *Munſter* was very Inſtrumental in that Agreement, and did the Empire a great Piece of Service; for ſome ill-deſigning Perſons had ſo miſrepreſented this Affair to the King of *Pruſſia*, that there was reaſon to fear an open Rupture betwen that Prince, and the moſt Serene Houſe of *Hanover*.

A. C. 1711.

The Endeavours uſed to adjuſt the Diſputes about the Succeſſion of the late King *William*, of Glorious Memory, were not attended with the like Succeſs. An Accommodation, as was hinted before, was attempted in the beginning of the Spring; and the King of *Pruſſia* repairing to the *Hague* ſoon after, to preſs the Concluſion of that Affair, the Prince of *Naſſau Friezland*, the other Party, was earneſtly deſired by his *Pruſſian* Majeſty to come thither alſo. His Highneſs comply'd, tho' not without ſome Reluctancy and Concern, to leave the Confederate Army in the middle of the Campaign; which ſeem'd to forebode the Fatality that attended that brave Young Prince. For on the 14th of *July* N. S. being come to *Moerdyke*, in his Way to the *Hague*, being oblig'd to ferry over the *Amer*, both by Reaſon of the Fatigue of his Journey, and the Rain which fell in great Abundance, he choſe to continue in his Coach, together with Mr. *Hlken*, Maſter of the Horſe to his Highneſs, and Collonel of his Guards; but by that time they were got within a ſmall diſtance of the opppoſite Shore, a ſudden tempeſtuous Guſt of Wind aroſe, with which, and the diſturbance of the Water occaſion'd by it, the Horſes were ſo frighted, that they immediately leap'd over Board, overſet the Veſſel, and dragg'd the Coach into the *Amer*, ſo that the Prince and his Companion were ſoon drown'd, notwithſtanding all the

The King of Pruſſia *comes to the* Hague *to preſs the Settling of the Succeſſion of the late* K. William III.

The Prince of Naſſau Friezeland *drown'd* July 14. N. S.

His Loſs Univerſally lamented.

A. C. 1711. the Endeavours used by one of his Highness's Servants, who lost his Life in attempting to save his Master's. The Death of that Prince, who, whatever Claim was put up by others against his Pretentions to the Succession of the late King *William*, did by general consent, inherit the Virtues, and gave Hopes of attaining the Reputation of the Illustrious Princes of *Orange*, was universally lamented by the States-General: all the Inhabitants of the United Provinces; and, in particular, by the Army, who had been Eye-Witnesses of his good Conduct and Heroical Bravery in the memorable Sieges of *Lisle*, *Douay* and *Mons*, the Battle of *Oudenarde*, and chiefly in that of *Blaregnies*, wherein he gave such distinguish'd Proofs of the sedatest Intrepidity, as gain'd him the Love and Esteem of all the Generals, Officers and Soldiers. Some Days before his untimely Death, his Highness wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

His Character

High and Mighty Lords.

My Lords,

His Letter to the States some Days before his Death.

"HAving had the Honour to receive a Letter from your High Mightinesses of the 6th of this Month, I find by it that you are well pleased the Negociation of an Accommodation is so far advanced; that upon some mutual Concessions it may be brought to a good Issue; and that my Presence might very much facilitate it: Wherefore you are urgent with me to make a Journey to the *Hague* without Loss of Time, though the Difficulties of that Accommodation appear by the Tenour of your Letter to be very great, notwithstanding the convincing Proofs which on my Part I have given to all the World, and to your High Mightinesses, of my sincere Disposition thereto, which I have carried so far, that as I hope all my true Friends do me the Justice to believe, I postpone my own undoubted Interest, entirely preferring to it that of the Publick and the Welfare of the Commonwealth,

'wealth, which I have ſo much at Heart, that A. C.
'I have ſacrificed to it my Blood and Fortune, 1711.
'as I flatter my ſelf every Body is ſenſible. I
'will not any longer heſitate to comply with
'your High Mightineſſes reiterated Inſtances,
'but will forthwith ſet about my Journey,
'which I had hitherto deferr'd, prefering the
'publick Service to it, and judging it would be
'loſt Labour; but now I am willing to hope,
'that by means of your High Mightineſſes In-
'terceſſion and Mediation, the ſaid Accommo-
'dation may at length be brought to a good
'Iſſue; provided it be founded on reaſonable
'Conditions, that his Majeſty may have no Cauſe
'to harbour any Diſcontent, and that therby no
'Alteration may be made in the Situation of
'publick Affairs; that ſo on my Arrival at the
'*Hague*, I may find his ſaid Majeſty in ſuch a
'Diſpoſition, that there may be nothing to be
'done, but to put the laſt Hand to the Accom-
'modation in Queſtion, agreeably to what your
'High Mightineſſes intimate in your ſaid Letter.

'For the Reaſons above-mentioned, I deſign
'to begin my Journey next *Saturday*, or *Sun-*
'*day* Morning at the furtheſt; of which I thought
'fit to acquaint your High Mightineſſes, be-
'ſeeching Almighty God to bleſs your Aſſem-
'bly, your Government, and your Perſons. I
'am, *&c.*

From the Camp at Lens, July 9. 1711.

This unfortunate Prince left behind a Daughter, and his Princeſs (Daughter to the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*) big with Child; who, as ſoon as her juſt Affliction permitted, wrote a moſt affecting Letter to the States General, wherein ſhe recommended herſelf, and the dear Pledges of her Conſort's Conjugal Love to their High Mightineſſes Protection and Paternal Care: Which the Miniſter of the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel* at the *Hague*, did likewiſe, four Days before, by a Memorial; and the Landgrave himſelf afterwards by a Letter; to all which their Highneſſes return'd a moſt favourable and Affectionate Anſwer.

July 20. N.S. *The Princeſs* Naſſau *recommended to the Protection of the States General.*

July 16. N.S.

A. C. 1711.

On the 22d of *July* in the Morning, the Body of the Prince of *Nassau* was found near *Moerdyke*, at a little distance from the Place where he was drowned, and was brought ashore by two Fishermen of *Willemstadt*, who being out a Fishing, accidently discover'd it floating. It was afterwards carried to *Dort*; thence to *Leewarden*, the Capital City of *Friezland*; and from hence to *Oranie Wout*, where it remain'd deposited till the Princess his Consort was happily brought to Bed of a Prince, to the universal Joy of the United Provinces; after which the Funeral of the Deceased was perform'd with great Pomp.

The Prince's Body found.

The Princess deliver'd of a Son.

The Death of that Prince did not put a stop to the Sollicitations of the King of *Prussia*; for on the 18th of *July* Monsieur *Hymmen*, that Prince's Minister, presented the following Memorial to their High Mightinesses:

August 31. N. S.

The late Prince inter'd.

High and Mighty Lords,

'YOUR High Mightinesses will be informed 'by the Report of Messieurs the Deputies, 'of what hath past during these two Months, 'with regard to the Negociation upon accommodating the Affairs of the Succession of *Orange*, 'and there is no room to doubt that your High 'Mightinesses, by that Report, will see that the 'King of *Prussia* hath given to it all imaginable 'Facility.

The Prussian Minister's Memorial to the States-General.

'We began therefore to hope for a happy Success, seeing his Highness the Prince of *Nassau* 'was at last resolv'd to take a Tour hither in order to conclude, if possible, the Treaty. But 'Divine Providence having otherwise disposed it 'by the most unhappy Fatality which that 'Prince hath suffered, the underwritten Minister 'can assure your High Mightinesses that his Majesty the King his Master hath been as passionately struck as the Proximity of Blood, with 'which his Highness and his Majesty were ally'd, 'and the extraordinary Merits of his excellent 'Person could demand, insomuch, that his Majesty wishes nothing more earnestly than to be 'able to give sufficient Proofs of his true Esteem and Affection to Madam the Princess-Dowager,

'Dowager, and the Deſcendants of her late Con- A. C.
'ſort. 1711.

'But ſince your High Mightineſſes are of Opi-
'nion, that in the preſent melancholly Circum-
'ſtances there are no means of purſuing the
'Treaty finally, and that in the mean time the
'Deſcendants of the late Prince as well as thoſe of
'the King, demand that the Affair remain not
'quite in the Confuſion wherein it has been hi-
'therto. For that reaſon the underwritten Mi-
'niſter hath Orders to repreſent to your High
'Mightineſſes, that his Majeſty is perſwaded that
'the ſureſt means to remain always amicable,
'and to content in ſome manner the two Parties,
'is that which for the moſt part is founded upon
'the Reſolutions of your High Mightineſſes of the
'2d and 21ſt of *April* laſt, and conſiſts in the fol-
'lowing Points.

I. 'That by Proviſion his Majeſty may be ad-
'mitted into Poſſeſſion of *Dieren*, until an A-
'greement can be made about it, or that the Pro-
'ceſs commenc'd thereupon be concluded before
'competent Judges, and to leave *Loo* to the
'Heirs of the Prince of *Naſſau* in the ſame man-
'ner.

II. 'That by Proviſion the King be put in poſ-
'ſeſſion of the Eſtate of his late Grandfather
'Prince *Frederick Henry*, reſerving to the Heirs
'of the Prince of *Naſſau* their Pretenſions with
'regard to what is lawful, and the *Trebellanica*,
'and that what unconteſtably belongs to them be
'delivered.

III. 'That his Majeſty be permitted to join
'one or two of his Servants to thoſe who have
'the Adminiſtration of the Eſtates of the Suc-
'ceſſion of *Orange*: And that thoſe who have hi-
'therto had that Adminiſtration do give up an
'Account to the intereſted Parties.

IV. 'Seeing it concerns both Parties, that it
'ſhould be decided before the future Peace, to
'which of the two Parties the Principality of
'*Orange* belongs, as likewiſe the Eſtates ſituate
'within the Dominions of your High Mighti-
'neſſes; it may be convenient to declare by Pro-

A. C. 1711. ‘ viſion, that the ſaid Principality and the Eſtates ‘ ſituate within the Dominions of *France*, ſhall ‘ be ſurrender'd at the future Peace to the ſaid ‘ King; providing alſo that at the ſame time, ‘ and by Proviſion likewiſe, an equal Portion of ‘ the other Eſtates of the Succeſſion of *Orange* ‘ be given to the Heirs of his Highneſs the late ‘ Prince of *Naſſau*, until the Affair can be entirely ‘ concluded, either Amicably or by Law.

V. ‘ And as his Majeſty hath daily demanded, ‘ that according to the reiterated Commands of ‘ the Imperial Chamber, and the Requiſitions ‘ made by the Director of the Circle of *Weſt-* ‘ *phalia*, the Garriſon of the City of *Meurs* may ‘ be recalled; that his Majeſty may thereby en- ‘ tirely enjoy the Right of Poſſeſſion juridically ‘ acquired: He inſiſts upon it, and doubts not, ‘ that your High Mightineſſes will not ſuffer ‘ an Oppoſition to the Juſtice of the Empire.

VI. ‘ For the reſt, his Majeſty leaves it to the ‘ Prudence of your High Mightineſſes as Me- ‘ diators, to find out and propoſe the Methods ‘ which may be moſt Expedient in the preſent ‘ Circumſtances, to bring about a final Accom- ‘ modation, and the means whereby, in the mean ‘ time, all Aſperities and Diſagreements, as well ‘ between the two Parties, as between his Ma- ‘ jeſty and this State, may be avoided: His Ma- ‘ jeſty wiſhing nothing with greater Ardour ‘ than to live with your High Mightineſſes, as ‘ his ancient and neareſt Allies, in a perfect Intel- ‘ ligence and good Harmony, and to prevent ‘ to that End all that may give the leaſt Blow ‘ to it.

‘ And his Majeſty makes no manner of Doubt, ‘ that your High Mightineſſes will, with all im- ‘ partial Men, acknowledge that theſe Points ‘ being only Proviſional, with a Salvo to the ‘ Right of the two Parties, bring no Prejudice ‘ to the Heirs of the late Prince, but on the ‘ contrary, that Madam, the Princeſs, will reap ‘ greater Fruits by them than ſhe could do ſo long ‘ as the Adminiſtration remains in the State it is at ‘ preſent.

‘ Be-

'Beſides, that by this means, without entring 'into the vexatious Inconveniencies of Law-ſuits, 'we ſhall remain always in the Terms of Temper and Reconciliation, to which his Majeſty 'is ſtill, and always will be diſpoſed, that he 'may have more Opportunities to demonſtrate 'to Madam, the Princeſs, the Truth of his Affection. A. C. 1711.

'The underwritten Miniſter therefore moſt 'humbly prays, that your High Mightineſſes 'will have the Goodneſs to reflect upon this 'with your uſual Prudence, and take Reſolu'tions thereupon which not only may be confor'mable to the aboveſaid preceding Reſolutions, 'but will alſo tend to the true Intereſt of the 'two Parties, by preventing all Diſcontents, 'and preſerve the Intention of a Reconciliation, wherein your High Mightineſſes have 'taken the Pains to Labour all theſe Years. 'Done at the *Hague*, *July* 18. 1711. Sign'd,

HYMMEN.

This Memorial being back'd with Threats of recalling the *Pruſſian* Troops from the *Netherlands* and *Italy*, and Count *Zinzendorf* having on the other Hand, repreſented to the States the great Prejudice the Common Cauſe would ſuffer thereby, their High Mightineſſes thought it Prudence to comply with Neceſſity, and, as far as lay in their Power, to give Satisfaction to the King of *Pruſſia*. Hereupon they came to a Reſolution, 'Wherein having expreſs'd a very great Concern 'for the unhappy Death of the Prince of *Naſſau*, and no leſs Compaſſion for the Princeſs 'Dowager, and their Iſſue, they declared That 'in order to give Proviſional Satisfaction to 'both Parties, it had been judg'd convenient to 'deliver up to the King of *Pruſſia* certain Lands 'ſituate in the Province of *Holland*, with the 'conſent of the States of that Province, which 'Lands did formerly belong to Prince *Frederick* 'Henry, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Grand-father: 'Which, however, ſhould be done without examining into the Rights of the Heirs of the 'late Prince of *Naſſau*, and without regard to

The States General give Satisfaction to the King of Pruſſia.

A. C. 1711.

'the legality of their Claim. That as thoſe 'Lands are not worth Fifty thouſand Livres a 'Year, a Surpluſage ſhould be allow'd to the King 'of *Pruſſia*, to make it up that Sum, including 'Ten thouſand Livres which the Council of the 'Demeſnes paid him for the keeping of *Honſlaer-* 'dyke in repair. That on the other hand, their 'High Mightineſſes thought fit to give the Prin- 'ceſs Dowager of *Naſſau* a Preſent of One hun- 'dred and fifty thouſand Livres, and a Yearly 'Penſion of the like Sum, but without putting 'her in the Poſſeſſion of any Fund, as they did 'the King of *Pruſſia*. On the contrary they re- 'ſerved to themſelves the Appropriation of what- 'ſoever ſhould be convenient, as well of the 'Generality, as of every particular Province, in 'conſideration of an Equivalent to be agreed 'upon. And as for *Dieren*, that the King of '*Pruſſia* might make uſe of it when he ſhould 'be there in Perſon, as well as of the Furniture: 'Though this was declared to belong to the 'Princeſs Dowager, who on her Part might alſo 'make uſe of *Loo*, when ſhe ſhould be there in 'Perſon, *&c.* The King of *Pruſſia* being ſatisfied with this Proviſional Determination, ſet out from the *Hague* an the 30th of *July N. S.* for *Hon-* *ſlaerdyke*; from whence he went the 3d of *Au-* *guſt* to *Dieren*, and having continued there a whole Week, proceeded on the 11th on his Return to his own Dominions. A Month after, the States General, by their Proxies, ſtood God-Fathers to the Young Prince of *Naſſau*, who was chriſtned by the Name of *William Charles-Henry-* *Friſo*, being the Names of the late King of *Eng-* *land*, his Grand-fathers both by Father's and Mother's Side, and his Father's. The States of the Province of *Frizeland*, about this Time, paſſed a Reſolution, by which they declared this Prince to be inveſted by Right of Blood with the High Office of Hereditary Stadtholder and Captain General, and with all the other Employments poſſeſs'd by his deceaſed Father: They alſo allow'd him the Life-Guards, and the Two Regiments of Horſe and

The King of Pruſſia ſets out from the Hague, and returns to his Dominions.

The Young Prince of Naſſau Chriſtned, † Sept. 10. N. S.

and Foot-Guards; and beſides all theſe ſettled on him, at additional Penſion of 5000 Florins. A. C. 1711.

This Year put a happy Concluſion to the Troubles of *Hungary*, which for many Years had given ſo powerful a Diverſion to the Arms of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. This Event appear'd to be the more Providential, in that it happen'd at a Juncture when the Rupture between the *Muſcovites* and the *Turks*, and the Death of the Emperor *Joſeph* ſeem'd to threaten the Empire with new Diſtractions; and when the ſtrong Inclinations the *Britiſh* Miniſtry diſcover'd to conclude a Peace, without the Reſtitution of *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*, made it neceſſary for King *Charles* III. to make extraordinary Efforts to carry on the War againſt *France*, in order to recover the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. From the very Beginning of the Year 1711. according to the *Gregorian* Stile, it was eaſie to conjecture, that the War of *Hungary* was drawing to an End: For the Imperialiſts had the Year before, made themſelves Maſters of *Neuhauſel*, *Eſperies*, and ſeveral other * ſtrong Towns; ſo that *Caſſow*, *Ungwar*, and *Mongatz*, were the only Places of Importance that remain'd in the Hands of the Malecontents. Moreover, the Union and Harmony between the Chiefs of the latter, was very much ſhaken by the deſperate Condition of their Affairs, which inclin'd the Wiſeſt amongſt them to conſult betimes for their Safety, by making their Submiſſion to the Emperor; and Wearineſs, Diſtruſt, and Want, the unavoidable Attendants of Domeſtick Diſtractions, encreaſed the Deſires of Peace amongſt the People: So that nothing ſeem'd to be wanting, but the granting fair Conditions to the Leaders, and Security of Indemnity to ſuch as ſhould return to his Imperial Majeſty's Obedience. In order to that, Count *Caroli* propos'd, in the Month of *January*, ſome Conferences with General *Palfi*, to conſider of Ways and Means to reconcile Prince *Ragotski*, Count *Berezini*, and ſome other Chiefs of the Malecontents; which the Imperial General readily conſented to, and ſent an Account of it to the Court of *Vienna*; but tho' he was blamed there for having ſet on Foot

The Troubles of Hungary *pacify'd.*

* *See the* Annals *of the Year* 1710. p. 140.

Conferences between General Palfi, *and Count* Caroli.

A. C. 1711.

a Negotiation of ſo great Importance, without ſpecial Leave of his Imperial Majeſty, yet his Zeal and Affection to the Houſe of *Auſtria* being unqueſtionable, tho' he was of an *Hungarian* Family, he was empower'd to continue thoſe Conferences. However, the Imperial Court thought fit at the ſame Time, to ſend the Sieur *Locher*, one of the Secretaries of the Council, to be join'd in Commiſſion with him, and they were in particular order'd to treat with Prince *Ragotski* and others, as Perſons who had had the Misfortune to rebel againſt their Sovereign, and had now Recourſe to the Clemency of their Sovereign, and not as Chiefs or Deputies of the Body of Malecontents; to whom the Emperor was not willing to grant any other Terms, than thoſe contain'd in the laſt Amneſty, or Pardon that had been offer'd them. This Inſtruction interrupted the Conferences; for theſe *Hungarian* Lords refuſed to treat ſeparately from their Conntrymen, and inſiſted on the Guaranty of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, which the Emperor would not conſent to, looking upon it as derogatory to his Dignity and Sovereignty; tho' the *Hungarians*, on the other hand, produced ſeveral Inſtances of ſuch a Guaranty, both amongſt Foreigners, and in their own Kingdom The Earl of *Peterborow*, who on the 23d of *February* N. S. arrived from *England* at *Vienna*, was not wanting, in diſcharge of part of his Inſtructions, to endeavour to remove the Difficulties that obſtructed this Accommodation; and made ſome ſucceſsful Progreſs in that Work, but had not Time to finiſh it, being obliged to proceed on his Journey to the Court of *Turin*; from whence, as was hinted before, he afterwards repair'd to *Genoa*. However, Prince *Ragotski* and Count *Berezini* being in the Month of *March*, gone to *Poland*, to confer with the Czar and King *Auguſtus*, Count *Caroli* took that Opportunity to declare for the Emperor, and brought over with him 4000 *Hungarians* under his Command. His Submiſſion, with ſo conſiderable a Part of the Strength of the Malecontents, impos'd on the Reſt a kind of Neceſſity to follow his Example; ſo that notwithſtanding the ſudden

The Imperial Court refuſes to admit the Guaranty of Great Britain *and* Holland.

The Earl of Peterborow *endeavours to remove all Obſtacles that obſtruct an Accommodation.*

Count Caroli *declares for the Emperor, with* 4000 Hungarians.

A. C. 1711.

ſudden Death of the Emperor, on the 17th of *April* N. S. while the Negotiations, that had ſome Time before been renew'd, were depending, they were brought to a happy Concluſion, contrary to the Expectation of many People. For on the 29th of that Month, the Articles of a Treaty of Pacification were ſigned by Count *Palfi*, and Monſieur *Locher de Livdenheim*, the Imperial Plenipotentiaries, on one ſide; and on the 1ſt Day of *May*, accepted by Count *Caroli* and Forty Two other Perſons, on the Part of the States of *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, and thoſe who were beyond the *Danube*, under the Title of *Amneſty and Pardon granted to Prince* Ragotski *and his Party*; with the *Form of the Oath*, taken, in the Name of the ſaid States, *in the Abſence of that Prince, who had hitherto been their Chief.* By this *Form* it appears, amongſt other Things, That in *Conſideration of the Declaration publiſh'd*, and *the Promiſe made by his Imperial and Royal Majeſty, as well for himſelf as for his Succeſſors*, to *maintain religiouſly the Laws, the Rights, and the Liberties, both in the Political Affairs, and in the Eccleſiaſtical of the Religions receiv'd, approv'd, and tolerated*, &c. the ſaid States ſwore Allegiance to *his Sacred Imperial and Royal Majeſty, and to his Lawful Succeſſor in that Kingdom*, &c. According to theſe Articles, the Troops of the Malecontents took the Oath of Fidelity; deliver'd 149 Standards or Colours, and were disbanded: Thoſe who had a mind to return Home having Paſſes given them, with the Liberty to carry away their Arms; and ſuch as were willing, liſting themſelves in the Service of their Sovereign. The Town of *Caſſow*, (or *Caſſovia*) immediately ſurrendred and accepted the Articles; as did the Fortreſs of *Ungwar* the 15th of *May*, and that of *Mongatz* on the 22d of *June*: So that the Troubles of *Hungary*, which had continued Nine Years, were thus happily pacify'd. 'Tis true, Prince *Ragotski*, and ſome other Chiefs of the late Malecontents, have * not yet acquieſced in the Conditions reſerved for them by the Treaty; and that on the contrary, ſome *Remarks upon the* ſaid *Articles of Ratification were pub-*

A Treaty of Pacification concluded April 29. *N. S.*

Form of the Oath taken by the Hungarians, &c.

The Troops of the Malecontents *diſbanded.*

Fortreſſes ſurrendred.

* *In* February 1711-12.

A. C. 1711.

Prince Ragotski and others stand out.

published in *Latin*, by that Prince's Friends; containing, amongst other Things, some Objections as to the Form thereof, and a particular Exception to the Word *Pardon*, which seem to render the Promise of *Maintaining the Laws and Liberties*, precarious: But 'tis to be hoped, that these Clouds will be entirely dissipated by the kind Influence of the new Reign of his Imperial Majesty *Charles* VI. and the Equity of his Government, which alone can effectually restore and settle a perfect Tranquility.

Mr. Molesworth, the Queen's Envoy Extraordinary to the Great Duke of Tuscany, has a Publick Audience of that Prince April 23. N. S.

The Queen of *Great Britain* having appointed Mr. *Molesworth*, her Envoy Extraordinary to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, that Minister had on the 23d of *April* N. S. a Publick Audience of that Prince, with particular Marks of Honour and Distinction. The Death of Prince *Francis* making it necessary for the Envoy and his Family to be in Morning, Mr. *Crowe*, the *English* Consul at *Legborn*, at the Head of the Factory, which was very numerous, and accompanied Mr. *Molesworth*, out of Respect both to the Court and the Envoy, appeared likewise in Black on this Occasion. After a short Collation at the Palace of *Ximenes*, which Mr. *Molesworth* had taken for his Residence, he was conducted by the Marquis *de Rinuccini* to an Apartment in the Great Duke's Palace, where the Envoy, with his Company, was entertain'd with a magnificent Dinner. About eight a Clock in the Evening, he was conducted to his Audience by *Cavaliero del Bene*, Grand Prior of the Order of *Malta* in *Tuscany*, and Prime Minister to the Great Duke, to whom the Envoy address'd himself in *Italian*, (being both cover'd) to this effect:

His Speech to the Great Duke.

Most Serene Highness,

'THE Queen my Royal Mistress, no less desirous to maintain a perfect Agreement and Correspondence with those Princes that live in Friendship with her, than to assist those who are in Her Alliance, and with Her glorious Arms to defend the Cause of Universal Liberty, has sent me to assure your most Serene Highness of her sincere Wishes for your Welfare, and her great

'great Reſpect for your Perſon: And at the 'ſame time to uſe my beſt Endeavours, and em- 'ploy my utmoſt Care, for the Preſervation (and 'if poſſible) the encreaſe of that ſtrict Commerce 'and Friendly Entercourſe, which has hitherto 'continued and flouriſhed between the Subjects of 'both Nations. A. C 1711.

'As the Employment is very Honourable in it 'ſelf, ſo 'tis extreamly happy for me, that my 'firſt Embaſſy ſhould be of ſuch a Nature as that 'the very Duties of my Miniſtry ſhould give me 'ſo many Opportunities of rendring my ſelf ac- 'ceptable to your Serene Highneſs, being very 'well aſſur'd of approving my ſelf to Her Ma- 'jeſty by the performance of the laſt, and not 'doubting your Highneſs's Eſteem by acquitting 'my ſelf of the firſt.

'The many Obligations I have to make uſe of 'the greateſt Diligence and Zeal in the diſcharge 'of this important Truſt repoſed in me, give me 'Confidence to hope your Highneſs will perceive 'by all my future Conduct, how much I have at 'Heart the uniting of Her Majeſty's Intereſts 'with the Satisfaction of your moſt Serene High- 'neſs.

When the Envoy had done ſpeaking, he preſented the Queen's Letter to the Great Duke, who receiv'd it with great reſpect: and then in a Speech as long as the Envoy's, aſſured *him of his Senſe of the Honour the Queen had done him; of his Veneration for the Perſon of her Majeſty; Concern for her Welfare: Dependance on her Favour; and added, That he look'd upon her Protection as the beſt Legacy he could leave to his Family.* He *declared his Satisfaction with the Perſon that her Majeſty had ſent; and aſſur'd the Envoy, that he ſhould be always ready to promote the* good Intelligence *that was between her Majeſty's Subjects and his.* *The Great Duke's Anſwer.*

The Great Duke then enter'd into Diſcourſe with the Envoy about indifferent Matters, and, after ſome time, deſired that thoſe of the *Engliſh* Nation ſhould be brought in, which was done. The Great Duke made them a ſhort Compliment, and then the Envoy and his whole Ttain were diſ-

A. C. 1711. dismiss'd, and conducted by the Grand Prior *del Bene* to the Place where he receiv'd them, and so by the Marquis *Rinuccini* to the Envoy's Apartment; who being unwilling to give the Company any further Trouble that Night, return'd them Thanks for their Favour, and took leave of them. According to his Request, he Supped in private in his own Apartment, and was lodged in the Palace with Mr. *Crowe*, the Consul, and another *English* Gentleman. The next Morning the Envoy, and those that attended him, were regaled with a Collation; after Dinner the whole Company went to take the Air in their Coaches, and at the close of the Evening they return'd to Court. The Envoy had demanded an Audience in Form of all the Princes, but the Great Prince not being in a Condition to receive him, he was conducted to Audience of the great Princess.

Mr. Molesworth *has Audience of the Great Princess,* April 24. *N. S.*

He was received at her Apartment by her Great Chamberlain, and all were admitted into the Audience Room, where the Great Princess was standing under her Canopy, with the Ladies of her Court ranged on both Sides. The Envoy advanced to the Foot-Cloath, and made his Obeysance, when the Princess insisted upon his being cover'd, but the Envoy refus'd it, and address'd himself bare headed, in *French*, to this effect:

MADAM,

His Speech to Her.

'WHEN I had the Honour of receiving the Queen's last Orders, her Majesty gave me 'express Commands to salute your Highness in 'her Name, and to assure you of her Friendship 'and Esteem.

'I should think my self happy if I cou'd find 'Words fit to express the Value Her Majesty has 'for a Princess, who by her Vertue and Merit, 'adds a greater Lustre to her high Extraction 'than she receives from it; and is the Ornament 'of the Nation to which she owes her Birth, as 'she is the Delight of the People which enjoy her 'Presence.

'To be employ'd by so powerful a Queen, is 'certainly a great Honour to me; to address my 'self to so great a Princess, is a mighty Satisfaction

'ation. But my Happineſs will be compleat, if 'your Highneſs permits me to take this Opportunity of aſſuring you of my moſt humble 'Reſpects, and the ſincere Zeal with which I ſhall 'embrace all Occaſions of executing your Commands, whenever your Highneſs ſhall think me 'worthy to receive them. A. C. 1711.

The Great Princeſs anſwer'd much to the ſame Effect the Great Duke had done. After which the Envoy was conducted to the Apartment of Prince *John Gaſton*, who came out of his Room half way into the Anti-Chamber to receive the Envoy, gave him the Hand, and brought him in. There were two Elbow Chairs placed under the Canopy over againſt each other: They both ſate down, and after they had put on their Hats, the Envoy addreſs'd himſelf to the Prince, in *Engliſh*, thus: *The Princeſs's Anſwer.*

SIR,

'I Reflect with great Satisfaction on my Happi-'neſs, in being able to aſſure your Highneſs of 'the Queen's Friendſhip and Eſteem, without ha-'ving Recourſe to any foreign Tongue. Among 'the many your Highneſs excels in, there are 'ſome that abound more in complimental Turns, 'but none, perhaps, that can ſo properly expreſs 'the ſincere Reſpects our Nation ought to have 'for a Prince ſo eminent for his Birth and Merit, 'who has thought our Language worthy of his 'Application, and whoſe Favour for our Country 'is in a manner Hereditary, as being derived from 'a Father that has formerly honoured it with his 'Princely Preſence. I hope my Reſidence here 'will furniſh me with ſeveral Opportunities of 'receiving your Highneſs's Commands, and I 'ſhall look upon the being honoured with them 'frequently, as the ſureſt Sign of my being ac-'ceptable to your Highneſs. *The Envoy's Speech to Prince Gaſton.*

Prince *Gaſton* anſwer'd the Envoy in *French*, and having convers'd together for ſome Time, the Envoy took Leave of the Prince, and was accompanied back by him to the Place he receiv'd him at, and from thence he was brought back to his own Apartment. That Night the Envoy ſupped in Publick: The next Day in the Morning, he

A. C. 1711. he was visited by the Secretary of State, and one of the Nobility of *Florence:* After which he had Audience of the Princess *Leonora*, Widow to Prince *Francis* lately deceased; which was performed with the same Ceremony as to the Great Princess, with this Difference only, that there were two Elbow-Chairs under the Canopy for the Princess and the Envoy. After the Envoy had made some Difficulty of it, they both sat down, and then the Envoy (having refused to put on his Hat) spoke to her in *Italian*, to this effect:

He has Audience of the Princess Leonora, April 25. N. S.

MADAM,

His Speech to Her.

'THere is no part of my Duty attended with 'greater Satisfaction than this, that whilst I 'am honoured with Her Majesty's Orders to as'sure your Highness of the true Esteem she has 'for your Person, I am so happy as to have an 'Opportunity to present my self before a Princess 'so eminent for her Birth, and so remarkable for 'her Virtue.

'It could not indeed be foreseen that this Sa'tisfaction should be interrupted by this mourn'ful Appearance, occasioned by your Highness's 'great Loss. But I may venture to assure your 'Highness, that the Queen, who Interests herself 'in all that relates to you, will be particularly 'touch'd with your present Affliction, the Grie'vousness of which is the much lamented Death of 'your Royal Consort.

The Princess answer'd, *That she was proud of the Honour the Queen had done her; and did not doubt of Her Majesty's kind Pity and Concern for her late Misfortune.* When this Audience was over, the Envoy went to Dinner, and was attended by several of the principal Nobility of *Florence*, and after Dinner, by order of the Court, was entertain'd with the Combat of Wild Beasts, where was a great Assembly of the Nobility of both Sexes. In the Evening the Envoy return'd to Court, and desired Audience of Leave of the Great Duke and the rest of Princes; but they excused themselves, except the Great Duke and the Great Princess, of whom he had Audience in the

He has his Audience of Leave.

same

same manner as at the first: Then took Leave and departed from the Palace to his own House. A. C. 1711.

Her *Britannick* Majesty's Minister in the Country of the *Grisons*, was not this Year treated with the like Respect: Perhaps because our *English* Bombs, which if there were occasion, could set *Leghorn* in Flames, cannot reach so far as the *Alps*: For *Fear* is generally the Rule of *National Respect*. Mr. *Manning*, the Queen's Secretary, having receiv'd new Instructions from *Great Britain*, in relation to the Affair of Mr. *Masner*, presented, on the 10th of *February N. S.* a long Memorial, wherein he set forth the Equity and Justice of that Gentleman's Demands, and exposed the fallacious Arguments of the Count *du Luc*, the *French* Ambassador in *Switzerland*, and of his Emissaries: But instead of a favourable Answer, he receiv'd a kind of Indignity at the Hands of the Sieur *de Salis*, President of the Dyet of the *Grisons*, and the Directors of that Assembly, to whom he put up his Complaint in the following Memorial:

The Queen's Secretary in the Country of the Grisons renews his Interposition in favour of Mr Masner.

Magnificent LORDS,

'IT is certainly with the utmost Regret that I find my oblig'd to complain to you about an Affair which happen'd to me the 11th instant, in a Visit I made to Messieurs the President, and Directors in their own Apartments.

His Memorial about an Indignity offered.

'It would be very disagreeable to me to trouble you with the Particulars of a Conference which was not a little Offensive and Provoking; but I cannot forbear to tell you how much I was surprized at the Confidence those Gentlemen had, to tell me to my Face, *That they doubted whether the Informations I had given on the part of the Queen, about the Affair which had occasioned the meeting of this Dyet, were well grounded; to which one of those Gentlemen added, That when Her* Britannick *Majesty sends any Minister hither to protect the Country, and defend it against the House of* Austria, *he was welcome, but that otherwise he might retire.* I leave it to your own Judgments, Magnificent Lords, Whether this

A. C. 1711.

'this is not assuming a Despotick Power in a Free State, where private Men are not allowed to act the Part of Sovereigns? I was, Magnificent Lords, the more surprised at this Proceeding, because I was sure that those Gentlemen could not but know, how earnestly I had recommended to Court the Interests of your Laudable Leagues, and the Endeavours and Efforts I made for procuring a good Issue to the Negociations of Monsieur *de Salis*, your Envoy in *Holland*, and that so far from receiving any Affront while he was in *England*, he receiv'd all the Marks of Esteem and Affection he could ever desire or hope for from Her Majesty, as it might be undeniably proved, in case of need.

'I always believed, and am still of Opinion, that Her Majesty sent a Minister to the Republick of the *Grisons* for their Honour, and therefore what Punishment do not deserve such who dare reflect on this Instance of an extraordinary Affection towards your State, and assume the Liberty those Gentlemen have done, to prescribe Conditions to the Minister who is come into your Country? Who can believe without renouncing common Sense, that the Queen would send any Body to act against the Interest of an Illustrious House, with whom she is so strictly allied? Such an Opinion of Her Majesty, would make People question Her Sincerity and inviolable Fidelity so universally acknowledged throughout the World, and therefore whatever, there is no reason to be surprized at any one of the Demands. If I had been affronted, in respect to my Person and private Capacity, I would have remained silent, but the Indignity is too great, and my Character too much interested, to suffer me to disguise it, and omit to demand a Satisfaction for the same. When private Men have so little Discretion as to declare openly they set no Value on the Honour the Queen has done your State, in sending a Minister to reside amongst you, is it not high time, Magnificent Lords, that you cause the

'Cha-

'Character the Queen has given me to be ac- A. C.
'knowledged. Therefore I desire you to ex- 1711.
'plain your selves in what Monsieur *de Salis* has
'told me with so much Presumption and Arro-
'gance; that is, to let me know whether he
'has done it by your Order, or otherwise, to
'cause a sufficient Reparation to be given me for
'the same; After that, I shall humbly inform
'the Queen of whatever has happen'd on this
'Occasion. I have the Honour to be,

Magnificent Lords,

Coire, February 17. 1711. *Your most humble and most obedient Servant,*

MANNING.

Warm Speeches in the Dyet against the Court of Vienna

The generality of the Deputies of this Dyet being influenced by Monsieur *de Salis*, who was altogether in the Interest of *France*, no Notice was, for the present, taken of this Memorial: On the contrary, several warm Speeches were made in that Assembly against the empty Promises of the Court of *Vienna*, and their long Delays in setting the Grand Prior of *France* at Liberty. Some amongst them urg'd, that they were cajol'd, for some Years, into a Convention to give Passage thro their Territories to the Troops of the Allies, to the great Loss of their Inhabitants, and that not one of the Promises made to them at that time, tho just in themselves, and founded on Natural Consequences of Treaties, had been perform'd; from whence they concluded, that they ought to shut up their Passes, and take right Measures to obtain Satisfaction. In the mean time they came to a Resolution in favour of *France*, *viz. That the Bailiff* Masner *ought to be obliged to restore and yield up the* Grand Prior, *with his Retinue and Equipage, by the 15th of* April, *in the Place where he was seiz'd, or in* Swisserland, *at his Choice, on the Penalty of incurring the Displeasure of his Sovereigns.* This Resolve they communicated to Monsieur *du Luc*, in a Letter dated the 3d of *March*, N. S. adding, *That to facilitate this, they had renewed, with the utmost Earnestness, their*

Resolutions of the Dyet for the Enlargement of the Grand Prior and against Mr. Masner.

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their Sollicitations to the Envoy Baron Greuth, that he would be pleased to use his Credit and Intercession with his Imperial Majesty, for the Enlargement of the Grand Prior: And that as to the Censure which Mr. Masner and his Accomplices might have deserv'd, they had thought that no properer Method could be taken for that Purpose, than to establish a special Tribunal at Ilantz, in Case their Superiors approved of it; which if they did, the next Assembly that should be held, would fix the time.

Mr. Masner *protests against it,* &c.

Mr. *Masner*, confiding in the Protection of their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, was not terrify'd at the Resolution of the *Half-Dyet*, as they call it, of the *Grisons*, but on the contrary publish'd a large Memorial, whereby he appeal'd from the unjust Proceedings of that Assembly to a General Meeting of the *Grisons*; and declared that he persisted in his former Resolution, never to consent to the Enlargement of the *Grand Prior* of *France*, unless he had unquestionable Assurances, that his Son should be set at Liberty at the same Time. This Demand appear'd so reasonable to the *Grand Prior* himself, that he signify'd in Writing, to the *French* Ambassador in *Switzerland*, *That he could not but own, that Mr.* Masner, *had Reason to insist on that Condition.*

The Popish Cantons *set a Price upon Mr.* Masner's *Head.*

On the other hand, the *Popish* Cantons openly espoused the Quarrel of the *French*: And upon pretence that Mr. *Masner* had violated the Soveraignty of their Territory of *Sargantz*, by abusing in it Mr. *Mervilleux*'s Servant, the Canton of *Schwitz* proceeded so far as to proscribe him, and set a Price upon his Head, promising a Reward of an hundred Ducats to such as should deliver him Dead or Alive.

Mess. de Salis *justify their Behaviour towards Mr.* Manning, *and complain of him.*

The Baron *de Greuth*, the Imperial Envoy, having, by a Memorial, back'd that of Mr. *Manning*, about the Indignity offer'd to the latter by Messieurs *de Salis*; those two Memorials were, by the Commons of the *Grisons*, communicated to those Gentlemen, who in a Memorial of their own not only justify'd their Behaviour towards Mr. *Manning*, but also complain'd of several Expressions in his Letters and Memorials, and of his

his want of Reſpect both to that State, and the Heads of it. But the Court of *Vienna* publickly eſpouſed Mr. *Maſner*'s Cauſe, and ſignify'd to the *Griſons*, that if they offer'd to put in Execution the publick and unjuſt Decree of the laſt Dyet, the Emperor would immediately cauſe the Eſtates of all the *Griſons*, ſituated in the Hereditary Dominions and the Empire, to be ſeiz'd and confiſcated. Some time after, Mr. *Manning* preſented a long Memorial to the Dyet of the *Griſons*, containing ſharp Remarks, and Sarcaſtick Reflections on a Letter written to that Aſſembly by Monſieur *du Luc*, the *French* Ambaſſador, whom he compared to a *Comedian*. And upon the Emperor's Death Mr. *Manning* being apprehenſive that that Accident, would prove a Diſcouragement to thoſe Perſons among the *Griſons*, who had hitherto appear'd for Mr. *Maſner*, he preſented to the Dyet the following Memorial.

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The Court of Vienna eſpouſes Mr. Maſner's Intereſt very warmly.

Magnificent LORDS,

'THE Queen, my Miſtreſs, is very well pleas'd to obſerve that the Inſtances ſhe has made in your Favour, are ſo agreeable to you; and I am commanded to aſſure you, that Her Majeſty will effectually continue them. In purſuance of this, She has ſent Orders to Her Miniſters at *Vienna* and the *Hague*, to preſs with Zeal the Execution of the Treaty for the Paſſage of the Troops, and to expreſs her Diſſatisfaction, to ſee that the Articles of that Treaty are not executed, after the Expiration of ſeveral Years. She has alſo given Orders to her principal Secretary of State, to write and ſpeak to Count *Gallas*, in as urgent Terms as you your ſelves could deſire. Theſe are, Magnificent Lords, undoubted and obliging Marks of her Majeſty's deſire to ſee that Treaty executed, and of her Readineſs and Warmth to grant you her Protection: In return of which, her Majeſty expects from your Wiſdom and your Policy, that you will not come to ſuch Extremities againſt *Charles* III, King of *Spain*, as to refuſe the Paſſage of the Troops, and thereby

Mr. Manning's Memorial to the Dyet.

A. C. 1711. 'openly break with him and his Allies. The 'Queen foreſees, that the Conſequences of ſuch a 'Reſolution would be very prejudicial to your 'State, ſince all Commerce with your Country 'would be forbid, and you would at laſt be o-'blig'd to make a new Treaty upon a worſe Foot, 'after having irritated the Court of *Barcelona* 'by your Conduct, and forfeited the Right which 'you have now, to have Recourſe to her Maje-'ſty's Protection.

'As for what concerns my Affair with Meſ-'ſieurs *de Salis*, her Majeſty thinks it very 'ſtrange, to hear that there ſhould be People a-'mongſt you, who dare preſume to ſpeak ſo 'indecently of a Perſon who has the Honour to 'reſide amongſt you by her Majeſty's Appoint-'ment: And her Majeſty has commanded me 'to tell you, that ſhe does not doubt but you 'will oblige thoſe Gentlemen to make Acknow-'ledgments proportionable to their Imprudence, 'and ſuch as may give convincing Marks of a ſin-'cere Regret; the rather becauſe ſhe had Rea-'ſon to believe, that a Miniſter whom ſhe had 'ſent to reſide in your Country, to give you Au-'thentick Marks of her Friendſhip and Good-'will, and to procure you all the Advantages 'that he is capable of, ought Naturally to 'expect good Uſage, rather than Incivilties, 'from all the Members of your Laudable Re-'publick.

'As to the Buſineſs of the Bailiff of *Meyen-'feld*, I am order'd to repreſent to you, that 'the Project which is form'd for his Ruin, will 'not, in all Appearance, produce the intended 'Effects: Nor can any Man of Thought imagine 'that the Inlargement of the *Grand Prior* of 'France, will be one of them. What then can 'be the Deſign of thoſe who purſue ſo eargerly 'the Ruin of their Countryman? It is eaſy to 'gueſs it. The Puniſhment of Mr. *Maſner*, is 'only the Pretence they make uſe of for the 'ſtir they make while their true Deſign is to 'ſow Diviſions between you and the High Allies, 'and by that Stratagem to accompliſh their

Pro-

'Projects in Favour of *France*. Things being thus, as moſt certainly they are, if the ſmalleſt Attention be given to the Management of thoſe who have the Conduct of thoſe Affairs, I leave you to judge, Magnificent Lords, what Impreſſions ſuch a Proſecution muſt make, in the Minds of the Powers in the Alliance, at this Conjuncture; eſpecially when it is conſider'd, that the late Emperor *Joſeph*, of Glorious Memory, had declar'd, that he would protect his Officer, and that his Miniſter has even propos'd an Expedient to terminate that Diſpute without any Diſadvantage to your State: And as for the lamentable and unexpected Deceaſe of his Imperial Majeſty ſince that Time, you may eaſily imagine, that King *Charles*, who ſucceeds to his Hereditary Kingdom and Dominions, will not fail to continue the like Protection to Mr. *Maſner*, and to approve the Expedient juſt now mentioned, for adjuſting the Matter in Diſpute. A. C. 1711.

'If therefore you ſhould not accept of ſuch a reaſonable Propoſal, what Notion can the Allies form of you, except that you are Partial to their Enemies? For in the Matter now in Queſtion, it is likely that the Allies will not look upon the Suit which is ſo violently proſecuted, as a Deſign to puniſh an Attempt which the Ambaſſador of *France* endeavours to make you look upon as a violation of the Neutrality, but which in the main, cannot paſs for ſuch, if People will conſider, that *France* did firſt break it, by the carrying off young *Maſner*: An Enterprize, which, in other Countries, is look'd upon as worthy the Courage of ancient *Rome*, and which enhaunces the Glory and Authority of your State, conſidering the Exigency of the Caſe. It is likely, I ſay, that the High Allies will not ſo much look upon the Suit in Queſtion, as undertaken in Favour of the Neutrality, as an Effect of your Complaiſance for *France*, and of the Deference which you will have for thoſe amongſt you, who out of a Principle of Hatred and Jealouſy, dare ſhew the little

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'they value the Intereſt and Protection of the firſt Powers of *Europe* on this Occaſion; and who are ſo Paſſionate, as to purſue their private Malice and Reſentment, to the Prejudice of the Liberty and true Intereſts of your Country.

'Furthermore, in Obedience to the Orders I have receiv'd to defend a juſt Cauſe, againſt the Efforts of the *French* and their Partizans, who have endeavour'd by all manner of Ways to over-rule it, you are principally to attribute it to the Deſire of the General Dyet of the three Leagues of the Griſons, aſſembled at *Davos*, which was ſignify'd to me by a Letter of the 26th of *September* paſt, to recommend earneſtly to Her Majeſty what concerns the carrying off of Mr. *Maſner*'s Son, in Conſideration whereof, Her Majeſty has been pleaſed to have Regard to your Requeſt, and to command me to act, as I have done, for his Deliverance.

'I pray that God Almighty may inſpire you with an Averſion to the Councils of falſe Patriots, and to direct all your Deliberations to the Welfare and Happineſs of your Laudable Republick, *&c.* Sign'd,

Dated at Coire, May 6. 1711.

MANNING.

Mr. Mervilleux *preſents a Memorial containing ſeveral Invectives againſt Mr.* Manning. *See* La Clef du Cabinet, *&c. for* July 1711.

On the other Hand, the Sieur *Merveilleux*, who ſtiled himſelf Counſellor to the Moſt Chriſtian King, and his Majeſty's Secretary's Interpreter, with the Leagues of the *Griſons*, preſented to them, about the latter end of *April*, a Memorial which was ſoon after publiſhed in *French* and *German*, containing ſeveral Remarks on three different Memorials, the one of Mr. *Stanian*, Her *Britannick* Majeſty's Envoy in *Switzerland*, the other of Baron *Greuth*, the Imperial Miniſter, and the other of Mr. *Manning*; with moſt bitter and ſevere Invectives againſt the latter. 'I 'ſhould be very loath, *ſays he*, to make any Paral-'lel either for Birth or Morals between *Manning* and my ſelf: But ſince his Obſequiouſneſs

'to

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to Mr. *Stanyan*, his first Master, has rais'd him to the Employment of a Secretary, which I bear ' likewise, I will condescend to compare with him ' as to that. —— How can *Manning* have the ' Confidence to say, that I am recall'd, since du- ' ring the last Assembly I was constantly at *Sar-* ' *gantz*, where I still continue, to discharge with ' You the Functions of the Employment with ' which the King honours me? Does he think ' that a Man is no more near the *Grisons*, when ' he ceases to reside at *Coire?* Would he have me ' return to that City, and commit my Person to ' his and those *Villains* Mercy, who, *like himself*, ' are in *Masner*'s Pay? —— While I was Silent ' upon the Outrages I have receiv'd at his Hands, ' have we not seen him demand Satisfaction for ' pretended Verbal Injuries of which he com ' plains, and which are disown'd? Does he ima- ' gine, that a *mean* † *Fellow*, like himself, will ' find more Credit with the Laudable Leagues, ' than a Family considerable both by their Ser- ' vices and Employments? But how long has he ' been so nice as to the Point of Honour? He ' bethinks himself very late to have a Concern ' for it; and has soon forgot the Recompense ' he got for sacrificing the small Share he had of ' it. No body wonders he is so good natur'd as ' to become an Accomplice of *Masner*'s Villanies: ' 'Tis not the first Time he has endeavour'd to ' cloak the Faults of his Friends, at the Expence ' of his own Reputation. To requite him, they ' give him an Employment above his Abilities, ' and tolerate the Title he usurps of *Foreign Mi-* ' *nisters*, in Consideration of that of Father of a ' Family, which he has been willing to take up- ' on him.

† *The* French *say*, Homme de rien, *Which is the falsest Invective that ever was suggested: For Mr.* Manning *is a Gentleman bred and born; being Son to one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, a considerable Office of the long Robe in* England.

Mr. *Manning* being justly incensed at these base and scurrilous Invectives, and concern'd at the Inclination the Leagues of the *Grisons* shew'd to confirm the Resolution taken by the late Dyet, to erect a Tribunal at *Ilantz* for the Trial of Mr. *Masner*, wrote to them the following Letter:

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Mr. Manning's Letter to the General Diet of the Grisons.

Magnificent Lords,

'BEing inform'd that one *Merveilleux*, a Person without any Title or Character, acknowledg'd by your Republick, has been so audacious and impudent, as to write to you several insolent Falsities relating to me, daring thus to slander a Person who has the Honour to reside in your Country on the Part of a great Queen: I am obliged by the Duty of my Place, to bring my Complaints before you, and tell you, that I was surpriſed to hear that you had permitted the Reading of so infamous a Piece in your Assembly, instead of sending back the same. This is more nice and important than perhaps you have at first imagin'd: For to suffer a Letter of a private Man, wherein a Publick Minister residing among you is basely calumniated and abused, to be read in your Assembly, which represents your whole State: This is undoubtedly giving Leave to offer an Affront to the Prince who sent that Minister. I leave therefore to you to consider the Consequences such a Step may produce, when Her Majesty is inform'd thereof. Mean time, you may assure your selves, that I shall not so far disparage my Character as to return the least Answer to so impudent a Letter; and I hope, at least, that the Consideration of the Interest of your Republick will induce you to do the like, in respect to a Fellow without any Honour or Reputation, who dares not appear in your Country, because of the base and villainous Action he is guiltty of, in concerting the Seizing of young *Masner*, which he caus'd to be executed by his Brother. I cannot forbear likewise to tell you, that I have been very much surprized at the Indifference with which you have receiv'd some of my Letters, and the Attention you have expressed for those who came from the Queen's Enemies, and even from some who never had any Credentials for your State. I shall not enlarge thereupon at present, but will tell you frankly, That this is not the Way you ought to take to deserve the Protection Her Majesty has so generously granted you, and the

further

'further Favours ſhe gives you cauſe to expect. A. C.
'Remember that that Great Queen ſent me to 1711.
'you, not for Her Intereſt, but for your own.
'Think on the glorious and happy Efforts ſhe
'makes for preſerving the Liberties of all *Europe*;
'and afterwards reflect on the ill Grace, or ra-
'ther Ingratitude, you will be guilty of, in ſuf-
'fering your ſelves to be perſwaded by Her Ene-
'mies, who are at the ſame time the Enemies of
'Liberty and Mankind, to have no regard either
'to Her Interpoſitions for Mr. *Maſner*, your
'Country-Man, or to my juſt Complaints, in
'reſpect to the Satisfaction I have ſo often deſir'd
'of you, and lately by Order of Her Majeſty,
'for the Affront offer'd to me, by Meſſieurs
'*de Salis*, without which I foreſee it ſhall be im-
'poſſible for me to continue in our Country, and
'and do you any further Service.

'This is, perhaps, *the laſt Time* I ſhall have the
'Honour to write to you, and that I may have
'nothing to reproach my ſelf with, as to my Con-
'duct towards you, I exhort you to make ſome
'Reflections on the Contents of this Letter, and
'conſider that thoſe States wherein Concord, Diſ-
'intereſtedneſs, Gratitude and Juſtice have flou-
'riſh'd, have always been more reſpected, and
'proved of a longer Duration than others. I
'have the Honour to be,

Magnificent Lords,

Coire, May 12, 1711. *Your moſt humble and Obedient Servant,*
MANNING.

Notwithſtanding what was ſuggeſted in the laſt Paragraph of this Letter, Mr. *Manning* thought fit to deliver, ſome time after, the following Memorial to the *Griſons*.

His Memorial to the ſame.

Magnificent Lords,

'THE Deſire I have to do agreeable Offices to
'your State, and avert whatever may threaten
'its Tranquility, prompts me to this laſt Effort
'to repreſent to you in few Words, the Miſchiefs
'which you will expoſe your Republick to, if
'you perſiſt obſtinately in your late ſeeming Re-
'ſolution

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'solution concerning the Affair of Mr. *Masner* 'and my self.

'As to what concerns the first, I must tell you, 'That since the Queen has acted only the part of 'a Friend, without assuming the Right of direct-'ing your Resolutions, you are justly to be blam'd 'for not having a due Regard to Her Majesty's 'Interposition in that Affair, and for not shewing 'any Inclination to deserve Her Majesty's Appro-'bation and Satisfaction in your Deportment; 'the natural Consequence of which will be, that 'Her Majesty will for the future be unconcerned 'in what relates to your State, which is endan-'ger'd by your listening to the pernicious Coun-'sels and Artifices of some of your own Members, 'instead of promoting the Welfare and Safety of 'your Republick: But since you seem to flatter 'your selves with vain Hopes, that those who ex-'cite you to such violent and unwarrantable Pro-'ceedings, have it in their Power to protect you 'from the Effects of the Resentments of so great 'a Potentate, I shall not trouble you with my 'Counsels, which have hitherto proved uneffe-'ctual.

'But as to what concerns my own Person, the 'Case is quite different; and I must not be silent in 'an Affair, which affects the Queen. You know, 'that having been affronted by two of your Mem-'bers, I complain'd of it to you several Times 'without obtaining from you the least Satisfacti-'on; your Silence can be interpreted but two 'ways, *viz.* Either that you approve what the 'two Messieurs *Salis* had the Assuranee to tell 'me; or that you give no Credit to the Matter 'of Fact, which is the Fonndation of my Com-'plaint.

'If it be the first, and you give your Consent, 'that what was utter'd by those two Persons, 'should be look'd upon as done by your selves, 'and that you are of the same Sentiments, you 'need but let me know it; I shall take Care to 'inform the Queen of it, and expect Her Majesty's 'Orders about so unusual a Compliment.

'But

'But if you give no Credit to what I have com- A. C.
'plained of, I own that I had not the Foreſight 1711.
'to call Witneſſes, ſince I thought I had to do
'with Perſons, who would not deny what they
'had ſaid; but though I am diſcredited by you,
'it is my Comfort to know, that the Queen will
'do me that Juſtice which you refuſe; and that
'Her Majeſty, who knows very well, that I can-
'not be ſo bold as to repreſent an Untruth to Her
'Royal Perſon, will think the Fact to be true,
'though the two Perſons above-mention'd, have
'the Confidence to deny it.

'As to what concerns the Letter of the laſt
'Aſſembly, I refuſed to accept it, becauſe of its
'magiſterial and haughty Style, not uſed by States
'of good Policy towards a Publick Perſon, who
'depends only on his Sovereign; for 'tis repre-
'ſented therein, among other Things, That it
'appeared to the State, that the Anſwer of the
'two Gentlemen aforeſaid, was of ſuch a Nature,
'that I ought to be ſatisfy'd, without expecting
'from them the leaſt Satisfaction. I am per-
'ſwaded, that none of you can blame my Con-
'duct in this Matter. However, I know too
'well the Diſtinction between a publick and a
'private Affair, to wiſh that this Difference ſhould
'occaſion a Breach of that good Underſtanding,
'which has been hitherto between your Repub-
'lick and Me.

'I therefore deſire you to declare, how your
'Silence about my Complaints, muſt be inter-
'preted, to the End I may, with certainty, in-
'form the Queen of your Sentiments about it,
'and that Her Majeſty may take Her Reſo'utions
'accordingly: I have the Honour to be, &c.

MANNING.

The Dyet of the *Griſons* return'd Mr. *Manning* no Anſwer to this Memorial; but on the contrary, order'd Monſieur *Salis*, their Envoy at the *Hague*, to tranſmit the Letter before-mention'd to the Court of *Great Britain*, and to complain of Mr. *Manning*'s Conduct, which he did by the following Memorial, tranſmitted to Mr. Secretary *St. John*.

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Mr. de Salis's Memorial sent from the Hague to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, complaining of the Conduct of Mr. Manning.

'I Had on the 17th of *July* 1709. N. S. the Honour to present to Her Majesty, a Memorial, wherein, among other Things, I gave Her to understand, how much my Masters were expos'd to the Oppression of the Ministers of *Austria*, and how much their Liberties were in Danger. Her Majesty was concern'd at it; and thereupon sent to *Coire* Mr. *Manning* Her Minister, to watch Opportunities to procure some Relief to the *Grisons*, and promote their Interests; according to the Tenor of the Answer to the said Memorial, dated the 16th of *July* O. S. and written by my Lord *Sunderland*. Upon this Foot Mr. *Manning* was receiv'd with all the Marks of Distinction he could possibly wish for. ——But he soon suffer'd himself to be seduc'd by the Example and Counsels of such as do not find their Account in the Protection Her Majesty has so generously granted to my Masters: He joyn'd himself with his Imperial Majesty's Envoy in the Affair of the Grand Prior of *Vendosme*, and opposing the usual Course of the Laws, they have acted in a very ill, very provoking, and very disagreeable manner; and used Expressions very dangerous to Democrital Government, and which covertly attack the Honour, Liberty, and Sovereignty of our Republick. Mr. *Manning* himself in his Memorial presented the 7th of *December* O. S. 1710. to excuse the seizing of the Grand Prior, did not stick to give the Liberty and Sovereignty of my Master's the most sensible Blow that could be thought of. These are his very Words: *For this Reason, he* (*Mr.* Masner) *thought fit to seize the Grand Prior in the Lordship of* Rhazuns, *from whence he carried him immediately into the Territories of the Empire, that you might not be answerable for that Event, when* France *shall think fit to demand the Grand Prior.* Nothing less is meant here than the setting up a Foreign Power in the very Heart of the Country of the *Grisons*. For the Lordship of *Rhazuns* is situated in the middle of the Country; The *useful Demesne* and some small Rights of Jurisdiction, do, indeed, be-

'belong to the House of *Austria*. But it is a Member of our State, and the *Direct Demesne* does so indisputably belong to our Republick, that in Publick Affairs, and even in Wars against the House of *Austria*, that Lordship was always a Part of the whole Body. Nevertheless Mr. *Manning* says, That the Grand Prior having been seiz'd in the Territories of that Lordship, the Publick is not concern'd in it.——This too-busie Conduct, and more officious for the Sieur *Masner* than for the Publick, has been the Source of Mr. *Manning*'s pretended Discontents: He complains of an Affront which is positively denied, and for which no Proof appears.—— In all Countries where the Laws are the Security of private Persons, no Body is condemn'd upon bare Accusations.—— I own a Publick Minister ought to be credited: But the Persons he attacks were then, one of them, what he is still at present, the President of the Assemblies, one of the Three Heads of the States Representatives of the Sovereignty; the other one of the Deputies of the said Assembly; who according to the Laws of the Republick, and upon account of the Reputation with which they have discharg'd the most considerable Employments of the State, are to be credited and believ'd as well as any Body whatever. If my Masters arraign'd those who serve the Publick upon bare Accusations of Foreign Ministers, they should find no Body that would be employ'd; and those Ministers would have the satisfaction they labour for, that is, to govern our Country each according to his private Interest, or Pleasure. The Memorials of Mr. *Manning*, as well as those of the Baron *de Greuth*, are of late full of Accusations, Partiality and Insincerity, against such Persons in the Government, who do not what they would have them do.—— These Reasons, and many other of the like nature, have oblig'd my Masters to write to Mr. *Manning* the Letter which he has refused to accept, and a Copy whereof is inclosed in that which they have the Honour to write to Her

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Majesty hereunto annex'd.—— Mr. *Manning* likewise complains, That a certain Writing has been read in the Assembly: But he does not mention, that no Body dares be so bold, as by his own Authority, to suppress a Letter directed to the State; and that the Assembly have taken upon themselves not to send it to the Commons, tho' it was directed to them: Which is all that was in their Power to do. My Masters flatter themselves, that Her Majesty will look with a gracious Eye, upon the most humble Assurances they take the Liberty to give Her in their Letter, of their most profound Respect, and most perfect Veneration; and that she will vouchsafe to remember their Devotion and Zeal for Her Majesty's Service, of which they have given Demonstrations so advantageous to the High Allies, even to the hazard of their Lives and Liberty; and to which they add the continuation of their Passages and Troops, altho' the Agreement made for that purpose be executed but on their Part only. They are perswaded that Her Majesty's Justice will not weigh in the same Scale such real, and undoubted Proofs, with a Fact which not being made out, is not punishable.

Whether the Court of *Great Britain* was satisfy'd with this palliative Apology of the *Grisons*, or whether the Secret Negotiation of Peace, which about this time, was set on Foot between them and *France*, took up the whole Attention of the New Ministry, it does not yet appear that any vigorous Steps were taken towards Procuring satisfaction to Mr. *Manning*. As for the Affair of Mr. *Masner*, it was propos'd as an Expedient, that the Grand Prior of *France* should have leave to go Home upon his Parole, and solicit the Enlargement of Young *Masner* and Captain *Renaud*; that Mr. *Masner* should make his Submission to the Grand Prior and the *French* Ambassador; and that thereupon they should interpose with the Three Leagues of the *Grisons*, to supersede and make void all Proceedings against him. This Expedient, which carried the Face of Fair-

Expedient proposed in the Affair of Mr. Masner.

The Grand Prior of France set at Liberty.

dealing

dealing and Sincerity, was readily accepted at *Vienna*; and thereupon the Grand Prior being set at Liberty, went from *Munick* to * *Solothurn*, from whence he wrote to the Moſt Chriſtian King, to deſire the Releaſement of the two Gentlemen before-mention'd. But the other part of his Promiſe, *viz. That he ſhould return in Three Months time, to his Confinement at* Munick, *in caſe the* French *Court ſhould not grant his Requeſt*, which they refus'd to do, remain'd unperform'd. Moreover, the *Strafgericht*, or *Extraordinary Tribunal* erected by the *Griſons*, for the Tryal of Mr. *Maſner* being met at *Ilantz*, ſummon'd twice that Gentleman to appear before them; and upon his neglect iſſued out a third Citation, containing moſt of the Crimes charg'd upon him.

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Mr. *Maſner* had, in his Vindication, clear'd himſelf of moſt of thoſe Articles: yet not having appear'd before his Judges, by Reaſon he was aſſured they had firmly reſolved to condemn him, they paſs'd Sentence upon him, as in Caſe of Contumacy, declaring in ſubſtance, 'That being 'guilty of the Crimes ſpecified in the Citation 'before-mention'd, and a Betrayer of his Country, 'Coyner of Falſe-Money, a Publick Robber, *&c.* 'he ſhould be quarter'd alive, and his Quarters 'ſet up on the Four High-ways, as a Terror 'to others; that his Eſtate ſhould be Sold and 'Confiſcated, and his Dwelling-Houſe at *Coire* 'razed to the Ground, and two Pillars containing his Crimes erected on the Ruins, as a perpetual Ignominy. Now becauſe he had fled from Juſtice, they order'd him to be quarter'd in *Effigie*, by the Common Hangman, who likewiſe burnt his Apologies and other Writings, as Seditious and Scandalous. They alſo did forbid all the *Griſons* to hold any Correſpondence with the ſaid *Maſner*, upon ſevere Penalties; and promiſed a Reward of a Thouſand Ducats to whomſoever ſhould deliver him up alive; and 300 Ducats for his Head: But the razing of his Houſe, and the erecting the *Pillars of Ignominy*; were remitted, in Conſideration of his Lady, Children, and other Relations.

Sentence paſs'd againſt Mr. Maſner, Aug. 17. N.S.

Mr.

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Mr. *Masner* was not the only Person that felt the Effects of the Resentment and Influence of *France*: For Mr. *Manning* himself, tho' vested with a Publick Character, from one of the First Potentates of Christendom, paid dear for the Zeal he shew'd to protect him. As he was returning from the Bath of *Pfeffers*, within Five Leagues of *Coire*, he was set upon by two Villains, who used him in a most horrid and barbarous manner; of which he gave himself an Account to the Dyet of the *Helvetick* Body then assembled at *Baden*, in the following Letter.

Villainous attempt committed on Mr. Manning, July, 7. N. S.

Magnificent and Puissant LORDS,

His Letters thereupon to the Dyet of the whole Helvetick Body. Dated from Pfeffers Bath July, 14. N. S.

'ALlow me, weak as I am, to do my self the 'Honour to inform you exactly of the 'Misfortune befallen me here: For since the 'Thing happen'd in the Territories of *Switzerland*, I thought I could no where better apply 'my self, than to the General Dyet of the Laudable *Helvetick* Body, for obtaining a Satisfaction 'suitable to the Enormity of the Crime. The 'Thing, in few Words, is as follows:

'Being this Day Sevennight on my Return 'hence to *Coire*, after I had us'd the Waters here, 'I was surpriz'd on the Top of a pretty high 'Mountain, which I was obliged to climb up, by 'a Couple of Banditti, who had hid themselves 'amongst the Bushes. They flew upon me at 'once, with a hideous Noise, without giving me 'Time to put my self in a Posture of Defence; 'and having thrown me down on the Ground, 'and drawn their Sabres, (or broad Swords) after 'they had beat off my Hat and Wig, they gave 'me many Blows upon my bare Head, my Neck, 'Shoulders, Arms, and Hands. In a Moment I 'was all in Blood; but God gave me Strength to 'get up upon my Legs, and deliver my self out 'of their Hands, by throwing my self down a 'Precipice, where I receiv'd no Hurt, neither by 'the Fall, nor the great Stones which those 'Wretches flung down after me. My Servants, 'who follow'd me, were unhappily incumber'd 'with my Baggage, and were climbing up the 'Hill at a good Distance from me, while I was

'assaulted

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'assaulted by those Assassines. I was brought back 'half dead to the Bath-house, where being dress'd, 'the Surgeon found ten Wounds in my Body, five 'on the Head, and the rest on the Arms and 'Hands, besides several Contusions. Two of 'those on my Head, go as far as the Cranium, 'which is not, however, thank God, affected. 'They give me Hopes that I shall recover, with 'God's Assistance, whose Goodness and Provi-'dence I shall, all my Life, acknowledge, with 'continual Thanksgivings for such a miraculous 'Deliverance:

'I must inform you, magnificent and puissant 'Lords, That there are but two Roads to this 'Bath, and that I have since been inform'd, that 'a Gang of those Villains watch'd me in each. I 'know the Faces of the two who assaulted me, 'whom I had seen three Days before in the Reti-'nue of the Sieur *Merveilleux* (the Count *du* 'Luc's Agent) who came hither from *Ragatz*, a 'Village about two Leagues hence, and his usual 'Place of Residence, accompany'd by one Captain '*Davatz* of the Country of the *Grisons*, under 'Pretence of visiting a *French* Officer, but indeed 'to make me known to those Assassines, lest they 'should miss me. So black an Attempt upon a 'publick Person in a neutral Country, in Viola-'tion of all the Laws of God and Man, does I 'think, require that the necessary Perquisitions 'should be made. I have heard that the Sieur '*Merveilleux* was not asham'd, as he passed through '*Zurich*, the Day after I was assassinated, to own 'that the Thing was done by his Order. I doubt 'not but you will cause Justice to be done upon 'the infamous Authors of such a base and per-'fidious piece of Treachery, equally barbarous 'and unprecedented.

'This is, magnificent and puissant Lords, all 'that I have judg'd necessary to represent to you, 'till I shall receive the Orders of the Queen my 'Mistress, upon the Matter in Question. And in 'the mean time, I pray Almighty God, to shower 'down his most precious Blessings upon your lau-'dable and puissant Republick, and your Illustri-

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'ous Persons, being with the most perfect Con-
'sideration, *&c.*

F. MANNING.

At the same time Mr. *Stanian*, as became his Character of Her *Britannick* Majesty's Envoy, espous'd Mr. *Manning*'s Cause with warmth, and wrote to the Dyet of the *Helvetick* Body the following Letter.

Magnificent LORDS,

Mr Stanian's Letter to the same.

'I Doubt not but common Fame has inform'd 'you of the impious Assassination committed 'on the Person of M. *Manning*, the Queen's Mi-'nister to the Laudable Leagues of the *Grisons*, 'the 7th of this Month, by Persons set to watch 'his passing in the Road from the Bath of *Pfeffers* 'to *Coire*, the Place of his Residence, who at-'tack'd him within a Quarter of a League of that 'Bath. Those Assassines having met him on the 'Top of a Mountain, which he was oblig'd to 'pass over, endeavour'd at first to break his Neck, 'by throwing him down a Precipice: But not 'being able to accomplish that, they begun to 'hack him over the Head, and all the Body. 'Mean time, by I know not what Providence of 'God, he found Means to disingage himself from 'them, and get back to the Bath of *Pfeffers*, be-'fore they could accomplish his intended Murder; 'tho' they follow'd him a great Way with that 'Design, and had already given him Eight or 'Nine Wounds.

'As for the Persons of those Assassines, I can-'not tell yet their Names, nor whence they are. 'In the dangerous Condition in which M. *Man-'ning* is, he only writes to me, That the two who 'attack'd him, came to the Bath of *Pfeffers*, with 'the Sieur *Merveilleux*, Secretary and Interpreter 'of *France* to the Laudable Leagues of the *Grisons*, 'and that he knew them very well when he saw 'them again. I have likewise heard, that the 'aforesaid M. *Merveilleux*, as he was going thro' 'Zurich, in his way to *Baden*, bragg'd that he 'had caus'd that Exploit to be performed: So 'that notwithstanding my Reluctancy to believe that

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'that a Man imploy'd as a publick Perſon by 'the Court of *France*, and who has been ſo vi- 'gorouſly ſupported by the Count *du Luc*, the 'French Ambaſſador in this Country, in the Buſi- 'neſs which befel him at *Coire*, can be capable of 'having any Hand in ſo baſe an Action; I confeſs, 'Magnificent Lords, that I am not able to reſiſt 'the Force of theſe and many other Indications, 'which give Ground to believe, that the Sieur '*Merveilleux* is not only an Accomplice, but the 'principal Author of that black Aſſaſſination.

'I do therefore apply my ſelf to You, Mag- 'nificent Lords, with the other joint Lords of the 'County of *Sargantz*, where that infamous Deed 'was perpetrated, to demand Juſtice in the Name 'of the Queen my Miſtreſs, againſt the Author 'and Executioners of ſuch an atrocious Crime. 'And as the moſt lively Colours and moſt energic 'Expreſſions can add nothing to the Horror, 'that the bare Idea of a Murder excites in the 'Breaſt of every honeſt Man, ſo am I perſuaded, 'that I have no Occaſion to make Uſe of any, 'to incline you to grant me that Juſtice which I 'demand, ſo far as it depends on you.

'The Example of ſo black a Crime committed 'in your Country, the open Contempt of your 'Sovereignty, the Violation of all Divine and 'Humane Laws, will undoubtedly be Motives to 'excite you to puniſh ſuch enormous Criminals, 'according to their Demerits. This is what 'Juſtice requires of you, though the Thing con- 'cern'd only a private Man; but with much more 'Reaſon, when the Law of Nations is violated 'in ſuch a crying manner, and even the Honour 'of the Queen inſulted, by ſuch a deteſtable At- 'tempt upon the Perſon of Her Miniſter.

'I do therefore beſeech you, Magnificent Lords, 'to give without Delay, the moſt rigorous Orders, 'and to make the ſtricteſt Perquiſitions in the 'ſeveral Countries under your Domination, for 'diſcovering and apprehending the Aſſaſſines, 'that they may afterwards be puniſh'd, according 'to the Enormity of the Fact. Particularly, I 'muſt intreat you to ſummon the ſaid Sieur *Mer-*

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'*veilleux* to appear before you on a Day appointed, to answer concerning the Crime of which 'he is suspected. If he has any Claim to Innocence, he ought to be glad of an Opportunity to 'vindicate himself from such a black Suspicion: 'But if he absents, you need no more doubt who 'is the Author of the Crime, and then proceed 'against him, as 'tis usually practis'd in such Cases. 'You ought not, Magnificent Lords, to apprehend by these Proceedings, the Violation of the 'Law of Nations in the Person of the Sieur *Merveileux*, since besides that it grants no Exemption 'for such Crimes, he has no Right to plead that 'Law, being no publick Person with regard to 'You: And though indeed he were, you ought 'to be convinc'd, That the Count *du Luc*, under 'whose Direction he acts, has too much Honour 'to grant him his Protection, and to assist him to 'screen him from a judicial Prosecution, for a 'Crime, which ought to render him execrable to 'all honest Men.

'It is with no small Grief, Magnificent Lords, 'that I find my self oblig'd to complain to you of 'such an ignominious Act; but the Part which I 'must take in every thing that concerns the Honour of the Queen, and the Security of Her Ministers, obliges me to it; as I doubt not but on 'your side the Honour of your Government, and 'the Impartiality of your Justice, will incline 'you to procure me that Satisfaction which I have 'Reason to expect in a Case of this Importance. 'In the firm Persuasion of this, I shall only add 'two Words, to desire you to inform me as soon 'as may be, of the Measures you have taken, or 'shall afterwards think fit to take, for the Reparation of the Injury of which I complain, that 'I may give Her Majesty an Account thereof. 'I pray God to pour down upon you his most precious Blessings, *&c.*

Dated the 5th of July. *And Sign'd,*

STANIAN.

These Letters were read in the Dyet, but that Assembly did not think they had either Evidence, or

or Authority ſufficient to ſummon the Sieur *Merveilleux* before them, according to Mr. *Stanian*'s deſire: And the Deputies ſaid only, that they would make a Report of this Affair to their Principals, that they might give further Inſtructions to their Members in the next Dyet. 'Tis true, The Regency of *Zurich*, aſſur'd the *Britiſh* Envoy, that they would do their utmoſt to procure Her Majeſty of *Great Britain* a juſt Satisfaction for the Indignity offer'd to Her Miniſter; and gave Orders to the Bailiff of *Sargantz* to make ſtrict Inquiry after the Aſſaſſines: But all the other Joint Lords of the Country of *Sargantz*, viz. the Six *Popiſh* Cantons of *Lucern*, *Ury*, *Switz*, *Underwald*, *Zug* and *Glaris*; being entirely devoted to *France*, firſt pretended that the Fact having been committed by *Banditti*, they could not proceed therein, till the Authors of it were apprehended; and afterwards connived at the Remiſneſs of the Bailiff of *Sargantz*, in making the neceſſary Perquiſitions to find them out. Hereupon Mr. *Stanian* wrote the following Letter to the Canton of *Zurich*:

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Remiſneſs of the Popiſh *Cantons in diſcovering the Aſſaſſines of* Mr. Manning.

Mr. Stanian's *Letter to the Canton of* Zurich *thereupon.*

Magnificent LORDS,

'I Receiv'd the Letter you were pleaſed to write 'to me, dated the 19th Inſtant, with the In'formations made by your Bailiff of *Sargantz* 'about the Aſſaſſination committed on the Per'ſon of Mr. *Manning*. After having peruſed 'them, I was of Opinion with you, that it was 'very neceſſary to ſend him new Orders to make 'more ſtrict Inquiry, in order to diſcover the 'Perſons of the Aſſaſſines themſelves.

'I am ſorry I cannot forbear taking Notice of 'the Backwardneſs Monſieur the Bailiff ſhews to 'go to the Bottom of this Affair, and to find out 'the Authors of this Aſſaſſination; For, with his 'Leave, this is a downright Aſſaſſination, altho' 'Mr. *Manning* was not murder'd. The Coldneſs 'with which Monſieur the Bailiff has proceeded 'in this Affair, appears more particularly in theſe 'Three Circumſtances.

'Firſt, in that he has ſuffer'd the Space of 'near ſeven Weeks to elapſe, before he made any

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'Juridicial Inquiry, altho', by the incumbent Duty 'of his Office, he was oblig'd to do it upon the 'firſt Advice he receiv'd of what had paſſed; and 'even without waiting for Orders from his Su- 'periors, that the Criminals might not have Time 'to make their Eſcape.

'Secondly, in that he did not ſo much as compel '*Locher* and *Roſencrantz* to give their Evidence 'upon Oath, inſtead of putting them to the Rack, 'as 'tis practis'd in Caſes of far leſs Importance 'than this, and in which Indications are not ſo 'pregnant as in this preſent Caſe.

'And in the Third Place, In that the Bailiff, 'among the Interrogatories, or Queſtions, he 'has put to thoſe two Men, never bethought him- 'ſelf of interrogating them about the Names and 'Perſons of the two Aſſaſſines; who are ſtill diſ- 'guis'd and cloak'd in the Depoſitions, under the 'Character of Servants, or Soldiers of the Sieur '*Merveilleux*, although the principal and ſole 'End of theſe Inquiries was to diſcover the Au- 'thors and Perpetrators of this Villany.

'Inſtead of proceeding in this Affair in the 'uſual way as in the like Caſes, and minding the 'eſſential Point, your Bailiff has delay'd making 'his Inquiries, until there was no Room to hope 'of ſeizing the Criminals. When he came to In- 'terrogatories, he omits the moſt important and 'the moſt natural; dwells upon Trifles foreign to 'the Queſtion; entertains you with the Jeſts of 'the Town-Barber; does all that in him lies to 'extenuate the Atrocity of the Crime, by the 'Turn he puts upon it: In a Word, he endea- 'vours to give you a very diſadvantageous Idea 'of Mr. *Manning*'s Conduct; and even, if it were 'poſſible, to lay the Blame at his Door.

'I could make many other Obſervations on this 'Information, were it worth while: But as you 'give me to underſtand, that you are not better 'edified with it than my ſelf, and have order'd 'him to make a ſtricter; I ſhall wait 'till I ſee 'what Effect your new Orders will have; and 'whether he has a Mind to make up his Omiſſions, 'by more real and ſerious Inquiries.

'As

'As imperfect ſoever as this Information of your Bailiff may be, it nevertherleſs clearly appears from thence, Magnificent Lords, that this Aſſaſſination was committed by the Sieur *Merveilleux*'s Servants, or Men, and that they run away with him the next Day after the Attempt was committed. What need you any more to be convinc'd, that the ſaid *Merveilleux* is the principal Actor of this Crime? I dare affirm, that you do not in the leaſt doubt it; and upon this Perſwaſion, I come again to demand Juſtice of you againſt him. Summon him to appear before your Tribunal, in order to anſwer for the Crime with which he is ſufficiently charg'd by the true Information of your Bailiff. A. C. 1711.

'I have already told you, that the Ambaſſador of *France* will never grant his Protection to ſuch infamous Criminals, nor has he a Right to do it. If the Sieur *Merveilleux* can either clear himſelf of the Crime of which he ſtands ſuſpected, I ſhall be glad of it: But if either he is found guilty, or makes his Eſcape to avoid the Effects of your Juſtice, I hope you will proceed according to the uſual Form in Caſe of Flight, and not ſuſpend the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, in Countenance of Crimes that tend to the Ruin of the Safety of Civil Society.

'This is what the Queen expects from your Juſtice, by puniſhing the Crime, and from the Zeal you ought to ſhew for the Reparation of Her Honour, which is wounded in the Perſon of Her Miniſter. I pray God to pour down upon you his moſt precious Bleſſings; being truly, *&c.* Sign'd,

Bern, Sept. 26. 1711. *N. S.* STANIAN.

Her Majeſty's Arms at Sea were not, this Year, attended with the like Succeſs with thoſe on Land: For the Expedition to the *Weſt Indies*, which for many Months kept all *Europe* at a Gaze, and in doubtful Expectation, proved, at laſt, a-

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bortive. Before we enter upon the Account of this Diſaſter, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that one of the moſt ſpecious; aud indeed, beſt grounded Complaints againſt the former Adminiſtration, was, that during ſo long a War, in which ſo much Blood and Treaſure had been ſpent, for the Recovery of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſo little Care was taken, either to improve thoſe Advantageous Conditions upon which we enter'd into the Alliance, *viz.* That we ſhould remain Maſters of ſuch Places as we ſhould poſſeſs in the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*; or to ſecure our own Colonies on the Continent of *America*, and regain our *Newfoundland Fiſhery*. 'Tis true a ſucceſsful Attempt was, in the Year 1710, made by Lieut. Gen. *Nicholſon* on *Port Royal* in *Nova Scotia*, which muſt have been concerted with the late Miniſtry; but neither was this thought ſufficient to attone for their pretended paſt Neglect; nor did they reap the Honour of that Deſign, being removed before it was put in Execution.

The Sea Expedition to the Weſt Indies *proves abortive.*

Grounds upon which it was undertaken.

Upon the News of this Conqueſt, the *New Miniſters* reſolved to follow that Blow; in the Proſecution of which Counſel they were further encouraged by Lieut. Gen. *Nicholſon*, who upon his Return, had ſeveral Conferences with the Lord High Treaſurer, and laid before him very plauſible Schemes for the Reduction of *Quebec* and *Placentia*, in order to ſecure the whole Country of *Canada*, and to drive the *French* out of *Newfoundland*, and thereby regain the entire Fiſhery to our ſelves: A Deſign, undoubtedly, worthy the beſt of Patriots, as well as wiſeſt Stateſmen. For as the Succeſs of it would have produced little leſs than Five hundred thouſand Pounds *per Annum* neat Profit to this Nation, ſo it would have greatly encreaſed our Naval Strength, and which had been a double Advantage, given a fatal Blow to that of *France*; the *Canada* and *Newfoundland* Trade being the beſt Nurſery of Sailors that Kingdom has on the Ocean. Nor ſeems this to have been all the Miniſtry had in View in the Deſign of Reducing *Canada*:

Reaſons of the Scheme for Reducing Quebeck, Canada, *&c.*

They

They were not unacquainted with the Dangers impending from that Quarter on all our Settlements on the Continent of *America*, which had been laid before Her Majesty by the Four *Indian* Princes that came over with Collonel *Nicholson* in the Spring of the Year 1710. They knew besides, the great Advantage some of those Plantations are the *British* Nation; And therefore could not but think all manner of Precaution ought to be taken effectually to secure them against so encroaching a Neighbour as the *French*. Not to mention the Glory of succeeding in so beneficial a Design, which would have signaliz'd the Beginning of this new Administration, and therefore was certainly a powerful Motive to this Undertaking; which was concerted and carried on with almost unexampled Secrecy; though, perhaps, executed with less Diligence and Forecast than the Nature of so Important a Service required. A. C. 1711.

About the beginning of *April* 1711. the Regiments of Collonel *Kirke*, Brigadier *Hill*, Collonel *Windress*, Collonel *Clayton* and Collonel *Kaine*, which had been drawn from our Army in *Flanders*, were imbark'd at *Ostend*, and from thence transported to the Rendezvous at *Portsmouth*; where the Regiments of Lieutenant-General *Seymour*, and Collonel *Disney*, with a Batallion of Marines, commanded by Collonel *Charles Churchil*, were also shipp'd off, for the intended Expedition under the Command of Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the new Favourite. While the necessary Provisions were getting ready, the Land-Forces continued on Board the Transports and Men of War at *Spithead*, till the 28th of *April*, when they sailed from thence with the Squadron commanded by Sir *Hovendon Walker*, consisting of Her Majesty's Ships the *Edgar*, *Monmouth*, *Devonshire*, *Humber*, *Swiftsure*, *Kingston*, *Sunderland*, *Mountague* and *Dunkirk*, which were to be reinforced by other Ships in the *West-Indies*. On the 2d of *May* the Fleet was, by contrary Winds, obliged to put into *Plymouth*, from whence they sail'd again the 4th. The Design of this Expedition

Troops employed in this Expedition.

Commanded by Brigadier Hill.

A. C. 1711.

tion was kept ſecret till they came over the Banks of *Newfoundland*, and near *New-England*, when the General and Admiral having open'd their Orders, it was made known, That they were firſt to attempt the Conqueſt of *Quebeck*, a rich, ſtrong City, ſituate on the left ſide of the River *St. Lawrence*, or *Canada*, which is about One hundred and thirty Leagues long, from its Mouth up to that Place. After ſeven Weeks and three Days ſailing, the Fleet anchor'd in *Nantasket* Road, near *Boſton* in *New England*, on *Sunday* the 24th of *June*: The next Morning the Caſtle of *Boſton* giving the uſual Signal of ſeveral Ships being ſeen in the Bay, about Noon the Alarm begun, and in an Hour's Time the Troop of Guards, and a Regiment of Foot were under Arms, and other Precautions taken for the Defence of the Place: But the Inhabitants were ſoon agreeably ſurpriz'd, when they found theſe Ships to be Her Majeſty's Squadron. Colonel *Joſeph Dudley*, Captain General and Governor in Chief, being then abſent, the Gentlemen of Her Majeſty's Council receiv'd Brigadier *Hill* and Sir *Hovendon Walker* at their Landing, the Troop of Guards and Regiment of Foot being ſtill under Arms, and conducted them to the Town-Houſe, where they were congratulated on their ſafe Arrival. The General and Admiral having held a Council, it was thought fit that the *Britiſh* Forces on Board the Fleet ſhould land and incamp on *Noddes* Iſland, to refreſh themſelves till the Preparations to be made in thoſe Parts for the Execution of the intended Expedition, were in a readineſs. Theſe Troops, who proved to be in a better State of Health, than could be reaſonably expected, after ſo long a Voyage, were review'd the 10th of *July* by General *Hill*, being drawn in Order of Battel, and made ſuch an Appearance as had never been ſeen in thoſe Parts. The Fleet, upon their Arrival at *Boſton*, conſiſted of twelve Men of War, forty Tranſports and ſix Store-ſhips, with all manner of Warlike Stores, and a fine Train of Artillery, with forty Horſes for

The Fleet ſails from Plymouth *May 4th.*

They arrive at Boſton *June 25.*

The Land-Forces are ſet on Shore to refreſh themſelves.

for the use of the same, commanded by Collonel *King*, with proper Officers. The Admiral found there the *Windsor* and *Weymouth*, which had brought in a *French* Man of War of forty two Guns and three hundred Men, besides three other Prizes, valued about sixty thousand Pounds. The *Dunkirk* brought in likewise a small Banker as Prize, which she took on the 28th of *May*. A. C. 1711.

But here we may take Notice, that those who had the Principal Management and Direction of this Expedition, were made to expect, That upon the arrival of the Fleet in *New England*, they would find there all the necessary Supplies of Provisions: But contrary to their Expectation, about five Weeks elaps'd before all things could be got in a readiness for the Prosecution of the Design. Some would have laid the Blame of this Delay upon the Governor of *New England*; but it afterwards appear'd from Authentick Testimonies, That he did all that lay in his Power to forward and promote this Expedition. On the 20th of *July* the *British* Forces return'd on Board their respective Ships; and on the 28th, two Regiments of the Forces of *New England*, *Massachussets Bay*, *New Hampshire*, and *Rhode* Island Plantation, commanded by Collonel *Vetch* and Collonel *Walton*, who were to assist in this Expedition, began to imbark on Board the Ships and Sloops provided for that purpose. On the 30th of *July* the Fleet sail'd from *Boston* for the River *Canada*; the Line of the Battle of the Squadron being as follows:

The Expedition retarded for want of Provisions.

The Blame laid on the Governor of New England.

The Troops Re-imbark'd.

The Fleet sails from Boston *July* 30.

The

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The *Swiftſure* to lead with Starboard, and the *Monmouth* with the Larboard Tacks Aboard.

Frigots and ſmall Veſſels	Ships Names.	Captains Names.	Men	Gun
	Swiftſure	Capt. *Joſ. Soanes*	440	70
	Sunderland	Capt. *Gore*	365	60
	Enterprize	Capt. *Smith*	190	40
	Saphire	Capt. *Cockburn*	190	40
Baſilisk	*Kingſton*	Capt. *Winder*	365	60
Bomb-ſhip,	*Mountague*	Capt. *Walton*	365	60
	Devonſhire	Capt. *Cooper*	520	80
Leoſtaff 32 Guns	*Edgar*	Sir *H. Walker* Ad. / Capt. *Paddon*	470	70
Tritons Prize	*Humber*	Capt. *Culliford*	520	80
	Windſor	Capt. *Arris*	365	60
30 Guns	*Dunkirk*	Capt. *Rouſe*	365	60
Grana-do	*Feverſham*	Capt. *Paſton*	196	36
	Leopard	Capt. *Cooke*	280	50
Bomb-ſhip.	*Cheſter*	Capt. *Matthews*	280	54
	Monmouth	Capt. *Mitchel*	440	70

Gen. Nicholſon marches towards Quebeck.

Beſides the Forces on Board the Fleet, Lieutenant General *Nicholſon*, who was thought to be the chief Projector of this Expedition, and was to have a conſiderable Share in the Execution, ſet out from *Boſton* the ſame Day the Fleet ſailed from *Nantasket* Bay. Having ſtaid a few Days at *New York* he proceeded from thence to *Albany*, where the Forces of *New York*, *Connecticut* and *New Jerſey*, with the *Palatines*, and about a thouſand *Indians* of the Five Nations, having rendezvous'd under the Command of Collonel *Ingoldsby*, Collonel *Schuyler*, and Collonel *Whiting*, they march'd towards *Canada* on the 28th of *Auguſt*.

But here we muſt likewiſe obſerve, that beſides the Delay in getting the neceſſary Proviſions, the Admiral was diſappointed as to the Pilots he was made to expect to find in *New-England*, to conduct the Fleet up the River of St. *Laurence*, the Navigation

gation of which is by all Sailors, agreed to be the moſt dangerous and difficult of any Part of the Ocean: For inſtead of experienc'd Pilots, who ſhould have voluntarily offer'd their Service, ſome Men were, in a manner, forc'd on board the Fleet, who profeſs'd their Ignorance and want of Skill. This gave the Admiral no ſmall Uneaſineſs, which was encreaſed by the Relation he had from the Maſter of a *French* Ship bound from *Rochel* to *Canada*, with Bale Goods, judged to be worth 8000 *l.* of about 120 Tuns, 10 Guns, and 70 Men on board, whereof 30 were Soldiers, for the Garriſon of *Quebec*, taken by the *Cheſter*, whom the Admiral had ſent out a cruizing to gain Intelligence; and who brought this Prize into *Boſton* juſt before the Fleet ſailed from thence. This *French* Man, who had made ſeveral Voyages to *Quebec*, acquainted Sir *Hovendon Walker*, That the Navigation of the River of *Canada*, is naturally ſo hazardous, by reaſon of its ſtrong Currents and frequent Fogs, that when the *French* Ships from *Rochel* and other Ports, are to go upon that Voyage, the Maſters give out, they are bound to another Place, otherwiſe they could not get their Complement of Seamen: And as a further Proof of this, he ſaid, That the Year before coming down that River, being Nine Ships in Number, Eight of them were loſt. He alſo gave an Account, that about a Hundred Leagues Weſt of Cape *Finiſterre*, he parted from Monſieur *du Guay Trouin*, who was ſent upon a ſecret Expedition, with ſixteen Sail of Men of War; whereof the great Ships were, the *Lys* of 76 Guns; the *Magnanime*, of 76; the *Apollon*, of 72; the *Brillant*, of 74; the *Glorieux*, of 68; the *Fidelle*, of 70; the *Aigle* of 74; the Protée, of 58; and the *Jaſon* of 48: Adding, that there were with him ſeveral Tranſports with 4000 Men on board, and four Bomb-Veſſels. But notwithſtanding theſe diſcouraging Accounts, it was reſolved to proſecute the intended Expedition; the Admiral taking the wiſe Precaution to keep on board his Ship, the Maſter of the *French* Prize, to whoſe Advice, next to Providence,

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Account given by a French Maſter of a Ship of the Dangers attending the Navigation of the River St. Laurence.

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vidence, he ſoon after owed the Preſervation of the whole Fleet.

A favourable Gale of Wind brought them into the Gulf of St. *Laurence*, off of Bird-Iſland, near the Mouth of the River *Canada*, on the 14th of *Auguſt*. The *Humber* and the *Devonſhire* Men of War, being both of 80 Guns and Three Decks, and thought too large to go up that River, no Pilots daring to take Charge of them, the Admiral order'd them back to *Great Britain*; but having Intelligence that Two *French* Men of War, one of 60, the other of 30 Guns, were daily expected from *France* bound to *Quebec*, he further order'd the *Humber* and *Devonſhire* to cruize for them in a certain Station, to the laſt Day of that Month, and then to proceed homewards, which they did accordingly, and on the 16th of *September* arrived at *Portſmouth*; and on board one of them Lieutenant *Cole*, with Letters from General *Hill*, and Admiral *Walker*. The Stern of the *Cheſter* Man of War being defective, Sir *Hovendon* thought fit to ſend her to *Boſton*; and having on the 15th of *Auguſt* made the Signal of Separation, for thoſe Three Ships, ſtood away for the River, and ſoon after, within 48 Hours, they had a ſteddy ſtrong Gale of Wind, and fair Weather.

The Humber *and the* Devonſhire *ſent back to* Great Britain.

From this laſt Account, which was given from on board the *Devonſhire*, it was hoped that the Fleet would ſoon after, have been in ſight of *Quebec*; upon which Suppoſition the Reduction of that Place was little doubted. But on *Saturday*, the 6th of *October*, Collonel *Clayton* arrived at *London*, being ſent Expreſs by Brigadier *Hill* and Sir *Hovendon Walker*, with the melancholy News of their Diſappointment. One of the Letters written on Board the Admiral was as follows:

And the Cheſter *to* Boſton.

The Expedition miſcarries.

From on Board Her Majeſty's Ship the Edgar, *in* Spaniſh *River-Bay*, September 12. 1712.

Sir Hovendon Walker's *Account of it.*

'I Wrote to you by the *Humber* Man of War an Account of our Proceedings, we being then in our Paſſage to *Quebec*, my Letter bearing date the 14th of *Auguſt* laſt off Bird-Iſland. I there took Notice of the Difficulties reported of the River *Canada*, which by Experience we have

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'have found too true, as you may ſee by what 'follows. On the 18th of *Auguſt*, the Wind 'blowing freſh at N. W. we put into *Gaſpe* Bay, 'where we ſtaid till the 20th, being afraid of loſing Company with the Tranſports that might be 'blown to Leeward; but having got all of them 'together, we proceeded up part of the River of '*Canada*, which is 130 Leagues long to *Quebec*, 'from the Mouth of it. On the 21ſt, it proved 'Foggy, and continued ſo all Night, and the Day 'following, with little Wind till the Afternoon, 'when in an extream thick Fog it began to blow 'hard at E. and E. S. E. We found our ſelves 'then in a dangerous Circumſtance, having neither Soundings nor ſight of Land to ſteer any 'Courſe, or any Anchorage within 60 Leagues, 'and that not ſafe; ſo that the Pilots on board 'this Ship, being the beſt in the Fleet, were of 'Opinion, the Admiral ſhould make a Signal to 'bring to, which he did with our Heads to the 'Southward, judging by that we might eſcape 'Danger, and be driven by the Stream in the 'Midd Channel: But quite contrary, as we were 'with the Wind Eaſterly, and our Heads to the 'Southward, in two Hours we found our ſelves 'upon the North Shore amongſt Rocks and Iſlands, 'where the whole Fleet had like to have been 'loſt. The Men of War eſcap'd, tho' with extream hazard; but eight Tranſports were caſt 'away, with about 800 Men, Officers, Soldiers 'and Seamen; and had not the Admiral made the 'Signal as he did, 'tis very likely that our Loſs 'would have been much greater. A *French* Pilot, 'who had made ſeveral Voyages up the River, 'inform'd us, that the ſame is very hazardous and 'ſubject to Fogs; and believes, that if we had 'proceeded further, with the hard Gales that 'have ſince happened, many Ships had periſh'd. 'He adds, that the Currents are ſo uncertain, 'that when People think they are upon the North, 'they are upon the South Shore, which we found 'true. He himſelf had been caſt away upon the 'North Shore.

'After

A. C. 1711. ‘ After the Diſaſter aforeſaid, we continued ‘ thereabouts two or three Days, ſeeing what ‘ Men and other things we could get from the ‘ Shore, after which it was determined by a Con- ‘ ſultation of Sea Officers, to return back to ſome ‘ Bay or Harbour, where the Fleet might ſafely ‘ ride till a further Reſolution ſhould be taken. ‘ Accordingly on the 4th of *September*, we arriv'd ‘ in the *Spaniſh* River-Bay, and the General and ‘ Admiral called a Council of War of Land and ‘ Sea Officers, who conſidering we had but Ten ‘ Weeks Proviſions for the Fleet and Army, and ‘ that the Navigation in theſe Parts of the World ‘ being ſo bad and dangerous, that at this time ‘ of the Year we could not depend upon a Supply ‘ of Proviſions fron *New-England*, it was unani- ‘ mouſly agreed to return home without making ‘ further Attempts elſewhere. Thus has been our ‘ Expedition diſappointed by inſuperable Difficul- ‘ ties. The *Saphire* was ſent to *Boſton*, and the ‘ *Montague* was order'd to endeavour to find the ‘ *Humber* and *Devonſhire*, which, as I told you ‘ in my laſt, were order'd to cruize off Cape ‘ *Britton*; but not meeting with them, we found ‘ her at Anchor off of this Place. The *Enterprize* ‘ and *Triton-Prize* joyned us here the 10th inſtant; ‘ the former being order'd to convoy the *New-* ‘ *England* Ships which are to carry the Forces ‘ detached by the General to garriſon *Annapolis* ‘ *Royal*. The Men of War which are now with ‘ us, are the *Edgar*, *Swiftſure*, *Monmouth*, *Wind-* ‘ *ſor*, *Montague*, *Dunkirk*, *Kingſton*, and *Sunderland*. ‘ The *Leopard* is ordered immediately to ſail for ‘ *England* with Collonel *Clayton* on board, whom ‘ General *Hill* ſends Expreſs to Court. Our Land ‘ Forces were in ſo good a condition, that I do ‘ not hear of the Death of any Captain but one ‘ ſince our Imbarkation to the time of the Loſs of ‘ our Tranſports.

The Names of the Tranſport-Ships loſt in the River *Canada*, are the *Colcheſter*, *Nathaniel* and *Elizabeth*, *Samuel* and *Anne*, *Iſabella*, *Marlborough*, *Chat-* *ham*, *John* and *Sarah*, *Smyrna* Merchant; with a Veſſel of 120 Tuns with Proviſions, and a Sloop belonging

belonging to a Sutler. And the Officers, Men, &c. were, one Lieutenant Collonel, one Major, ten Captains, seven Lieutenants, eight Enfigns, one Surgeon, one Chaplain, thirty-four Serjeants, eighteen Corporals, twenty seven Drummers, five hundred ninety seven Soldiers, thirty five Women. A. C. 1711.

N. B. Capt. Dorel died before this Misfortune.

On the 9th of *October*, Sir *Hovendon Walker* with the Men of War, and the remainder of the Transports, arrived safe at *Portsmouth*, where the Troops were landed: But on the 15th, the Admiral's Ship the *Edgar* of 70 Guns, riding at *Spithead*, did unfortunately blow up by Accident, about Two of the Clock in the Afternoon; with above 400 Seamen in her, and above Thirty of the Inhabitants of *Portsmouth*, who went on board that Ship to make merry with their Friends: Which Loss did very much aggravate the Disappointment of the *Quebec* Expedition.

The Fleet returns to Portsmouth.

The Edgar blows up.

Though this ill Success was mainly owing to the foggy, stormy Weather, and no Man ought, with Justice, to be made accountable for Misfortunes which 'tis not in Humane Power to prevent; yet so prone are the generality of Mankind to censure and find Fault, that they who had the principal Management of this Expedition were blamed upon these four Heads: 'Firſt, for 'not having got experienc'd *French* Pilots, to 'conduct the Fleet up the River of *Canada*, 'many of whom they might have easily procured 'in *England*, either among the Refugees, or 'among the *French* Sea Prisoners. Secondly, for 'having put off the Expedition till the advanc'd 'Season of the Year, when the Navigation of 'that River is far more difficult, than about 'the Summer *Solstice*. Thirdly, for having made 'use of too large Ships: And fourthly, for not 'having furnished the Fleet with a sufficient 'quantity of Victuals; since it appeared upon 'their Disappintment, that they had only Pro'visions for nine or ten Weeks longer; so 'that supposing the Fleet had gone up to *Que*'*beck*, and the Town had made any tolerable 'Resistance, our Men must have been forc'd to 'give over that Enterprize for want of Subsistance.

The principal Managers of the Quebeck Expedition censured.

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Arguments in their favour.

To this it was answer'd, 'First, that Secrecy being the Soul of all great Undertakings in War, it 'was not thought proper either to make use of 'Foreigners, or so much as to acquaint the 'Commissioners of the Admiralty with the De'sign, for fear of a Discovery: The rather be'cause some Persons had engaged to furnish very 'good Pilots in *New England*. Secondly, that 'though a great deal of Time was lost to Victual 'the Fleet both at *Portsmouth* and *Boston*, yet 'the Season was not too far advanc'd for sailing 'up that River, which the *French* do Yearly 'much later. Thirdly, that though the unskil'ful Pilots put on Board the Fleet at *Boston* re'fused to take upon them the steering of the '*Humber* and *Devonshire*, yet larger Ships may 'sail in the said River, which is about 25 or 30 'Fathom deep even up so far as *Quebeck*; and 'in the fourth and last Place, that the Reason 'why the Fleet did not take in a larger quan'tity of Provisions at *Portsmouth*, was, because 'they expected to find a large Supply in *New* '*England*, and when the Fleet sailed from *Nan*'*tasket* Bay to *Quebeck*, they were to be follow'ed by several Vessels with Provisions. Upon the whole Matter, as no Man can command the the Winds and Seas, and all Events are in the Hands of Providence, so no *Minister*, *General* or *Admiral* can be answerable for the Success of any Undertaking, in which there appears not to have been any want of Prudence, Diligence or Courage on his Part: Which Maxim applied by the Golden Rule, of *Doing by others, as we would be done by*, might have saved some Persons a great deal of Trouble, and prevented much ill Blood, in relation to a late Enquiry into the management of the War in *Spain*. But the *Spirit of Party*, is the *Spirit of Intoxication and Fury*; and when Men are once possess'd by Passion and Prejudice, they are generally hurried away into Extravagancies, of which they are themselves asham'd, as soon as they recover their cool Temper.

A wholesome Maxim

Against the Fury of Parties.

We may here take Notice, that the *French* made this Year some unsuccessful Attempts on the *English*

English Settlements in the *Leeward* Islands: But what beſpeaks moſt our Attention, before we return to *Great Britain*, are the Tranſactions in *Ireland*. The Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom having left *London* on the 14th of *June*, arrived at *Cheſter* the 18th, and was met near the City by the Deputy Governor of the Caſtle, and a great Number of the Principal Officers and Gentlemen. At his Entrance into the City, the Guns from the Caſtle fir'd, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen attending his Grace's coming, upon a Scaffold erected for that purpoſe, where he was complimented by the Recorder in the Name of the Corporation in a very Eloquent Speech: The ſeveral Companies of Citizens with their Banners alſo attending in the Street, with all imaginable Demonſtrations of Reſpect. He alighted at Sir *Henry Bunbury*'s, where the Dean, attended by all the Body of the Clergy, came to welcome his Grace; who ſoon after was invited to a very noble Collation in the Pent-Houſe, whither his Grace repair'd, accompanied by the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction. The next Day his Grace went to *Park-Gate*, where he waited ſome Days for a fair Wind; embark'd for *Ireland* on the laſt of *June*; and having met with ſtrong contrary Winds, was oblig'd to land at *Dunlary*, four Miles ſhort of *Dublin*, on the 3d of *July* about Six in the Evening. Moſt of the Principal Nobility, Officers and Miniſters of State, as well as thouſands of Gentlemen and Merchants, repair'd immediately to *Dunlary*, to compliment his Grace on his ſafe landing; and about nine a Clock his Grace arrived at *Rings-End*, attended by ſuch a Concourſe of People, as had ſcarce ever been ſeen on the like Occaſions: The multitude expreſſing their Joy by loud Acclamations, of *Long live the Queen, and his Grace—— God Bleſs Her Majeſty, his Grace, and the New Miniſtry, who have done ſuch great Things for the Nation.* The Streets were lined from *Rings-End* to the Colledge by the *Militia*, and from the College to the Caſtle, by two Regimenns of Regular Troops,

A. C. 1711.

The French make unſucceſsful Attempts on the Engliſh Settlements in America.

Affairs of Ireland.

The Duke of Ormond ſets out for that Kingdom.

His Reception at Cheſter.

His Reception at Dublin July 3.

A: C. 1711.

and the whole City was ſo illuminated with Candles in the Windows and Bonfires, that it ſeem'd to be in an entire Flame. The Night concluded with ringing of Bells, drinking of Healths to the Queen, the Church, and the New Miniſtry; and all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy, Affection, and Zeal to Her Majeſty's Government, and his Grace's Adminiſtration. The Crowd was ſo great, that it was Ten a Clock before his Grace reach'd the Caſtle; and near Twelve at Night before he was ſworn.

On the 4th of *July*, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, *&c.* of the City of *Dublin*, waited upon his Grace; and Mr. * Recorder addreſs'd himſelf to him in the following Speech:

* *Mr.* Foſter *Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.*

May it pleaſe your GRACE,

The Recorder of Dublin's *Speech to the Duke of* Ormond.

'THIS City can omit no opportunity of expreſſing their hearty Affection for Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and their Regard for your Grace, who has the Honour of repreſenting Her in this Kingdom.

'We retain, my Lord, a Grateful Remembrance of the mild and juſt Adminiſtration of the Government of this Kingdom by your Noble Anceſtors; and when we conſider the ſhare your Grace had in the happy REVOLUTION in 1688, and the many good Laws you have procured us ſince, particularly that for preventing the farther Growth of POPERY, we are aſſured that that Liberty and Property, that happy Conſtitution in Church and State, to which we were reſtored by King *WILLIAM* of Glorious Memory, will be inviolably preſerved under your Grace's Adminiſtration.

'And we are perſwaded, that we cannot more effectually recommend our ſelves to your Grace's Favour and Protection, than by aſſuring you that we will to the utmoſt of our Power contribute to the Honour and Safety of Her Majeſty's Government, and maintainance of the Succeſſion in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *HANNOVER*, and that we ſhall at all times oppoſe

'the

'the ſecret and open Attempts of the *Pretender* A. C.
'and all his *Adherents.* 1711.

The next Day the Provoſt, Fellows and Scholars of the Colledge of *Dublin* waited alſo on his Grace, their Chancellor and one of the Junior Fellows complimented him in a very elegant Speech in *Latin.* Nor were the Muſes ſilent on this Occaſion; for a few Days after a Paper of Verſes, entituled, *The* CHURCH *and* MONARCHY *ſecur'd, by the Return of the Duke of* ORMOND, *and the Change of the* LATE MINISTRY, was publiſh'd in *Dublin*; and afterwards reprinted in *London.*

July the 5th. *His Grace Complimented by the College of* Dublin.

Congratulatory Verſes on the Duke of Ormond.

On the 4th of *July* Sir *Richard Cox* was Sworn Lord Chief Juſtice of *Ireland*, in the room of *Allen Brodrick* Eſq; and at the ſame time, Sir *Richard Levings* was ſworn Her Majeſty's Attorney General; and *Francis Barnard* Eſq; Her Majeſty's Sollicitor-General. Four † Days after the Parliament met according to their laſt Prorogation, and adjourn'd to *Thurſday* the 12th, when being met again, the Lord Lieutenant went in the uſual State to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, his Grace made the following Speech to both Houſes.

Sir R. Cox *ſworn Lord Chief Juſtice of* Ireland, *Sir* Richard Leving *Attorney General and Mr:* Barnard *Solicitor General.*

† July 9th.

The Parliament meets July 12.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'HER Majeſty being graciouſly pleas'd, that 'Her Subjects of this Kingdom ſhould par-'ticipate in the happy Influences of Her Govern-'ment, has taken this moſt early Occaſion to call 'you together, to teſtify Her Affection and Care 'of your Welfare; and to aſſure you, that She 'will ſtill continue the ſame tender Regard for 'you, which She has already ſhown in ſo many 'remarkable Inſtances.

The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houſes.

'By remitting the Twentieth Parts, and grant-'ing the firſt Fruits for buying in Impropriations, 'Her Majeſty has not only conferr'd a Mark of 'Her Grace and Favour on the preſent Clergy; 'but has provided for the maintenance of greater 'Numbers of them, when, by the good Laws 'made againſt the *Popiſh* Religion in Her Majeſty's 'Reign, the Church ſhall be enlarg'd.

A. C. 1711.

'And Her Majesty has given an Instance of Her Royal Bounty to the College of *Dublin*, in Compliance with an Application made in their Behalf last Session of Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

'The Publick Accounts which are order'd to be laid before you, will demonstrate how careful her Majesty has been to save your several Heads of Expence; and therefore has consider'd of a less chargeable way for securing the Arms and Ammunition than was formerly proposed. And the same Publick Accounts will inform you, that as Her Majesty's great Expeditions by Sea and Land have occasioned the withdrawing several Troops from hence, and putting them on other Establishments, so whatever hath been saved thereby, has been apply'd to the Publick Service of this Kingdom; and Her Majesty having hitherto taken all proper Methods for the Ease of Her Subjects, does judge it necessary for their Safety and Protection, to re-place on Her Establishment here, so many more Troops as will compleat the number of Her Forces; and doubts not but that you will make Provision accordingly: As also for the rebuilding, in proper Places, the several Publick Offices which the late Fire has destroy'd.

'And Her Majesty considering how much the Estates and Properties of Her Subjects of this Kingdom depend upon the Records thereof, doth earnestly recommend to you, the making Provision to prevent the great Mischiefs, both publick and private, which may arise by the Loss of those consumed in the late Fire, and to preserve such as are remaining.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I am commanded by Her Majesty to assure you, that She will continue to preserve the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law Established, secure the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, maintain and support the Protestant Religion, and the Rights and Properties of Her Subjects.

'And

'And as Her Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to 'to ſignify Her readineſs to concur with You in 'any thing that may be for your Safety and 'Proſperity; ſo She has not the leaſt Doubt, but 'that you will proceed in the Matters which ſhall 'come before you, with ſuch Temper, Unanimity and Diſpatch, as may render this a happy 'Seſſion to Her Majeſty and Her People. A. C. 1711.

After this the Commons return'd to their Houſe, where a Copy of his Grace's Speech was read, and order'd to be enter'd in their Journal. They alſo order'd an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, and another of Thanks to his Grace; appointed the ſitting of the ſeveral Grand Committee; order'd a Bill to be brought in for the further Preſervation of the Game; and then adjour'd to the *Saturday* following. The Addreſſes drawn up by the Committee being that Day laid before the Commons, there aroſe a warm Debate about the Word RESTORE, applied to the CREDIT of the *Britiſh* Nation; but the Queſtion being put whether the ſaid Word ſhould ſtand Part of the ſaid Addreſs, it was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of eighty four Voices againſt thirty nine. The ſame Evening the Commons with their Speaker, waited upon the Lord Lieutenant, with their Addreſſes; That to the Queen being as follows: *Proceedings of the Commons.* July 14th. *Debate about the Word Reſtore.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in 'Parliament Aſſembled, do with Hearts full of 'Zeal and Affection approach your Majeſty, to 'pay that Tribute of Thanks ſo juſtly due to 'you. *Addreſs of the Commons to the Queen*

'We feel and acknowledge the happy Influences of your Government, and with the utmoſt Gratitude accept this opportunity of meeting again in Parliament, under a chief Governour ſo much deſired and ſo juſtly beloved by us; and we joyfully aſſure our ſelves of the performance of your Royal Promiſe of continuing your Favour to us.

A. C. 1711.

'Your Majesty's Grace and Goodness to the present Clergy, can alone be equalled by the Wisdom you show in the Provisions you have made for those who shall succeed them: And your Majesty's Royal Bounty to the College of *Dublin*, is not only an Instance of your regard to our humble Address on their behalf, but of your Princely Favour to Learning and Religious Education.

'We cannot but admire the consummate Wisdom of your Majesty and your Councils, by whose frugal and just Administration our Expences have been lessened, and by that means the Kingdom preserved from Taxes, which might have proved too weighty and burthensom.

'Thus do all your Subjects equally participate of your Justice and Favour; nor have your Councils been less mindful to preserve CREDIT to this, than to RESTORE it to the *British* Nation.

'Bound therefore by Gratitude as well as Duty, we will chearfully endeavour to repair the Losses sustained by the late calamitous Fire, and give such Supplies to answer your Majesty's Occasions, as our necessitous Condition will permit.

'Your Majesty's tender Concern and Regard for the Church cannot but incite us to continue true and faithful Sons of it, and oblige us to lay to Heart the Protestant Succession in the most illustrious House of *Hanover*, as the surest Means next under God and your Majesty, to maintain and support the Establish'd Church and Protestant Religion, and in grateful Return to your Majesty's earnest Care for the Rights and Liberties of your Subjects, we will ever be watchful in our Duty to defend and preserve your Majesty's sacred Person, the Dignity of your Crown and your Royal Prerogatives.

The

The Commons Addreſs to the Lord-Lieutenant was to this Effect: A. C. 1711.

May it pleaſe your GRACE.

'WE Her Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament Aſſembled, do make our grateful Acknowledgements to your Grace for your Speech to both Houſes of Parliament. *Addreſs of the ſame to Lord Lieutenant.*

'Your conſtant Loyal Affection to Her Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, your faithful Adherence to the Conſtitution in Church and State, your equal Care of the Queen's Prerogative and the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, your peculiar Zeal for the Proteſtant Intereſt, your Hereditary Love of this Country deriv'd from your Noble Anceſtors, and improv'd by your Grace, and your late unwearied and ſucceſsful Endeavours for our Preſervation, fill our Hearts full of Gratitude to Her Majeſty for Her Royal Goodneſs in giving us another Opportunity of meeting together under your Grace's Adminiſtration, to compleat and perfect the Security and Happineſs which your Grace ſo eminently promoted in your former Government.

'By Her Majeſty's Princely Care for the Eaſe of Her Subjects, we are under the higheſt Obligations to give Her Majeſty ſuch neceſſary Supplies as are in our Power, for the ſupport of Her Government with Honour, for making good our former Applications in the beſt manner, and for rebuilding the ſeveral Offices which the late Fire has deſtroy'd in Places which ſhall be thought moſt proper.

'As Her Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to aſſure us, that She will continue to preſerve the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, maintain and ſupport the Proteſtant Religion, and the Rights and Properties of all Her Subjects; ſo Her faithful Commons with all Chearfulneſs declare, that they will, with the utmoſt hazard of all that is moſt dear to them, ſupport Her Majeſty and

'Her

A. C. 1711

'her rightful Title to the Crown, and aſſiſt her 'to put in Execution theſe her Royal Purpoſes 'againſt the Pretender and all other her Ene-'mies.

'Her Majeſty's readineſs to concur with us in 'any thing that may be for our Safety and Proſ-'perity, redoubles our Zeal and Dutiful Affection 'to her Perſon and Government, which we aſſure 'your Grace ſhall be demonſtrated by the Tem-'per and Unanimity of our Proceedings, and the 'chearful Diſpatch of the Matters which ſhall 'come before us; and we have not the leaſt 'doubt but that her Majeſty and her People will 'receive mutual Pleaſure and Satisfaction from 'this Seſſion of Parliament.

On the other hand the Houſe of Lords agreed upon an Addreſs to the Queen in a much higher ſtrain than that of the Commons, being as follows.

Moſt gracious Sovereign!

Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen, agreed on July 17.

'WE, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in 'Parliament aſſembled, with moſt grate-'ful Hearts acknowledge the many Bleſſings we 'and all Your Majeſty's Subjects have enjoyed, 'through the Piety and Juſtice of Your Majeſty's 'Reign. We, every Day, receive freſh Inſtances 'of Your Royal Goodneſs; and, we have ſcarce-'ly time to return Thanks for paſt Favours, be-'fore we have new ones conferred upon us.

'Your Majeſty's early Care hath even prevent-'ed our own Endeavours to free this Nation from 'that Load of Debt, which the bringing over 'Numbers of uſeleſs and indigent Palatines, at a 'time of extream Dearth and Poverty, the pro-'jecting of a Stately and Expenſive Arſenal, and 'other Devices, had brought upon us.

'Your Majeſty has, by an unparalell'd Bounty, 'augmented the Revenues of the Church, by 'leſſening Your Majeſty's own; whereby the 'Number of the Clergy will be increaſed, to the 'greater and better Inſtruction of the People 'committed to their Charge.

'*Your Majeſty has alſo extended Your Royal Fa-'vour to the College of* Dublin, *and at ſuch a Jun-*

'*cture*

'ſure as muſt teſtifie to the World, that what Your 'Majeſty beſtowed, was not given to promote thoſe 'Principles upon which it was firſt apply'd for; but 'to encourage Univerſity Education, the Neglect and 'Diſuſe of which (we firmly believe) hath of late 'been a great Means and Occaſion of the Growth of 'Ignorance, Prophaneſs, Infidelity, and all thoſe looſe 'and wild Notions and Tenets which have induſtri-'ouſly been ſpread amongſt Us, to the endangering of 'the State, and undermining the Foundation of all 'Religion. A. C. 1718.

'Heaven as a Reward to Your Majeſty's many 'Vertues, hath bleſſed Your Majeſty's Arms with 'a conſtant Succeſs, and defeated the Deſigns of 'Your Majeſty's Enemies every where. And 'Providence hath inclin'd and directed Your Royal 'Heart to make thoſe Neceſſary Alterations in 'the Management of Your Majeſty's Affairs at 'home, which have already had the good Effect 'to quiet the Minds of Your Loyal Subjects; and 'we doubt not, but that they will farther tend 'to the intire Security of Your Majeſty's Go-'vernment, and the Preſervation of the Conſti-'tution in Church and State.

'We, for our Parts, in Return for the many 'Graces and Favours we have receiv'd, do ſo-'lemnly promiſe to defend and ſupport Your 'Majeſty's Throne; And, to the utmoſt of our 'Abilities, make the Crown deſcended to Your 'Majeſty from Your Royal Anceſtors, to flou-'riſh upon Your Head; And with our utmoſt 'Care, ſhall endeavour to preſerve Your Prero-'gative, and thoſe Powers with which God hath 'entruſted Your Majeſty from being leſſen'd or 'invaded, upon any Factious Pretences what-'ſoever.

'We ſhall, upon all Occaſions, be ready to 'ſhow our Zeal, for the Preſervation and En-'couragement of the Church of *Ireland*, as by 'Law eſtabliſhed; of which, to our Comfort, 'we own ourſelves Members; and the Welfare 'and Proſperity of which, we, to our Joy, find 'Your Majeſty hath ſo much at Heart.

'And,

A. C. 1711.

'And, that both theſe may be tranſmitted 'down ſafe and ſecure unto Poſterity, we ſhall 'ſteddily adhere to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as 'ſettled in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*.

'In the mean time may Almighty God, in An'ſwer to the Prayers of Your People, continue 'to watch over, and preſerve Your Majeſty, 'and grant You long and proſperouſly to reign 'over us, and, at laſt, reward Your Majeſty 'with an Immortal Crown.

The Lord's having preſented this Addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, and the ſame being by his Grace's Order tranſmitted to *Great Britain*, Her Majeſty was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer:

ANNE R.

The Queen's Anſwer.

HER Majeſty Thanks the Houſe of Peers for their Dutiful and Affectionate Addreſs, and entirely agrees with them that the Common Safety depends upon Preſerving the preſent Conſtitution in Church and State, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover.

Their Lordſhips did alſo attend the Lord Lieutenant with the following Addreſs, to his Grace:

May it Pleaſe your Grace,

Their Lordſhips Addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant.

'WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in 'Parliament Aſſembled, do with all 'Reſpect ſincerely and affectionately congratulate 'your Grace on your return to your Native Coun'try, long deſired by us; and your being re'inſtated in the Government of this Kingdom.

'With all Duty and Gratitude we acknowledge 'her Majeſty's tender Regard and Concern for 'our Welfare in many ſignal Inſtances, in none 'more particularly than in ſending your Grace to 'govern this Kingdom.

'We are fully aſſured that her Majeſty's moſt 'graciouſly remitting the Twentieth Parts, and 'granting the Firſt-Fruits for buying in Impro'priations, as alſo her Royal Bounty to the Col'lege of *Dublin*, will effectually tend to the pre'venting the further Growth of Popery, the pro'moting the Intereſt of the Eſtabliſhed Church, 'the Encouragement of Learning, and the more

'plentiful

'plentiful Maintainance of the Clergy in this and 'ſucceeding Ages. A. C. 1711.

'And we are very ſenſible how much we are 'indebted to your Grace's particular Care and 'Mediation herein; Nor could the Notice of her 'Royal Favours be convey'd to us by a more ac-'ceptable Hand.

'And if there could be any Addition made to 'thoſe Aſſurances we have at all times receiv'd 'of her Majeſty's tender Regard to the Eſtabliſh'd 'Church, and the Rights and Properties of her 'Subjects; it would be by her Majeſty's appoint-'ing your Grace to be her Vicegerent in this 'Kingdom, who have Signalized your ſelf at all 'times by your Zeal for the Intereſt of the E-'ſtabliſhed Church, by your Courage and Con-'duct againſt the Common Enemy of the Prote-'ſtant Religion, and by your repeated and ſuc-'ceſsful Endeavours to promote the Trade and 'Proſperity of this Kingdom.

His Grace's Anſwer was to this Effect.

My Lords,

I Am ſenſible of the kindneſs with which your Lord-ſhips have expreſs'd your ſelves in your Addreſs to me, and never doubted your readineſs to promote what is for her Majeſty's Service, and the Good of the Kingdom. *His Grace's Anſwer.*

The Convocation being met, at the ſame time with the Parliament, did alſo ſome Days after compliment the Lord Lieutenant with the following Addreſs:

May it pleaſe your Grace,

'WE, the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and the Reſt 'of the Clergy of *Ireland* in Convoca-'tion Aſſembled, with all Chearfulneſs and Hearty 'Affection, congratulate Your Grace's Return to 'the Government of this Kingdom, which has 'been often Happy under your Noble Anceſtors 'and Grace's Care. *The Convocations Addreſs to the L. Lieutenant.*

'And we cannot but look upon it as a Signal 'Inſtance of Her Majeſty's tender Concern for us, 'that Her Majeſty hath ſo ſeaſonably appointed 'your Grace to be our Chief Governor; who, 'by a continual Courſe of Glorious Actions, have

'given

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'given such manifest Proofs of your Firmness and 'Constancy in the Service of the Crown, and of 'your Zeal for the Interest of the Church as by 'Law establish'd, and the Welfare and Prosperity 'of your Country.

'Particularly, We the Clergy, have reason to 'bless Almighty God, and thank Her Majesty for 'Placing your Grace again over us, to whose suc-'cessful Mediation with Her Majesty, we not only 'owe the Restitution of our *Right* to Sit in *Con-'vocation* with every Parliament, but in a great 'measure also, Her Majesty's remitting the Twen-'tieth Parts, and granting the First Fruits to 'purchase Impropriations; and that Royal Boun-'ty, which hath lately been extended to the Col-'lege of *Dublin*.

'For these, and many other Instances of Your 'Grace's Favour and Goodness towards us; we 'heartily pray that Almighty God may long pre-'serve your Grace in Health, Honour and Pros-'perity; and that Her Majesty may never want 'so faithful a Minister, the Church so good a 'Friend, or this Kingdom so acceptable a Go-'vernor.

The Lord Lieutenant was pleased to answer,

His Grace's Answer.

THAT *this was a very kind Address; that he took it very kindly; and that he would be ready at all times to Serve the Convocation to the utmost of his Power.*

On the other hand the Prolocutor of the Lower-House, with his Assessors, and the rest the House did on the 14th of *July*, attend the Upper-House of Convocation with the following Message:

May it please your Graces and Lordships.

Message from the Lower-House of Convocation to the Upper. July 14.

'THE Lower House of Convocation preserving 'a just and due Sense of your Graces and 'Lordships Paternal Care of them, and tender Re-'gard for the Rights of Convocation, so often and 'seasonably shewn since their Happy Restoration 'and Revival by Her Most Gracious Majesty: 'And more particularly, by your Graces and 'Lordships most *Undaunted* and *Generous Refusal* 'to join in an Illegal and Groundless Assertion or 'Opinion, That *several of their Members had acted*

'in

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'*in Derogation to Her Majesty's Prerogative, and might be prosecuted by Way of Information or Indictment*, for Words inserted in a Protest by them, sign'd and enter'd into the Books of their House, *June* 30. 1709. And also for you Graces and Lordships vigorous Resolution to complain to the Lords in Parliament of those Men who had, in Compliance with the then *powerful Faction*, given under their Hands the said Assertion, or Opinion, for Law; and likewise for your Graces and Lordships at the same Time ordering and impowering Two very Worthy and Right Reverend Members of your most Venerable Body, to undertake a Dangerous and Expensive Voyage and Journey, at a most discouraging Juncture, to lay the whole Affair in a true Light before Her Majesty, whereby the *Rights of Convocation*, the Persons and Fortunes of several of their Reverend and Worthy Members, were preserv'd, and the Lower-Clergy vindicated and supported:

'Have commanded me, in their Names, to return your Graces and Lordships their most Solemn Thanks, their most Humble and Hearty Acknowledgments, for your Graces and Lordships great Watchfulness, Disinterested Zeal, and Paternal Regard, at all Times, for the Rights of Convocation, particularly for your Graces and Lordships Just and Seasonable Resolution of *August* 5. 1700. wherein your Graces and Lordships, with a Primitive Courage, truly declare, That the Convocation of *Ireland* hath a Right to be summon'd, and meet with every Parliament that is called in this Kingdom, and is truly a Parliamentary Assisting Body, convened by the Queen's Writ, and hath Rights, Powers, and Priviledges of its own; and that the Members thereof ought, and may freely debate, and give their Opinions in all Matters that shall come before them. For all which, and many other Instances of your Graces and Lordships Justice to the Rights of Convocation in general, and of their House in particular, they do, by me, most humbly take leave to assure

'your

A. C. 1711.

'your Grace's and Lordship's, that they will endeavour to demonstrate to the World, that no 'Time, no Power, no Management, shall ever 'be able to obliterate or lessen those most dutiful 'and grateful Sentiments, wherewith your Grace's 'and Lordships Favour, Patronage, and Protection, have justly fill'd their Hearts.

'To which Message, the Archbishops, and Bishops, were pleased by the President, before 'their Graces and Lordships adjourn'd their House, 'to give the following Answer.

Mr. Prolocutor,

The President's Answer. July, 17.

WE have taken your Affectionate and Dutiful Address into Consideration, and will in Time return you an Answer.

Message of the Lower-House to the Bishops of Ossory and Killaloe.

Three Days after, the Prolocutor, attended with his Assessors, and several Members of the Lower-House, deliver'd to the Bishop of *Killaloe*, the following Message from the said Lower-House to the Bishops of *Ossory* and *Killaloe*.

My LORDS,

'THO' the Lower-House of Convocation have 'with the very first Opportunity endeavour'd to shew their Graces and Lordships of 'the Upper-House, the Just and Grateful Sense 'they do, and always will retain of the very 'many seasonable and signal Favours they have 'receiv'd from that most venerable Body, especially in the Difficulties, under which they labour'd 'in the late Times of Tryal; yet they cannot be 'satisfy'd that they have fully perform'd their 'Duty till they have waited upon your Lordships, and acknowledg'd what they more particularly owe to your Lordship's ready and chearful Undertaking, at the Desire of the Upper-House, a dangerous and expensive Voyage and 'Journey for the Service of the Convocation, 'and the Preservation of several of their Worthy 'Members from the Ruine threatned them by 'Ill-designing Men, for their resolutely adhering 'to the just and essential Rights of their House.

'For this they do, by me, return your Lordships their most humble and hearty Thanks; 'and desire your Lordships to be assur'd, that the

'Lower

'Lower Clergy are very truly ſenſible how much 'they ſtand Indebted to your Lordſhips juſt and 'fatherly Concern for the Preſervation of their 'Rights and Privileges, and your Lordſhips Pru-'dent and Steddy Management of the great Truſt 'repos'd in your Lordſhips by their Graces and 'Lordſhips of the Upper-Houſe, at a time when 'the whole ſacred Order was threatned with 'Ruin by the Attempts of barefac'd Enemies, 'and the Compliances of falſe Friends. A. C. 1711.

'And may Almighty God long preſerve your 'Lordſhips for the Good of his Church happily 'Eſtabliſh'd among us, the Service of her moſt 'Sacred Majeſty, and the true Intereſt of this 'Kingdom, which your Lordſhips have ſufficiently 'ſhewn you have at Heart; and for which their 'Open and Secret Enemies endeavour, but in-'effectually, to Maligne, and Oppoſe you.

To which the Biſhop of *Killaloe* was pleaſed to make the following Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

THE Value you put upon the Biſhop of Oſſory's Services and Mine, is a ſufficient Recompence for the Trouble and Expence we have been at; I for my part, ſhall think no Labour too great, where I may be able to do Good, either for the Convocation in general, or for any Member of it in particular. The Biſhop of Killaloe's Anſwer.

Beſides the *Bill for the better Preſervation of the Game*, already mention'd, the following were brought into the Houſe of Commons, *viz. A Bill for the Encouragement of Tillage; A Bill for the more effectual preventing exceſſive and deceitful Gaming; A Bill for qualifying Perſons to be Members of Parliament in this Kingdom; A Bill for the more effectual preventing Frauds committed by Tenants; A Bill for the Eaſe of her Majeſty's Subjects in their paying Quit-Rents, Crown Rents, and Compoſition Rents; A Bill for rendring more effectual a Statute made in the 33d Year of* Henry VIII. *relating to Vagabonds, and wagrant Beggars, and for the better regulating the Poor within the reſpective Pariſhes of this Kingdom, and employing ſuch as are able to Labour; A Bill to regulate the Method* Bills brought into the Houſe of Commons.

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of raising Money at Vestries; A Bill for qualifying Persons to be Justices of the Peace in this Kingdom; A Bill to enable Guardians to renew Leases of Lives, during the Minority of their Wards; A Bill for securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and to prevent Imprisonment beyond the Seas; A Bill for explaining and amending several Statutes for prohibiting Under-Sheriffs and Sheriffs Clerks, for officiating as Under-Sheriffs and Sheriffs Clerks, more than one Year. A Bill for preventing Lotteries, for exposing Goods to Sale by Lot, or other Adventure; A Bill to oblige the Proprietors and Tenants of neighbouring Lands to make Fences between their several Holdings.

On the 25th of *July*, the Commons, with their Speaker, attended the Lord-Lieutenant, at the Castle, with the Heads of a *Bill for the Encouragement of Tillage*, and desir'd his Grace to recommend the same to Her Majesty, as a Bill of great Benefit to this Kingdom: Which his Grace promised to do, in the most effectual Manner I can.

The same Day, Mr. Attorney-General reported from the Committee appointed to consider of proper Methods for preventing the Mischiefs, both Publick and Private, which arise by the Loss of Records consum'd in the late Fire, That they had come to a Resolution in the Matter to them referr'd, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was again read as follows.

Resolution to prevent Mischiefs from the Loss of Records by the late Fire.

Resolved, 'That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the proper Method to prevent the Mischiefs, Publick and Private, which may arise by the Loss of Records consum'd by the late Fire, is, That the House be mov'd, That Leave may be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for the Confirming the Mears and Bounds of Lands and Tenements, whereof the Surveys are destroy'd, according as they were enjoy'd at the time of the late Fire.

Resolutions about the Supply.

On the 30th of *July* the Commons resolv'd to grant a supply to Her Majesty, sufficient to make good the necessary Branches of the Establishment for

for two Years, commencing the 24th of *June* 1711, and ending the 23d of *June* 1713; as also for Building an Armory in the Castle of *Dublin*, to keep 25000 Arms; for two Powder Magazines, in convenient Places; Sheds in the several Garrisons of the Kingdom to preserve the Gun-Carriages; and Seven Thousand Pounds for Building the Council-Chamber, a Treasury Office, and other Offices destroy'd by the late Fire in the Castle of *Dublin*. The same Day a motion was made for an Address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to desire that Her Majesty be pleas'd to order *Dominick Langton, Clerk*, formerly a Fryar, to be struck off the Establishment: And the House being inform'd that the said *Langton* had maliciously and falsly accused *Lewis Mears*, Esq; and other Protestant Gentlemen of the County of *Westmeath*, of entring into an Association against Her Majesty, and Her Ministry; it was Order'd, That a Commitee be appointed to inspect the several Examinations that were taken against the said *Lewis Mears*, and the aforesaid Protestant Gentlemen of the County of *Westmeath*, and to enquire what Proceedings were had thereon, and to report the same, with their Opinion, to the House. A. C. 1711.

Proceedings of the Commons against Dominick Langton, *Clerk.*

On the 4th of *August*, the Commons being inform'd that the Lords in an Address to Her Majesty this Session of Parliaments had reflected on the Honour of this House, and a Paper, alledg'd to be a Copy of the said Address being read, it was order'd, 'That Sir *Ralph Gore* and 'Mr. Attorney-General do go immediately and 'inspect the Journals of the House of Lords, 'and compare the said Paper therewith. Sir 'Ralph Gore Reported from the said Committee, 'That they had compared the said Paper with the 'Original Address shewed them by the Clerk attending in the Office of the Clerk of the Lords 'House, and that the same was a true Copy of 'the Lords Address to her Majesty, agreed on 'the 17th Day of *July* last; which he delivered 'at the Table, where the same was again read, 'and a Motion being made, and the Question being propos'd:

Vigorous Resolutions of the Commons, against an Address of the Lords, Aug. 4th.

A. C. 1711.

'That this House having on the first Day of 'June 1709, come to the following Resolution, 'viz. Resolv'd, That this House taking into 'Consideration the Proceedings of the University 'of *Trinity*-College near *Dublin*, in Censuring '*Edward Forbus*, by Degradation and Expulsion, 'for speaking dishonourably of, and asperſing the 'glorious Memory of his late Majesty King '*William* the Third, and also the stedy Adherence 'of the Provost and Fellows of the said College 'to the late happy Revolution, her present Ma'jesty's Government, and the Succession in the 'Protestant Line as by Law Established, for the 'Encouragement of good Literature and sound 'Revolution Principles, do address his Excellency 'the Lord-Lieutenant, that he will lay before her 'Majesty the humble desire of this House, that '5000 *l.* be bestowed by her Majesty on the Pro'vost, Fellows and Scholars of *Trinity*-College 'near *Dublin*, for Erecting a publick Library in 'the said College. Which Resolution being laid 'before the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and 'her Majesty having been graciously pleased to 'Order that 5000 *l.* be paid to the Provost and 'Fellows of the said College, in Compliance with 'the aforesaid Application, as appears by his 'Grace the Lord-Lieutenant's Speech to both 'Houses of Parliament: And the Lords having 'in their Address to her Majesty agreed on the 'said 17th Day of *July*, Incerted the following 'Words, *viz.* '*Your Majesty has also extended 'your Royal Favour to the College of* Dublin, *and 'at such a Juncture as must testifie to the World 'that what your Majesty bestow'd, was not given to 'promote those Principles upon which it was first ap'ply'd for.*

'That the Lords in the said Address have highly 'Infring'd the Rights, Priviledges, and Liberties 'of the Commons, misrepresented her Majesty's 'gracious Condescention to their humble Applica'tion, and have unjustly insinuated, (to the Dis'honour of this House) That the Principles for 'Encouragement of which the aforesaid Applica-

'tion

'tion was made, were ſuch as her Majeſty diſ- A. C.
'approv'd. 1711.

'The Previous Queſtion was put, That that 'Queſtion be put: It was carry'd in the Affir-'mative: And, Reſolv'd, That the Lords in the 'ſaid Addreſs have highly Infring'd the Rights, 'Priviledges and Liberties of the Commons, miſ-'repreſented her Majeſty's gracious Condeſcen-'tion to their humble Application, and have un-'juſtly Inſinuated, (to the Diſhonour of this 'Houſe) That the Principles for Encouragement 'of which the aforeſaid Application was made, 'were ſuch as her Majeſty diſapproved.

'Reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That to In-'ſinuate, That the Houſe of Commons in their 'afore-recited Reſolution intended any other 'than the late happy Revolution, brought about by 'King *William* the Third, of *glorious Memory*, is 'Falſe, Scandalous, and Malicious, highly and 'moſt unjuſtly Reflecting on the Loyalty, In-'tegrity, and Honour of this Houſe, and a great 'Breach of the Privileges thereof.

'Reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That it is to 'the late happy Revolution next under God, 'and to the Wiſdom, Juſtice and Piety of her 'Majeſty, and the glorious Succeſſes of her Ma-'jeſty's Reign, we owe the Enjoyment of our 'Lives, Religion, Liberties, and Properties.

'Reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That this 'Houſe will at the utmoſt Hazard and Expence 'of their Lives and Fortunes, Defend, Support, 'and maintain Her Majeſty's moſt Sacred Perſon 'and Government, the Church of *Ireland* as by 'Law Eſtabliſhed, and the Succeſſion of the 'Crown in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, 'againſt the Pretender, and all other her Ma-'jeſty's Enemies Abroad, and againſt all *Jaco-'bites* and other Factious and Diſaffected Per-'ſons at Home.

Nor did the Commons, ſuffer this matter to *Aug.* 6. reſt here; for Five Days after; the whole Houſe attended the Lord Lieutenant with the following Addreſs:

A. C. 1711.

To the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament Aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Soveraign,

Addreſs of the Commons to the Queen about this matter.

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in 'Parliament Aſſembled, do in the moſt Submiſ-'ſive manner beg leave to acquaint your Majeſty, 'that to our great Surprize and Trouble we find 'ourſelves miſrepreſented in an Addreſs of the 'Houſe of Lords of the 17th of *July* laſt to your 'Majeſty.

'Particularly in that Paragraph of it wherein 'they alledge, That what your Majeſty was graci-'ouſly pleaſed to beſtow on the College of *Dublin*, 'was given at ſuch a Juncture as muſt teſtifie to 'the World that it was not given to promote 'thoſe Principles upon which it was firſt apply'd 'for; thereby inſinuating that the Principles of 'your Loyal Commons were ſuch as your Majeſty 'diſapproved.

'And his Grace the Lord Lieutenant in his 'Speech to both Houſes this Seſſion of Parlia-'ment, having aſſured us that your Majeſty or-'der'd the 5000 *l.* to be paid to the College in 'Compliance with our Application, (upon which 'we did return our moſt humble Thanks for 'that your Majeſty's Favour) the ſaid Paragraph 'ſeems to contradict your Majeſty's Condeſcen-'tion to ſuch our humble Application.

'Being therefore moſt ſenſibly touched at Heart 'that our Principles and good Intentions ſhould 'be thus Injuriouſly repreſented to your Majeſty, '(on whom alone next to God we depend, and 'whoſe Favour we know abſolutely neceſſary to 'our well-being) and out of a deep Concern 'leaſt the ſaid Addreſs of the Lords ſhould have 'made any Impreſſion on your Majeſty to the 'Diſadvantage of your moſt Dutiful Commons, 'we take this Opportnnity to lay before your 'Majeſty theſe our humble and ſincere Aſſurances, 'that the Principles upon which we apply'd to 'your Majeſty for your Bounty to the ſaid Col-'lege in our Addreſs of the 1ſt of *June* 1709,

'were

'were ſuch as we ſhall never be aſham'd to own, A. C.
'they being no other than thoſe to which we owe 1711.
'the Preſervation of our Religion, Lives, Li-
'berties, and Properties, and more eſpecially,
'the ineſtimable Bleſſing of your Majeſty's happy
'Reign over us.

'The ſound Revolution Principles mentioned
'in our Addreſs neither had nor have, in the true
'Conſtruction of the Words, any other meaning
'than what related to the late happy Revolution;
'and we have the utmoſt Abhorrence and De-
'teſtation of all Principles that have any tendency
'to any other Revolution, or to weaken your
'Majeſty's undoubted Hereditary and Parliamen-
'tary Right. We moſt humbly pray your gra-
'cious Majeſty not to ſuffer any wrong Impreſ-
'ſion of your moſt Loyal Commons to take Place
'in your Royal Breaſt, and deprive us of the in-
'valuable Bleſſing of your gracious Favour, we
'having thro' the whole Courſe of your moſt
'Auſpicious Reign made it the Principal Aim of
'all our Proceedings to promote, in every Reſpect,
'your Majeſty's Intereſt with all Faithfulneſs and
'Diligence.

'We humbly beg Leave to renew our former
'Aſſurances to your Majeſty, that as we daily
'receive freſh Inſtances of your Majeſty's Fa-
'vours, and participate of the happy Influences
'of your glorious Reign, ſo we will always con-
'tinue to have the greateſt Regard to your Ma-
'jeſty's Recommendation of Temper and Unani-
'mity, which we have moſt ſincerely endeavour'd
'to purſue, as we ever ſhall obey all your Royal
'Commands.

'And notwithſtanding any Injuries offered to
'your faithful Commons, we ſtill continue to go
'on in the diſpatch of the publick Buſineſs and to
'ſupport your Majeſty's Government, by pro-
'viding for ſuch Exigencies as your Majeſty has
'recommended to us, with that Unanimity, Diſ-
'patch and Chearfulneſs as become faithful and
'Loyal Subjects to the beſt of Queens.

'And we do, in moſt ſolemn manner, declare,
'that we will, to the utmoſt hazard of our Lives

A. C. 1711. 'and Fortunes defend, ſupport and maintain your 'Majeſty's moſt Sacred Perſon and Government, 'the Church of *Ireland* as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, 'and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Illuſtri- 'ous Houſe of *Hanover*, againſt the Pretender, 'and againſt all JACOBITES and other Fa- 'ctious and Diſaffected Perſons at Home.

The Ld Lieutenant's Anſwer. Auguſt 6th.

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer to the Commons was, *I will lay this Addreſs before Her Majeſty.*

Farther Reſolutions of the Commons againſt Dominick Langton

Three Days before Mr. *Moore* reported from the Committee appointed to inſpect the Examinations given in by *Dominick Langton* againſt *Lewis Meares* Eſq; and other Proteſtant Gentlemen of the County of *Weſtmeath*, and the Proceedings thereon, That the Committee had ordered him to report the Matter of Fact ſpecially; and that they had come to ſeveral Reſolutions thereupon, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the ſame were again read, and are as follow:

I. 'That *Dominick Langton* Clerk, formerly a 'Fryar, hath ſince his pretending to become a 'Proteſtant, diſcountenanc'd and obſtructed the 'Converſion of ſeveral Papiſts to the Proteſtant 'Religion, and hath been guilty of many other 'ſcandalous Practices.

II. 'That the Examinations given in *December* 'laſt, by the ſaid *Dominick Langton* againſt *Lewis* '*Mears* Eſq; and ſeveral other Proteſtant Gen- 'tlemen of the County of *Weſtmeath*, in which 'he chargeth them with entring into an Aſſocia- 'tion againſt Her Majeſty and Her Miniſtry, 'are Notoriouſly Falſe, Groundleſs and Mali- 'cious.

III. 'That the Houſe be moved, that an hum- 'ble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord 'Lieutenant, to deſire that Her Majeſty would 'be pleaſed to order the ſaid *Dominick Langton* 'to be ſtruck off the Eſtabliſhment of this King- 'dom. To which Reſolutions the Queſtion be- 'ing ſeverally put, the Houſe did agree.

'Mr. *O Neile* reported from the Committee 'appointed to conſider of proper Methods for

'con-

converting the *Popiſh* Natives of this Kingdom to the Eſtabliſhed Church, That they had come to ſeveral Reſolutions. Thoſe agreed to by the Houſe, are as follow. A. C. 1711.

Reſolutions about the Converſion of the Popiſh Natives of Ireland.

I. That the Converſion of the *Popiſh* Natives of this Kingdom to the Eſtabliſhed Religion, is a Work ſo Pious and Charitable, and tending ſo much to promote the publick Welfare of this Kingdom, that it is worthy of the Countenance and Encouragement of this Houſe.

II. That in order to the Converſion of the *Popiſh* Natives of this Kingdom to the Eſtabliſh'd Religion, it will be requiſite that a competent Number of Miniſters duly qualified to inſtruct them, and perform the Offices of Religion to them in their own Language, be provided and encouraged by a ſuitable Maintenance.

III. That a ſufficient Number of Charity-Schools be erected for the Inſtruction of the *Popiſh* Children *Gratis* in the *Engliſh* Tongue, and the Eſtabliſh'd Religion.

IV. That the Houſe be moved, that Heads of a Bill be brought in to promote and encourage the Converſion of the *Popiſh* Natives of this Kingdom.

Hereupon it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill on the ſaid Reſolutions.

Mr. *O Neile* reported alſo, That the ſaid Committee had come to a further Reſolution, *viz.* That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Reverend *John Richardſon* Clerk, having taken great Pains in converting the *Popiſh* Natives of this Kingdom, that the Houſe be moved to addreſs his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to recommend the ſaid Mr. *Richardſon* to Her Majeſty, to have Two hundred Pound for his Zeal and Service therein.

Reſolutions in favour of Mr Richardſon.

To which Reſolution the Queſtion being put, the Houſe did agree.

Mr. Secretary *Southwell* reported from the Committee appointed to attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, with the Reſolutions of this Houſe relating to *Dominick Langton*, That they had

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'had attended his Grace accordingly; and that 'his Grace was pleaſed to ſay; *That he would* 'take Care to lay the ſaid Reſolutions before Her 'Majeſty as the Houſe deſired.

The Ld Lieutenant's Anſwer to Dominick Langton.

On the 9th of *Auguſt*, Mr. Secretary *Southwell* likewiſe inform'd the Houſe, that he was commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint them, that Her Majeſty had been pleaſed to return the following moſt Gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of this Houſe at the opening of this Seſſion:

ANNE R.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs at the opening of this Seſſion.

'HER Majeſty received with great Satisfaction the Dutiful Addreſs of her Commons; 'She returns them Her hearty Thanks for the 'Zeal they have expreſſed for her Perſon, the 'Government in Church and State, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion; and aſſures them of her tender Regard for Her Subjects of the Kingdom of '*Ireland*, whoſe Happineſs and Proſperity Her 'Majeſty, upon all Occaſions, will promote.

Addreſs of Thanks voted.

Hereupon it was order'd, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an Addreſs of Thanks to Her Majeſty, for Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer of this Houſe.

The 11th the Houſe attended the Lord Lieutenant with their Addreſs of Thanks to Her Majeſty, which was as follows:

The Commons Addreſs of Thanks to the Queen, Auguſt 11.

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament Aſſembled, beſeech your Majeſty to 'give us Leave to acknowledge with the utmoſt Gratitude your Majeſty's Gracious Acceptance of our bounden Duty, expreſſed in 'your late Meſſage to us under your Royal 'Hand.

'Your Majeſty's Condeſcention to Thank your 'Commons for their Zeal for your Royal Perſon, the Government in Church and State, 'and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as it is the higheſt Honour we are capable of receiving, ſo it 'fills our Hearts with inward Joy, and inflames 'them with a more ardent Deſire to do every thing that may be acceptable to the beſt of 'Princes.

'The

'The ſole Dependance of your Subjects of this 'Kingdom is on your Majeſty, and ſince they 'have receiv'd your Majeſty's Gracious Aſſu- 'rance, that you will promote their Happineſs 'and Proſperity, there remains no further Care 'to them, but to pray to God for your Majeſty's 'long and happy Reign, and to obſerve in all their 'Proceedings a Conduct ſo Dutiful and Loyal to 'your Majeſty, as may render them worthy of the 'continuance of your Grace and Favour. A. C. 1711.

The Ld Lieutenant's Anſwer to the Commons.

And his Grace was pleaſed to return the Anſwer following. *I will lay this Addreſs before Her Majeſty in the beſt Manner.*

The Parliament adjourned.

Then it was order'd, that Mr. Speaker have leave to practiſe during the Receſs: After which Mr. Secretary *Southwell* inform'd the Houſe, that he he was commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint the Houſe, That it was his Grace's Pleaſure, the Houſe ſhould adjourn it ſelf to the 20th Day of *September* next: And the Houſe did adjourn it ſelf accordingly to the ſaid Day.

The Duke of Ormond *goes to* Kilkenny.

Not many Days after the Duke of *Ormond* ſet out for his Caſtle at *Kilkenny*, where his Grace arriv'd the 22d of *Auguſt*, being met at the Bounds of the County by the High-Sheriff, all the Gentry, the Dean, and moſt of the Clergy; and at the Bounds of the City by the Sheriffs and chief Citizens and Inhabitants, who received his Grace with all poſſible Demonſtrations of publick Joy, and particular Reſpect and Affection to his Perſon and Adminiſtration. As his Grace paſs'd by the School founded by his Anceſtors, he was complimented in an elegant *Latin* Speech by one of the Scholars; and the next Day the Mayor and Aldermen did likewiſe congratulate his Grace's Arrival, in a Speech ſpoke by the Recorder. The ſame Day, (*Aug.* 23.) all the Horſe and Dragoons in *Ireland* encamp'd at *Bennet*'s Bridge, three Miles diſtance from *Kilkenny*, where they were review'd by his Grace the 30th.

His ſolemn Reception there Aug. 23

The Election of the Mayor and Sheriffs diſapprov'd.

On the 18th of *Auguſt* Alderman *Thomas Quinn*, formerly Lord Mayor of the City of *Dublin*, was again elected into that Office, and Mr. *Surdivalle* and Mr. *Aldridge* were, at the ſame

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same time, chosen Sheriffs; but not being approved of by the Government, the City was oblig'd to proceed to another Election, which occasion'd a great Ferment among the Vulgar sort.

Presentment made at the Cork *Assizes against the Memorial of the Church of* England.

We may also take Notice, that during the Recess of the Parliament, the Grand Jury at the Assizes begun at *Cork* the 13th of *September*, made a Presentment against the Book call'd, *The Memorial of the Church of* England, reprinted in *Ireland* by *Edward Lloyd*, from a Copy printed in *England in the Flourishing Year of the Church* 1711, *as a False, Traiterous and Scandalous Libel.*

The Duke of Ormond *returns to* Dublin.

On the 14th of *September*, about Ten a Clock in the Evening, the Duke of *Ormond* return'd from *Kilkenny* to *Dublin*; where Sir *Constantine Phipps*, the new Lord Chancellor, arrived about an Hour before from his Progress thro the County of *Kefrry*, in which he received extraordinary Demonstrations of Honour and Respect from the Nobility and Gentry of the High Church Party, and in a particular manner from the Clergy, * *who every where met him in distinct Bodies; some making Speeches to him in* Latin, *some in* English, *to express their Sense of Gratitude for having defended the Church with so wise Council, and with so much Courage and generous Resolution, at the Tryal of Dr.* Sacheverell, *and for Patronizing the Clergy on all Occasions.* On *Thursday* the 20th of *September* the Parliament met according to their Adjournment; but the Bills not being returned from *Great Britain*, they adjourn'd to the 4th of *October* next. But it is observable, that before the House of Lords adjourn'd themselves, they made an Order for the printing of their Address to the Queen, agreed on the 17th of *July* which, as was mentioned before, gave great Offence to the Commons.

Great Respect shewn to Chancellor Phips *by the High Church Party, See* Post Boy *of* Sept. 29. 1711.

Parliament of Ireland *further adjourned.*

Upon the Duke of *Ormond*'s disapproving the Election of Alderman *Quinn* for Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, the present Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who thought themselves aggrieved, appeal'd to the Queen, by a Petition, importing, 'That 'the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of 'Dublin are to be Elected by the Lord Mayor

'and

'and Aldermen, and no other Perſon is to have any Vote in ſuch Elections; as appears by the new Rules for regulating Corporations in this Kingdom, which Rules have the Sanction of an Act of Parliament. That by the ſaid Rules, the Perſons Elected are to be certified to Her Majeſty's chief Governor and Privy Council of this Kingdom for their Approbation. That the City of *Dublin* had been ſo careful in the Election of their Lord Mayors, that from the firſt making the new Rules in the Year 1672, till within a few Months paſt, no Perſon Elected Lord Mayor of *Dublin* was ever diſapproved by the Government and Council, excepting one who was rejected by the Lord *Tyrconnel* in 1688, to make room for Sir *Thomas Hackett* a *Papiſt*, who then ſucceeded in the Mayoralty of that City. That the Petitioners were ſo unfortunate as to have been obliged five ſeveral times ſince laſt *Eaſter* to proceed to the Choice of a Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the enſuing Year, by reaſon the Government and Council were pleaſed ſo often to diſapprove the ſeveral Perſons Elected by the Petitioners, tho' they had not heard that any Objection was or could be made to the Sufficiency or Loyalty of the Perſons Elected, they being all Educated in the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, and having on every Occaſion ſhewn a hearty Affection for Her Majeſty's Government. That the firſt Diſapprobation of the Elected Lord Mayor, was grounded on a Petition of Alderman *Conſtantine* to the late Lords Juſtices and Council, which ſet forth, that of Right he ought to be choſen Lord Mayor in the Year 1709, being the eldeſt Alderman who had not been Lord Mayor of the ſaid City, That they anſwer'd the ſaid Petition, and made it appear on a publick Hearing at the Council Board, that by the new Rules and Acts of Parliament on which they were founded. They were not confined in their Election, or obliged to chuſe the next Senior Alderman. That in ſeveral Elections in that City immediately or ſoon after ma-

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A. C. 1711. ‘king the new Rules, the Senior Alderman who had not ſerved was poſtpon'd, and a Junior Alderman Elected Lord Mayor, of which they gave ſeveral Inſtances. They further ſhew'd, That though there had not been any Petition or Objection made againſt the ſeveral Elections of the City Sheriffs for the enſuing Year, yet eight of them ſince laſt *Eaſter* had been diſapproved without being ſummoned or heard. That the near Approach of *Michaelmas*, (the time for changing the City Magiſtrates) put them under a Neceſſity of imploring her Majeſty's Interpoſition, and to beſeech Her Majeſty to give ſuch Orders herein, that the Petitioners Right of Electing Magiſtrates for that City, might not hereafter be turned into a Nomination of the City Magiſtrates by the Government and Council. We have lived, *ſaid they in the Concluſion*, ſeveral Years, and hope to continue much longer under the happy Influence of thoſe Royal Virtues ſo eminently conſpicuous in your Majeſty, and do with grateful Hearts acknowledge that we have many ways felt and experienced the bleſſed Effects of them, during the whole Courſe of your Majeſty's mild and glorious Reign. And we humbly beg leave to hope, that this our dutiful and humble Application to your Majeſty will be taken as an Inſtance of our entire Reliance on your Majeſty's Juſtice and Goodneſs, and not to proceed (as in truth it doth not) from any Diſreſpect or Oppoſition to the Government you have placed over us, to whom we have and ſhall ever pay the utmoſt Deference, and are willing to make any Compliance conſiſtent with our Right and Freedom of Election and the Oaths we have taken to maintain the Liberties of this your Majeſty's ancient and loyal City.

Upon this Appeal to the Queen againſt the Proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, the following Letter was written by one of Her Majeſty's Secretaries of State.

To

To his Grace James *Duke of* Ormond, *Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of* Ireland. A. C. 1711.

Whitehall, 27 Sept. 1711.

The Earl of Dartmouth's *Letter to the Duke of* Ormond.

MY LORD,

THE Case of the late Elections of a Lord Mayor in the City of Dublin, *as ſtated by Mr. Attorney and Mr. Sollicitor General of* Ireland, *and tranſmitted hither by your Grace, as likewiſe the Petition of the City, have been laid before the QUEEN. And Her Majeſty having taken the ſame into Her Conſideration, commands me to acquaint you, That She approves of your Grace, and her Privy Council, aſſerting the Rights of the Crown to diſapprove of Perſons Elected Mayors by the Court of Aldermen, when you judge it proper ſo to do. I am,*

My LORD,

Your Grace's moſt Obedient Humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Two other Perſons choſen Lord Mayor diſapproved.

Before this Letter reach'd *Dublin*, the City proceeded to the Election of a Lord Mayor, and choſe Alderman *Watſon*, who being diſapproved, they elected Aldeman *Pierſon*, who had formerly been Lord Mayor, and was likewiſe diſapproved. Hereupon the High-Church-Party gave out, that no Perſon would be accepted for Lord Mayor till Alderman *Conſtantine* ſhould be elected: But the City having in their eighth Election this Year, choſen Alderman *Gore*, a Perſon no leſs firm in the *Revolution-Principles*, and the *Proteſtant-Succeſſion*, than any that was choſen before; and on the other Hand, the Time of a new Lord Mayor's entring upon his Office being actually come, Alderman *Conſtantine* was perſwaded to wave his pretended Right, which he did in a formal Petition to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. Hereupon the Election of Alderman *Gore* was, on the 4th of *October* approved by the Government; although he was on of thoſe who ſubſcrib'd the afore-mentioned Petition. On that Occaſion, the City of *Dublin*, by their Recorder Mr. *Foſter*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, made a Speech

Aldermen Conſtantine having wav'd the pretended Rights, Alderman Gore is approved.

to

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The Recorders Speech to the Lore Lieutenant.

'to the Lord Lieutenant, importing in ſubſtance: 'That they were extream y ſorry for the late 'Miſunderſtanding that had happen'd between 'his Grace and them; which, however, was 'not occaſioned through any Fault of theirs, 'but by Turbulent Spirits, who in an illegal Manner, deſign'd to infringe the Privileges and Immunities they had ſo long enjoy'd by Virtue of their Charter: That they had all manner of Reaſon to hope, from the Noble Birth of their new Lord Mayor, his Wiſdom and ſteddy Conduct, that he would tread in the Steps of his Loyal Predeceſſors, in maintaining the Conſtitution in Church and State, and the Succeſſion in the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, againſt the *Pretender* and all his Adherents. Concluding with a Repetition of the ſignal Services his Grace and his Illuſtrious Anceſtors had done for that Kingdom, of which they would ever retain a grateful Memory.

October 4. *An Account of Mr* Higgins's *Quarrelling with the Lord* Santry.

The ſame Day, Mr. *Francis Higgins*, a Clergyman of *Abſolute Paſſive Obedience*, and *Hereditary Right Principles*, no leſs famous and active in *Ireland*, than either Dr. *Sacheverel* in *England*, or Mr. *Greenſhields* in *Scotland*, and who had lately been put again into the Commiſſion of the Peace for the County of *Dublin*, took, for the firſt time, his Place on the Bench at the Quarter Seſſions. When the Court was adjourn'd, the Juſtices, as uſual, went to Dinner; and the Lord Baron *Santry* being amongſt them, and ſitting at the Sheriff's Left Hand, towards the cloſe of Dinner he named all the Healths to the Sheriff. After Her Majeſty's Health, and Proſperity to the Churches of *Ireland* and *England* had gone round, the Lord *Santry* named aloud, *To the Glorious and Immortal Memory of King* WILLIAM, which was approved by moſt of the Company, and Mr. *Rowley* ſaid *and may he be hang'd as high as* Haman *who refuſes it*; But Mr. *Higgins*, to whom this Health was not over-pleaſing, check'd him for that Expreſſion; and when the Glaſs came to him, he drank

drank it thus, *To all who lov'd King* William, *when alive, and honour his Memory now he is dead, and are truly thankful to God for the Revolution.* No Notice was taken of this Alteration; but the Lord *Santry* having named the next Health, *To all those honest Gentlemen who make the Laws the Rule of their Obedience*, Mr. *Higgins*, when the Glass came to him, tack'd to that *Whiggish Health* a *Tory Tail*, in these Words, *And who when they can't obey will patiently suffer*: At which most of the Gentlemen there present were offended; and some very high Words passed between my Lord *Santry* and Mr. *Higgins*. The next Day the Grand Jury made the following Presentment against the latter: A. C. 1711.

By the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin, *at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held for the said County the fifth Day of* October, 1711.

The Grand Jury's Presentment against Mr. Higgins.

'WHEREAS the Justices of the Peace and the Protestant Free-holders of the County of *Dublin* for many Years past have preserv'd a good Understanding and Unanimity among themselves, whereby the Service of Her Majesty and the Interest and Peace of the said County have been successfully promoted.

'And whereas *Francis Higgins*, Clerk, Rector of *Balruddery*, in the said County, being formerly admitted into the Commission of the Peace of the said County, did behave himself in a manner so turbulent and unbecoming the Character of the sacred Function of a Clergy-man, that upon the Application of the Gentlemen of Bench of Justices of the Peace, he was, to their general satisfaction, turn'd out of the said Commission by Sir *Richard Cox* whilst he was Lord Chancellor; whereby the former Unanimity and good Understanding between the said Gentlemen were restored.

'And whereas the said *Francis Higgins* being lately put into the said Commission of the Peace, yesterday at his first Appearance among the Gentlemen of the said County, in a very provoking manner insulted the Right Honourable

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'*Henry* Lord Baron of *Santry*, and other Gentlemen of Quality and Fortune, then present at the said Sessions.

'And whereas the said *Francis Higgins* since his last Return from *London*, hath by many repeated Insolencies, abused, traduced, and ill treated several of the said Justices of the Peace, and other Persons of known Loyalty and Affection to Her Majesty's Government.

'We therefore present the said *Francis Higgins* to be a common Disturber of Her Majesty's Peace, and a Sower of Sedition and groundless Jealousies among Her Majesty's Protestant Subjects, and therefore desire the Honourable Bench to concur with us in laying this our Presentment before the Lord Chancellor of this Kingdom; and desire his Lordship would be pleased for the Ease and Quiet of this Country, to turn the said *Francis Higgins* out of the said Commissi- of the Peace, *&c.*

This Presentment being allow'd of by the Court, and, at the Request of the Grand Jury, order'd to be printed and laid before the Privy Council, Mr. *Higgins* did the next Day, print also his Case, wherein he endeavour'd to palliate his late Behaviour; and three Days after laid before the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council his Answer to the said Presentment. Hereupon the Council appointed a Day for the Hearing of that Matter, and summon'd the Gentlemen who gave in the Presentment, to attend, to make good their Allegations against Mr. *Higgins*; but the latter being favour'd by several eminent Members of that most honourable Board, his Accusers met with several Difficulties, which the Lord *Santry* represented in a long Petition to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. At the same time another Paper was publish'd at *Dublin*, proving Mr. *Higgins*'s printed Case, in relation to Sir *Richard Bulkley* and Collonel *Forster*, to be notoriously false: Whereupon *Tuesday* the 23d of *October* was appointed for further hearing the Case of Mr. *Higgins*, though still with this Restriction, that the Justices who had sign'd the Presentment, and were

October 6th. Mr Higgins presents his Answer to the Presentment.

The Ld Santry Petitions the Ld Lieutenant and Council against him. See the Political State *of* Great Britain *for the Month of* Nov. 1711.

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were to be his Accuſers, ſhould confine themſelves in the Evidence they ſhould give to the Matters of Fact ſpecified in the ſaid Preſentment, and to ſuch Facts only as had by him been committed during his acting in the Commiſſion of Peace. After five ſeveral Hearings, on the 19th of *November*, Mr. *Higgins* was clear'd, and order'd to be continu'd in the ſaid Commiſſion; to the great Joy of the High Church Party, particularly of the Clergy, ſome of whom had been very induſtrious to defend his Reputation. For on the 9th of *October* the Lower Houſe of Convocation made the following Declaration in his Behalf:

Mr. Higgins *clear'd,* November 19.

Declaration of the Lower Houſe of Convocation in his Favour.

'WHereas the Reverend Mr. *FRANCIS HIGGINS*, a Member of this Houſe, 'has lately, in a Paper printed and publiſh'd, 'been repreſented and charged with having *behaved himſelf formerly in a manner turbulent and 'unbecoming the Character of the ſacred Function 'of a Clergyman.*

'And whereas he is alſo in the ſame Paper 'charged with the heinous Crimes of *being a common Diſturber of Her Majeſty's Peace, and a 'Sower of Sedition and groundleſs Jealouſies amongſt 'Her Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects*;

'We, the Lower Houſe of Convocation, think 'our ſelves oblig'd, in JUSTICE to the CHA-'RACTER of OUR MEMBER, to declare, 'That the ſaid Mr. *HIGGINS* has ever ſince his 'being a Member of *this Houſe*, behav'd him-'ſelf agreeably to the Character of the *Sacred 'Function of a Clergyman*, and hath, both in HIS 'LIFE and DOCTRINE, upon ALL OCCA-'SIONS, ſhewn himſelf to be a GOOD CHRI-'TIAN, and A LOYAL SUBJECT.

But 'tis to be obſerv'd, that though 'twas induſtriouſly reported, that this Paper was agreed to by the Lower Houſe of Convocation, *Nemine Contradicente*, yet the ſame was not to be wonder'd at, ſince there were hardly preſent in that Aſſembly one Part in ſix of its full Number.

On the 4th of *October* the Parliament met again according to their laſt Adjournment; but the

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Bills expected from *England* not being yet come over, they were further adjourn'd to the 10th of that Month. On the 29th there was a very warm and long Debate in the House of Commons, occasion'd by the following Motion, *viz.*

Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland.

A warm Debate in the House of Commons Oct. 29.

'That such Members of this House as are of 'Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, 'do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and 'acquaint his Grace with the Desire of this 'House, That the Returns of Persons Elected 'Magistrates of Corporations for the present 'Year, against the Approbation of whom Peti-'tions have been preferr'd, may be laid before 'this House by the proper Officers, together 'with the Petitions and Answers thereunto, 'and the several Orders made thereon.

In the middle of the Debate, it was moved, That a Letter written by Her Majesty's Command to the Lord Lieutenant by the Secretary of State should be read, which was carried in the Affirmative; and the said Letter being read, the first Motion was proposed by way of Question. After a Debate that lasted above six Hours, the previous Question being demanded and put, it pass'd in the Negative by the Majority of one sin-single Vote, there being 108 Yeas, and 109 Noes.

On the 8th of *November* the Commons being inform'd, that the House of Lords design'd to present an Address to the Queen to vindicate their Address of the 17th of *July* before mention'd, *Resolv'd*, 'That whoever shall by Speaking, 'Writing or Printing, Arraign or Condemn the 'Principles of the late happy Revolution in 1688, 'is an Enemy to our most Gracious Queen, to 'our Constitution in Church and State, to the '*Hanover* Succession, and a Friend to the *Pre-'tender*.

Vote of the Commons asserting the Revolution.

Notwithstanding this Vote, the next Day, the Lords agreed, on the following Address to the Queen.

May

May it please your most Excellent Majesty.

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'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, do, with a just Retribution of Thanks for all your Majesty's Favours, with the highest Veneration for your Sacred Person and Government, and with the utmost Concern for the Welfare and Prosperity of this your Realm, beg Leave to approach your Majesty.

The Lords Address to the Queen, vindicating their former Address.

'The grateful Remembrance of the many Obligations you have laid upon us, the sincere Veneration for your Majesty's Royal Person and Prerogative, and the tender Regard we have for the Peace and Tranquility of this Kingdom, could alone prevail on us thus long to forget the high Indignities offer'd to this House by the Commons, and to submit our private Injuries, to your Majesty's more publick Concerns, lest, by our just Resentment of their Behaviour, when so industriously provok'd, your Majesty's Affairs might be obstructed; and, by that means, the pernicious Designs of Evil-minded Men render'd effectual.

'How far the Commons have made good their Professions to your Majesty of Unanimity; how far they have pursued that Temper recommended to them by your Majesty, we shall not determine; yet, surely, had those Professions been sincere, they would not (without any Conference demanded, or any Opportunity given to us to explain our selves, if we had been mistaken) have us'd us in a manner wholly unknown to former Parliaments, and in Language more indecent, more opprobrious, than was given by another House of Commons, at a time when they voted the House of Lords useless.

'However your Majesty might justly approve the Conduct of the College of *Dublin* in the late Revolution; we did, and do still humbly conceive, that your Majesty did not extend your Bounty to them, to promote (in general) Revolution-Principles; Principles which, as explain'd by the Pamphlets and Libels publickly

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'avow'd and celebrated by Men of Factious and Seditious Tempers, and particularly by a Sermon preach'd the 30th of *January*, and dedicated to this very House of Commons, without Censure or Animadversion, do, in a great measure, maintain and justify the execrable Murder of King *Charles* the First, your Royal Grandfather, of Blessed Memory, and on which may be founded any Rebellion against your Majesty and your Successors.

'Nor have the Commons, in our Apprehension, vindicated themselves or their Vote, by saying, *That the sound Revolution-Principles, mention'd in their Address, neither had nor can have, in the true Construction of the Words, any other Meaning than what related to the late happy Revolution*; for however they may take upon themselves best to know their own meaning, yet we think it hard to deny us the Right of Judging, as well as they of the true Construction of the Words; and we do take Leave to say, That the Commons having, in that Vote, mention'd the steddy Adherence of the Provost and Fellows of the College to the late Revolution, as one Consideration of their Application for the Five thousand Pounds since granted by your Majesty, the subsequent Motive mention'd in that Vote, *viz. for the Encouragement of sound* Revolution Principles, *cannot, in good Reason or Grammar, be referr'd to the late* Revolution, *since Adherence to the late* Revolution *was a distinct Motive of it self, and it is the known Nature of* Principles *to be as well the Rule and Guide of future as of past Actions.*

There's something so perplext and ambiguous in this Paragraph, as puzzled very many who were acknowledg'd to be good judges both of Sense and Grammar.

'It never enter'd into our Hearts to misrepresent the Commons to your Majesty: For their own Actions, they must be judged by God, and by your Majesty; but for our selves, we do most solemnly assure your Majesty, that we are heartily thankful to Almighty God for the late happy Revolution, and acknowledge the Necessity and Justice of it; that we will, at the utmost Hazard and Expence of our Lives and Fortunes, Defend, Support and Maintain

'your

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'your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government; 'your juſt Prerogative in the choice of your 'Miniſters; the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law 'eſtabliſh'd; and the Succeſſion of the Crown in 'the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, againſt the '*Pretender*, and all who deſign Revolutions ei-'ther in Church or State, againſt all *Papiſts*, *Ja-'cobites*, and *Republicans* at Home.

Novemb. 9. *Repreſentation of the Lords againſt the Diſſenters.*

Moreover, the Houſe of Lords, at the Sollicitation of the Biſhops, did, the ſame Day, agree to a *Repreſentation and Addreſs* againſt the *Diſſenters*: Wherein, among other Things, it was ſuggeſted, that they had *been enabled to propagate their Schiſm, undermine the Church, and diſturb the Peace and Unanimity of the Conformiſts in that Kingdom, by the miſapplying the Bounty of Twelve hundred Pounds a Year, which Her Majeſty had been pleaſed to extend to them, for Charitable Purpoſes; and therefore the Lords ſubmitted it to Her Majeſty, whether She would not think it in Her great Wiſdom, proper to put a ſtop to theſe growing Evils, by withdrawing that Bounty from them*: Which the Pious and Generous Queen did not think fit to do.

Novemb. 9. *Two Whiggiſh Sermons ordered to be burnt by the Lords.*

The ſame Morning likewiſe a Sermon preach'd at *Chriſt Church* in *Dublin*, on the 30th of *January* 1705. by Mr. *Stoughton*, was, by Order of the Houſe of Lords, burnt before the Parliament-Gate by the Hands of the Common Hangman; and, at the ſame time, their Lordſhips order'd an *Ordination Sermon* preach'd by Mr. *J. Boyſe*, entituled, *The Office of a Scriptural Biſhop, with an Appendix to it, and a Poſtſcript containing an Apology for the Publication of it. Printed at* Dublin *by* A. Rhames, 1709. to be burnt alſo by the Hands of the common Hangman. Hereupon, a Motion was made in the Houſe of Commons for burning, in the ſame manner, the *Memorial of the Church of* England; which occaſion'd a great Debate; but the *Low Church* Party would certainly have carried their Point, had not the Attorney and Sollicitor General, and other Members of the *High Church* Party made long Speeches, before any Queſtion could be

A Motion in the Houſe of Commons for burning the Memorial of the Church of *England.*

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put, till his Grace the Lord Lieutenant came to the House of Peers with the usual State; and having sent for the Commons, gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, *viz.*

Acts passed.

1. *An Act for granting to Her Majesty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Mercnandizes.*

2. *An Act for the more effectual preventing of Frauds committed by Tenants.*

3. *An Act to enable Guardians and others to renew Leases for Lives.*

4. *An Act for the more effectual preventing the Ingrossing, Forestalling and Regrating of Coals imported into this Kingdom.*

5. *An Act for the better preventing Excessive and Deceitful Gaming.*

6. *An Act for suppressing Lotteries.*

7. *An Act for the better Preservation of the Game.*

8. *An Act for explaining and amending several Statutes for Prohibiting Under-Sheriffs and Sheriffs Clerks from officiating as Sub-Sheriffs, or Sheriffs Clerks more than one Year*: And to five private Bills.

This done, his Grace made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Grace's Speech to both Houses.

'THE several Publick and Private Bills which you your selves have agreed to, having all 'received the Royal Assent, it is now become 'necessary to give a Conclusion to this present 'Session of Parliament; that you may be at Li'berty to attend your own private Affairs, and, 'by a due Execution of the Laws, reap those 'Advantages which Her Majesty, in Her great 'Wisdom, and Goodness intended for you.

'And as we and the Privy Council have ac'cording to the Constitution, transmitted such 'Bills as we judg'd, for the Publick Service, and 'Her Majesty, by Advice of Her Council in *Great Britain*, has most graciously concurr'd therein; 'so we have not the least doubt but that you have 'very well consider'd of those Bills, to which you 'have not thought fit to assent: And that if by

'that

'that means any thing is wanting for your Bene- A. C.
'fit, it must be remembred that in one of them 1711.
'Her Majesty condescended to part with some of
'Her Revenue for the Advantage and Good of
'Her Subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

'I return you Thanks, in Her Majesty's Name,
'for the Supply you have given at this time,
'whereby you have enabled Her to support Her
'Establishment with Honour, and to perform
'such other Things as She has judg'd most proper
'for the Publick Service: It shall be my Care
'to represent to Her Majesty the Chearfulness
'and Unanimity with which it was granted,
'and the Zeal and Affection of Her Commons of
'*Ireland* to Her Majesty's Person and Govern-
'ment.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'The tender Regard which Her Majesty from
'the beginning of Her Reign, has shown for the
'Welfare and Prosperity of this Kingdom, lays
'Us under the highest Obligations of Duty and
'Loyalty: And Her Preservation of all your
'Rights, Liberties and Properties, will oblige
'you in a most sensible manner in your several
'Stations and Countries, as well in Gratitude
'as Prudence, to maintain and support the
'Dignity of the Crown and Royal Preroga-
'gative.

'As it is my Duty to the Queen, so is it my
'earnest Desire, and shall be my constant Care,
'that the Administration of the Government be
'most Easy, and the Execution of Justice most
'equal and impartial to all Her Majesty's Subjects
'of this Kingdom.

'I conclude with recommending to you what
'is absolutely necessary to your Happiness, a good
'Agreement among your selves; that you may
'enjoy your share of the happy Influences of Her
'Majesty's Government, and not be depriv'd of
'any of those great Blessings which have been so
'liberally bestowed on all Her good Subjects du-
'ring the whole Course of Her Reign.

Then

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Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Grace's Command, prorogued both Houſes of Parliament to *Tueſday* the 2d Day of *September*, 1712.

Meſſage of Thanks from the Lower-Houſe of Convocation to the Lord Chancellor.

The ſame Day, the Lower-Houſe of Convocation unanimouſly agreed to ſend a Meſſage of Thanks to Sir *Conſtantine Phips*, Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, which, was preſented to him by the Prolucutor, attended by his Aſſeſſors.

The Lord Chancellor Phips, *and General* Ingoldsby, *being appointed Lord Juſtices, the Duke of* Ormond *embarks for* England.

The Duke of *Ormond* having put an End to this Seſſion of the Parliament, and appointed the Lord Chancellor *Phips*, and General *Ingoldsby*, to take Care of the Government of *Ireland*, as Lords Juſtices, his Grace embark'd for *England*, with the Earl of *Angleſea*, about the latter end of *November*.

Ill Humours and Diſcontents in Scotland.

Whilſt the Commons of *Ireland* ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the *Revolution Principles*, a Spirit quite oppoſite diſcover'd it ſelf in *Scotland*. It was a a general and true Obſervation, that the late UNION of the two Kingdoms being mainly obtain'd by *Bribery and Corruption*, within Doors, by *Force* and *Violence* without, and founded on the ſlippery Bottom of *Private Intereſt*: And, on the other hand, the true Spirit, and deſirable Ends of it, *viz. an Union of Affections and Advantages*, not being cordially proſecuted; the ill Humours and Diſcontents that occaſioned a ſtrong oppoſition to that Tranſaction in 1706, were rather encreaſed than abated, when Her Majeſty thought fit to charge Her Miniſtry; which was neceſſarily attended with Alterations in *Scotland*. Moreover, ſome of the Nobility there, who had formerly moſt warmly oppos'd both the ſettling of the *Succeſſion* in the Proteſtant Line, and the *Union*: But who had private Piques againſt the late *Engliſh* Miniſters, being now choſen into the *Britiſh* Parliament, it is not improbable, that the Diſcontented *Scots*, particularly the Friends of the *Pretender*, might fondly believe this to be a proper opportunity both to ſhew their own Inclinations, and to try how far they might expect to be countenanc'd: To which they might be further encouraged by the late numerous *Engliſh*

Upon the late Alterations in Scotland, *the Friends of the* Pretender *ſhew their Inclinations more openly.*

Ad-



p. 213.

Addreſſes, aſſerting and maintaining the ſole *HEREDITARY Right.* A. C. 1711.

Upon this Preſumption, the Dutcheſs of *Gordon*, a *Roman* Catholick, having about the latter end of *June*, ſent to Mr. *Robert Bennet*, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, of *Edingburgh*, a Silver Medal, with a Head on the Right ſide, and this Legend, *CUJUS EST?* and on the Reverſe, the *Britiſh* Iſlands, with this Motto, *REDDITE*, as a Preſent to the Faculty, the ſaid Medal was firſt left in the Hands of one of their Servants; the Dean being cautious either to accept it, or place it in the Repoſitory of Rarities, before he had conſulted ſome of the Members of the Faculty. In order to that, there being either an occaſional, or ſet Meeting, on the 30th of *June*, for the Tryal and Admiſſion of a Young Lawyer, Mr. *Bennet* preſented to them the Medal before-mention'd, telling the Faculty, 'Her Grace the Dutcheſs of 'Gordon, ſent, as a Preſent to them, the Medal 'of King *James* VIII. whom they and the *Engliſh* 'call'd the *Pretender:* And he hoped Thanks 'were to be return'd to Her. Mr. *Alexander Stevenſon* anſwer'd, *That the* Medal *ſhould be returned to Her Grace, for the receiving it was throwing Dirt on the Face of the Government.* He was ſeconded by Mr. *Robert Alexander*, of *Black-Houſe*, who ſaid, *That the receiving of ſuch a* Medal *was owning a Right contrary to Her Majeſty's* Mr. *Robert Frazer* anſwer'd, That *Oliver* 'Cromwel's Medal, who deſerv'd to be hang'd, 'and the Arms of the Common-Wealth of *Eng-* 'land had been receiv'd, and why not this? Upon this Mr. *Duncan Forbes*, Brother to *Colloden*, and Mr. *Joſeph Hume* of *Nineholes* ſaid, *it was time enough then to receive the Medal, when the Pretender was hang'd*; to whom adhered Mr. *Hugh Dalrymple*, Son to the Preſident; Mr. *James Ferguſon*, Son to Sir *John Ferguſon* of *Kirkennel*, and Sir *James Stuart* of *Goodtrees*, Her Majeſty's Sollicitor. After that Mr. *Dundaſs*, of *Arniſton*, roſe up and made the following Speech:

The Dutcheſs of Gordon *preſents the Faculty of Advocates of* Edinburgh *with a Medal.*

Debates whether the Medal ſhall be accepted or no, and Thanks return'd to the Dutcheſs of Gordon.

Dean of Faculty, *Whatever theſe Gentlemen may ſay of their Loyalty, I think they affront the Queen,*

A. C. 1711. *Queen, whom they pretend to honour, in diſgracing Her Brother, who is not only a Prince of the Blood, but the Firſt thereof; and if Blood can give any Right, he is our undoubted Sovereign. I think too, they call Her Majeſty's Title in queſtion, which is not our Buſineſs to determine.* Medals *are the Documents of Hiſtory, to which all Hiſtorians refer; and therefore, tho' I ſhould give King* William's *Stamp, with the Devil at his Right-Ear, I ſee not how it could be refuſed, ſeeing an Hundred Years hence, it would prove that ſuch a Coyn had been in* England. *But,* Dean of Faculty, *what needs further Speeches? None oppoſe the receiving the* Medal, *and returning Thanks to Her Grace, but a few pitiful* Scoundrel Vermin *and* Muſhrooms, *not worthy our Notice. Let us therefore proceed to name ſome of our Number, to return our hearty Thanks to the Dutcheſs of* Gordon.

Hereupon the Dean of the Faculty put it to the Vote, and it was carry'd by a Majority of Sixty Three Voices againſt Twelve, (there being 75 Members preſent) that Thanks ſhould be return'd to Her Grace, by the ſaid Mr. *Dundaſs*, and Mr. *Horn* of *Weſthall*. Mr. *Dundaſs* asking, *in what Terms he ſhould return Thanks?* The Dean in the Name of the whole Society anſwer'd, *That they would approve whatſoever Mr.* Dundaſs *and Mr.* Horn *thought convenient.* The ſame Evening the Young Advocate gave an Entertainment to moſt of the Members that had voted for the returning Thanks to the Dutcheſs of *Gordon*; at which her Grace's and the Pretender's Health were not forgot.

Which is carried in the Affirmative.

July 3d. Mr. Dundaſs's Compliment to Her Grace.

Three Days after, Mr. *Dundaſs* and Mr. *Horn* waited upon the Dutcheſs, according to Order, and Mr. *Dundaſs*, made to Her the following Compliment:

MADAM,

'WE are deputed here by the *Dean of the* 'Faculty of Advocates, in their Name, 'and for Our ſelves, to return our moſt hearty 'Thanks to Your Grace for all Your Favours, 'and particularly for the Honour You did Us in 'preſenting us with a MEDAL of Our Sovereign

'Lord

'Lord the King; We ſhall always be Proud of any Occaſion, to teſtify our Loyalty to His Majeſty, and the Reſpect and Honour We have for Your Grace. A. C. 1711.

To this Compliment the Dutcheſs, with more Caution and Reſerve, anſwer'd,

GENTLEMEN,

'I Have always eſteem'd the Faculty of Advocates as the moſt Learned and Gentlemanny Society in *Europe*; and ſeeing they have made ſo fine a Collection of BOOKS and MEDALS, I think every Body ſhould aſſiſt them: For my Part, whatever of Value comes to my Hand, of either Sort, I ſhall freely beſtow them on the *Faculty*. *The Dutcheſs's Anſwer.*

Hereupon Mr. *Dundaſs* reply'd:

'*MADAM*, I hope, and am Confident ſo do my Conſtituents, that Your Grace ſhall have very ſoon an Opportunity to compliment the *Faculty* with a ſecond MEDAL, ſtruck upon the Reſtoration of the King and Royal Family, and the Finiſhing *Rebellion*, Uſurping *Tyranny* and *Whiggery*. *Mr.* Dundaſs's *Reply.*

It was on this occaſion, juſtly obſerv'd, that this Medal was not *New*; for the Publick had an Account of its being diſpers'd in the *Netherlands* about a Year before: And it was then the general Opinion, that it was ſtruck upon the fond hopes given by the *Jacobites* in *England*, to their Correſpondents in *France*, that the *Britiſh* Nation was ripe for a Revolt againſt the preſent Government, and ready to declare for the Pretender: To which the Diſtractions occaſion'd by Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Sermon and Tryal, and the Aſſerting the Doctrine of *Divine Hereditary Right*, and of *Abſolute Paſſive Obedience*, which is diametrically oppoſite, both to the late *Revolution*, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, gave ſome Air of Probability. Nor was this Medal *ſcarce*, but rather *common*; and as for its *intrinſick Value*, it did not exceed Half a Crown: So that it could not be worth either the Dutcheſs's while to preſent it, or the Faculty's to receive it, on the Account of its being *New*, *Scarce*, or *Valuable in it ſelf*; And if the *See* Annals *of* Q. Anne, *Vol. IX. p. 66. Account of this Medal. It is neither* New, *nor* Scarce, *nor of great value. Remarks on its being preſented and receiv'd with Solemnity.*

A. C. 1711. the Advocates design'd it only as a Curiosity, they might have easily procur'd it, and plac'd it among their Collection, without Formality and Noise. But the Dutchess's Presenting it, and some of the Advocates receiving it with Solemnity; and endeavouring to make it the Act of the Faculty, by returning Thanks to Her Grace in the Name of the whole Society, with so much Ostentation, was certainly a publick and treasonable Affront to Her Majesty; A tacit Arraignment of Her Title, and a striking at the Settlement in the most Serene House of *Hanover*. Nor is it to be doubted, that the Design of the *Jacobites* was to give Reputation to their Cause, by engaging so many Gentlemen of the long Robe to espouse it; as the readiest way to bring the Common People into their Measures. For as these are generally led by Example, they would be apt to conclude, that there could be no Danger in following the Pattern set them by those who, of all Men, ought best to understand the Laws and Constitution of their Country.

The timing of this Transaction remarkable.

The timing of this Transaction was likewise judg'd very remarkable: For, in the first place, it was soon after the Assembly of the Kirk of *Scotland*, had publickly declared themselves for the *Protestant* Succession in the most Illustrious House of *Hanover*; and their Sense being justly taken for that of the Bulk of the Protestants in *Scotland*, whom they represent in an Ecclesiastical Capacity, it seem'd the *Jacobite* Party there thought it necessary to ballance them, by the Sense of the Ministers of Law and Justice in that Country. Secondly, This happen'd also immediately after Her Majesty had declar'd, in Her Speech at the Close of the last Session of Parliament, *That 'twas needless for Her to repeat the Assurances of Her earnest concern for the Succession of the House of* Hanover: From whence it may be concluded, that the *Jacobites* being sensible of the Hurt this Declaration had done their Cause, they might think the only way to retrieve it, was by getting so many Lawyers to declare for them: Which was necessary to revive the drooping Spirits of the

the Party, who were diſappointed in the mighty Expectations they entertain'd, when they exerted their utmoſt Efforts to ſend up Perſons of the ſame Stamp to repreſent them in Parliament. And, in the laſt Place, this was done at a time, when the Armies were in the Field; and the Pretender reported to be gone from St. *Germains*, in order to embark in ſome Port of *France* on the Ocean; which might raiſe a well-grounded Suſpicion, that this was deſign'd to favour a ſecond Invaſion: The rather, becauſe Mr. *Dundaſs*, in his Compliment to the Dutcheſs of *Gordon*, did not ſcruple to inſinuate a ſpeedy *Reſtoration of the King and the Royal Family.* A. C. 1711.

The Report of this Medal's being preſented and receiv'd with the Circumſtances above-mention'd, having made ſome noiſe in *Edinburgh*, Sir *David Dalrymple*, the Queen's Lord Advocate, thought it his Duty to give an Account of it to the Duke of *Queensberry*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, who happening to die at this very Juncture, that Information was laid before the Queen by one of the other Secretaries: Whereupon there were Orders ſent to the Lord Advocate to inquire into the whole Matter. The Faculty of Advocates being ſenſible of the *Error* committed by ſome of their Members, endeavour'd to palliate it by the following Declaration:

Extract of an Act of the Faculty of Law of Edinburgh, July, 18. 1711.

'THE Dean and Faculty of Advocates under-
'ſtanding, that ſeveral malicious Reports
'have been rais'd, and induſtriouſly ſpread abroad
'concerning a Medal, ſaid to have been lately
'ſent to one of their Servants, in order to be kept
'among other Curioſities, belonging to that So-
'ciety, met Yeſterday extraordinarily upon that
'Occaſion, and it appear'd to them, that a Me-
'dal was ſent to one of their Servants, who be-
'ing call'd, acknowledg'd his having the ſame,
'and juſtify'd that it never was put into the Fa-
'culty's Collection of Medals, nor had ever been
'out of his Cuſtody. The ſaid Dean and Fa-
'culty did at the ſaid Meeting of Yeſterday,
'unani-

July 6. 1711. *Act of the Faculty of Advocates, rejecting the Medal.*

A. C. 1711.

'unanimouſly declare. That they rejected the offer of the ſaid Medal, and order'd the ſaid Servant to deliver up the ſame into the Hands of the Lord Advocate, which was done in their Preſence: And further, the ſaid Dean and Faculty of Advocates, did unanimouſly appoint a Committee to bring in an Act of Faculty, containing a Narration of the Fact as above, and a declaration of their Duty and Loyal Affection to Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſh'd; and their Deteſtation of all Practices, that directly or indirectly may contain the leaſt Inſinuation to the contrary, or any Encouragement to the Pretender. The Committee having met, *&c.* made Report, The Faculty in a very frequent Meeting aſſembled this Day extraordinary, did unanimouſly agree to the Narration of the Matter of Fact as above, and for vindication of their Duty and Loyalty to Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, Do Declare their utter Deteſtation of all Practices that directly or indirectly may contain the leaſt Inſinuation to the contrary, or any Encouragement for the Pretender or his Abettors, and for Publiſhing theſe their ſincere and ſtedfaſt Reſolutions, do ordain theſe Preſents to be Sign'd in their Name, and in their Preſence, by their Dean, to be Recorded in their Books, and an Extract thereof Sign'd by their Clerk, to be deliver'd to Her Majeſty's Advocate. *Sic Subſcribitur*, *Robert Bennett*, J. P. F. Extracted by me *William Forbes*, Cl. F. J.

The Jacobites *in* England *puppiſh.*

Before this Recantation had reach'd *London*, the *Jacobites* in *England*, ſeem'd to triumph upon account of the former Proceedings of the Faculty: Boaſting, *That it was done in the Face of the World, by the Oracles of the* Scotch *Nation, Men learned in the Law*; Tho' the moſt conſiderate of that Party, condemn'd them, as a prepoſterous and raſh Action, which might do their Cauſe more Hurt than Good. On the other hand thoſe who

were well affected to the Proteſtant Succeſſion were not wanting to expoſe thoſe *Proceedings*; at which the Faculty was ſo incens'd that they caus'd the following Advertiſement to be publiſh'd in the *Edinburgh* Gazette. A. C. 1711.

Edinburgh, Aug. 8. 1711.

This Day was publiſhed by Special Order of the Dean of Faculty and his Council.

Advertiſement of the Faculty of Advocates againſt the Flying-Poſt.

'WHereas the Author of the *London Flying-Poſt*, hath in his Paper of the Date 'the 2d Inſtant, inſerted Minutes (as he calls 'them) of the Faculty of Advocates at *Edinburgh*, '30th of *June* laſt, in relation to a Medal ſent 'to the Faculty, which he ſays he had from a 'good Hand, on purpoſe to make the ſaid Spu-'rious Minutes paſs as Genuine, through Her Ma-'jeſty's Dominions, to the great Diſſatisfaction, 'Scandal and Reproach of the ſaid Faculty. 'Therefore the Dean of Faculty and his Council, 'thought it their Duty and Intereſt, to let the 'World know, that the foreſaid Minutes contain 'a falſe Narration of what paſs'd in the ſaid 'Meeting of the Faculty; whereof a true Ac-'count hath been tranſmitted in an extracted Act 'of Faculty, dated 18th of *July* laſt, by the 'Lord Advocate to the Secretaries of State; and 'conſequently, that the Author of that News-'Paper hath, with egregious Imprudence, abus'd 'the Liberty of the Preſs, and moſt injuriouſly 'thrown Dirt upon our Society, by calumni-'ating them as diſaffected to Her Majeſty's Go-'vernment; who having nothing ſo much at 'Heart, as upon all occaſions to give ample 'Teſtimony and Aſſurances of their Duty, firm 'Loyalty and Affection to Her Majeſty's Perſon, 'rightful Title and Government, and to the 'Proteſtant Succeſſion as Eſtabliſhed by Law, 'and their utter Deteſtation of all Practices that 'directly or indirectly may afford the leaſt In-'ſinuation to the contrary. And for farther 'vindicating the Faculty from all ſuch injurious 'Aſperſions, they are reſolv'd to proſecute the 'ſaid impoſing Newsmonger, for Publiſhing the 'foreſaid falſe Paper, and ſuch as he ſhall con-

A. C. 1711.

'descend upon as his Informer, according to 'Law.

It was for some time matter of doubt, whether the Government would be satisfied with the Act of the Faculty before mention'd; for 'twas well known that notwithstanding their *publick Recantation*, or *Denial*, yet the Fact had happen'd as was above related; and was, in private, justify'd by some of the Members that had been most active in it: But as 'tis Prudence in many Cases for Princes rather to overlook, than punish Injuries; so the Court thought fit to make no further Inquiry, for the present, into that Business: Wisely considering, that the Advocates could not be so extravagant as to venture upon a Piece of Temerity so nearly bordering upon Treason, had they not been sure of being supported by a strong Party of *Jacobites*, and other Discontented Persons, who, perhaps, wanted but an opportunity to rise. Upon these considerations, both the Act of the Faculty for rejecting the Medal, and their Advertisement against the Author of the *Flying-Post*, were inserted in the *London*-Gazette, of the 15th of *August*; But two Days after the Author of the *Flying-Post* printed a kind of Apology, wherein among other Things he said, 'He did wonder that any 'Body should publish in the Name of the Dean 'and his Council, that the said Minutes con- 'tain a false Narration of what pass'd in the said 'Meeting of the Faculty, whereof a true Ac- 'count hath been transmitted in an Extracted 'Act of the Faculty, Dated the 18th of *July* 'last; when in that Extract, there is not one 'word of what pass'd in the Faculty about the 'Medal, on the 30th of *June* last; but only an 'Account that such a Medal had been sent to one 'of their Servants, and that it had never been 'put into the Faculties Collection, nor out of his 'Custody. All the rest of that Extract relates 'to the Proceedings of the Faculty on the 17th, 'so that here's nothing in contradiction to the 'Minutes of the 30th of *June*, inserted in the 'FLYING-POST of the 2d Instant; which does 'not say that the Medal was put into their Col- 'lection;

The Court accepts of the Recantation of the Faculty.

Aug. 18. *The Author of the* Flying-Post's *Apology.*

'lection; but only that a Majority was for re- A. C.
'turning Thanks to the Dutcheſs for the Medal; 1711.
'and that ſuch and ſuch Speeches were made on
'that Occaſion. The Publick therefore has ſtill
'reaſon to expect a True Account of the Pro-
'ceedings in the Faculty the 30th of *June*; and
'a poſitive plain Information, whether the ac-
'cepting of the Medal was not then debated,
'whether the Queſtion, Accept, or not, was
'not propos'd? How the Debates came to be
'Interrupted, whether the Young Advocate then
'to be tried, was brought into the Faculty by
'miſtake, or otherwiſe, before the *Debate* was
'concluded, and after the Queſtion was propos'd?
'Whether any thing like the Speeches in the Mi-
'nutes of the 30th was ſpoke that Day in the Fa-
'culty, or at an Entertainment given by the
'young Advocate that Evening, upon his Ad-
'miſſion? And whether Mr. *Dundaſs* and Mr.
'*Horn* did not preſume to give Thanks to the
'Dutcheſs in the Name of the Faculty? A clear
'and poſitive Account of theſe Things might have
'been expected from Gentlemen of Education,
'Birth, and Ingenuity, that Criminals might not
'eſcape under the general Aſſurances of the Fa-
'culty's Loyalty; which the Author of the
'FLYING POST was ſo far from queſtioning,
'that he plainly aſſerted in behalf of that Ho-
'nourable Society; and will be as ready as any
'Man to Vindicate the Gentlemen, who are ſaid
'to have ſpoke ſo and ſo, in behalf of the Medal,
'and the Pretender, on the 30th of *June*, and
'the 3d of *June*, and the 3d of *July*, if Perſons
'of ſuch Honour as the Dean, will aſſure him
'they did not; but 'till ſome ſuch thing as this
'be done, he begs leave to be of Opinion, that
'thoſe Gentlemen are not acquitted of what they
'are Charg'd with in the Minutes of the 30th of
'*June*; and that the Advertiſements hitherto
'publiſh'd in the *Edinburgh* Gazette, *&c.* do ra-
ther palliate than clear the Matter.

Hereupon, the Faculty thought it Prudence not to begin the Proſecution with which they had threatned that Author, who, for his own Juſti-

A. C. 1711.

fication would not have failed producing such Evidence of the Facts he had advanc'd, as would rather have aggravated the Crime, than clear'd the Reputation of Mr. *Dundaſs* and his Aſſociates. However, the latter, either through Confidence in the Lenity of the Government, or, Raſhneſs and Preſumption, made bold ſome time after, to ſend to the Preſs a Vindication more traiterous, if poſſible, than their Proceedings about the Medal; But, before its Publication, the Printer carry'd the Copy of it to the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, who communicated it to Sir *James Steuart*; and he took care that the Queen and Council ſhould be inform'd of it; upon which that Piece was entirely ſuppreſs'd. Moreover, Monſieur *de Kreyenberg*, Reſident from the Elector of *Hanover* having by his Electoral Highneſs's Expreſs Orders, preſented a Memorial, and made preſſing Inſtances for the Proſecution of Mr. *Dundaſs* and his Aſſociates, the Government not only granted his Requeſt, but even removed Sir *David Dalrymple*, from his Office of Lord Advocate, on Pretence that he had been ſomewhat remiſs, in Proſecuting the *Scotch Medaliſts*; and reinſtated Sir *James Steuart* in that Poſt, on account of the Zeal he had lately ſhew'd in adviſing the ſuppreſſing of Mr. *Dundaſs*'s Vindication. Tho' this gave general Satisfaction to the Friends of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, yet 'tis obſervable that Sir *David Dalrymple* was ſo far from being an Enemy to it, that his particular Acquaintance did not ſtick to affirm, that he would have proſecuted the *Medaliſts* with greater Severity than any whatever, had he not had ſecret Inſtructions from the *Lord knows-who*, not to ſtir in that Affair: Which ſeems the more probable, becauſe little or nothing has yet * been done in it.

Vindication of Mr. Dundaſs's Proceedings ſent to the Preſs, and ſuppreſs'd.

Sir James Steuart made Lord Advocate of Scotland, in the room of Sir David Dalrymple.

The latter juſtified.

*March, 12. 1711.

Nor were the *Jacobites* leſs buſie in *England*: For while theſe things paſs'd in *Scotland* they were very induſtrious in diſperſing clandeſtinely a printed Paper, entituled, *An Oath to an Invador, and Abjuring the Invaded diſſected and examined*: Containing Eleven Queries levell'd againſt the *Revolution*; and the *Oath of Abjuration* now adminiſtred

A Paper call'd, An Oath to an Invador, and Abjuring the Invaded, diſſected: Induſtriouſly diſperſ'd.

A. C. 1711.

miniſtred in *Great Britain*, which was printed at the End of that Paper. About that time likewiſe a News-Paper took notice of a Paragraph inſerted in a written Poſtſcript to the *Poſt-Boy*, of the 5th of *July* 1711, ſent to *Dick*'s Coffee-Houſe in *Dublin*, and, as may be well ſuppos'd to many other Places; which was as follows:

The Flying-Poſt. Remarkable Paragraph in favour of the Pretender inſerted in the written Poſtſcript to the Poſt-Boy.

'We are inform'd that Mr *White* alias *Leſley*, 'is gone to *Swiſſerland*, in order if he can, to 'convert a certain YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 'and bring him over from *Popery* to *Proteſtantiſm*. 'If he ſucceeds, it's hoped that there will be no 'Experiment try'd hereafter, to run the hazard 'of making uſe of a COMEOVER; for thoſe 'ſort of Gentlemen ought to be no more truſted 'than a ſtaunch *Whigg* ſhould, altho' he ſwears 'that he ſhall be for the *Church* and *Monarchy*; 'except thoſe who have been ſenſible of their 'Errors, and ſince their Converſion, have merited 'the Eſteem of all honeſt Men. This Paragraph 'was founded upon a Report, that the Pretender was, about that time, preparing to go for *Swiſſerland*: But he only went to the *French* Army in *Dauphiné*; and having ſtaid there a few Days, and conferr'd with the Duke of *Berwick*, and the other Generals he took a Journey through *Provence*, *Languedoc*, and *Guienne*, the Three faireſt Provinces of *France*, and ſo return'd to his Solitary and Melancholy Reſidence at St. *Germains*.

The Pretender's Progreſs through ſome Provinces of France.

To return to *England*, we muſt look back where we left off in the preceding Volume of this Annual Hiſtory: And take notice that two Days after the Parliament was up, Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Baronet, Comptroller of Her Majeſty's Houſhold; *Charles* Earl of *Winchelſea*; *Henry Paget* Eſq; and *Robert Benſon* Eſq; Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of Her Majeſty's Exchequer, were Sworn of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council. As were alſo *Thomas* Lord *Raby*, who arrived that Day from *Holland*; and *William Bromley* Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, on the 23d of the ſame Month. On the 15th it was declar'd that Her Majeſty had been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint Colonel *William Taylor*, Lie-

June 14. *Privy Counſellors Sworn, viz.* Sir Tho. Manſel; *the E. of* Winchelſea; *Mr* Paget; *Mr* Benſon; *the Lord* Raby *and Mr.* Bromley.

Col. Taylor *made Lieutenant Governor of* Maſſachuſet.

A. C. 1711. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Massachuset's*-Bay in *New-England*. And Five Days after, Prince *Kurakin*, being recall'd, had his Audience of Leave of Her Majesty, at St. *James's*, where the Sieur *de Beirie*, Resident from the Elector of *Hanover*, had also a private Audience of Leave on the 25th, his Electoral Highness having some time before thought fit to commit the Care of his Affairs at this Court to Monsieur *de Kreyenberg*, with the Character of his Resident. The next Day Her Majesty and the Court removed from *Kensington* to *Windsor*.

June 20. *Prince* Kurakin, *the* Muscovite *Minister has his Audience of Leave; As also Mr.* de Beirie, *Resident from* Hanover.

The Queen goes to Windsor, June 26.

Some Days before, the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, presented to Her Majesty Two Addresses from the Council and the Burgesses of Her Majesty's Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, which were transmitted to *Nathaniel Blakiston* Esq; by *Alexander Spotswood* Esq; Her Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in chief of the said Colony: and which her Majesty receiv'd very graciously.

Addresses of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia.

Commission to take in Subscriptions for the South-Sea *Trade.*

On the 27th of *June*, the Queen sign'd a Commission, directing, *that the Persons therein named, or any Five or more of them, should, assoon as conveniently might be, provide one or more Books, for taking Subscriptions to the Joint or Capital-Stock of the Corporation, to be erected in pursuance of a late Act of Parliament, for carrying on a Trade to the* SOUTH-SEAS; *that the said Commissioners should provide a Convenient House to be the Office, or Offices; and that at the said Offices such Subscription Books should lie open every Day (except* Sundays) *from Eight to Twelve in the Morning, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon, until the 7th Day of* July, 1711, *unless the whole Subscription to the said Capital Stock should be sooner compleated.* Accordingly, the Commissioners began to take in Subscriptions at *Mercer's Hall*, in *Cheapside*, on the 29th of *June*; but the Examining the Title, and casting up the broken Sums of every particular Bill, or Debenture, to be subscrib'd, taking up a great deal of time, not above Two Millions Sterling were subscrib'd, within the term

term allow'd by Her Majesty's Commission. Hereupon, about the middle of *July*, the said Commission was renew'd, and continued to the last Day of that Month, by which time, near Two Millions more were Subscrib'd. A. C. 1711.

Four Millions Subscribed in few Days.

On the 29th of *June* the Queen was pleas'd to Sign a Warrant, directing a Patent to be pass'd under the Great Seal, for creating *Thomas* Lord *Raby*, a Viscount, and Earl of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Viscount *Wentworth* of *Wentworth*, *Woodhouse* and *Stainborough*, and Earl of *Stafford* in the County of *York*; and his Lordship had thereupon the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand that Evening. Not many Days after, the Lord *Dartmouth*, was created Viscount *Lewisham*, in the County of *Kent*; and Earl of *Dartmouth*; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal, was advanc'd to the Honour of a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Baron of *Stanton Harcourt*; the Lord *Ferrers*, was created Viscount *Tamworth*, and Earl *Ferrers*; And about the end of *July*, the Earl of *Orrery*, was made a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Baron *Boyle*, of *Marston*, in the County of *Somerset*. We may here also take notice, that about the beginning of *June*, a Warrant was sign'd, directing a Patent to be pass'd the *Great-Seal*, for creating his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, a Baron and Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Titles of Baron of *Dutton*, and Duke of *Brandon*; But a *Caveat* being enter'd against such a Patent, a stop was, for some time, put to the same.

The Lord Raby created Earl of Strafford, and Viscount Wentworth.

The Lord Dartmouth, Earl of Dartmouth, and Viscount Lewisham.

The Lord Keeper Baron of Stanton-Harcourt.

The Lord Ferrers Earl Ferrers, and the Earl of Orrery, Peer of Great Britain, by the Title of Baron Boyle, &c.

A Caveat enter'd against Duke of Hamilton being made a Duke of Great Britain.

About the middle of *June*, upon a Report that the *Pretender* was either embark'd, or ready to go on Board a Ship at *Brest*, the Stocks of Publick Funds fell two or three *per Cent.* but that Panick Fear was soon over. The Lord *Clermont* and his Brother Captain *Middleton*, Sons to the Earl of *Middleton*, who were taken on Board the *Salisbury* in the intended Expedition of the *Pretender* into *Scotland*, having represented that they had suffer'd much in their Health by a close Imprisonment of above three Years; Her Majesty, upon their humble Petition, and the Doctor's Certificate of

False Reports of the Pretenders being embarked.

The Ld Clermont and Capt. Middleton bailed, June 26.

A. C. 1711. their ill State of Health, was graciously pleased to order the Attorney General to consent to their being bail'd, which was done accordingly the 20th of *June* in the Court of Queen's Bench; each of them entring into a Recognizance of Four thousand Pounds, and their Bail, *viz.* the Dukes of *Beaufort*, *Bolton* and *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Wharton* in Two thousand Pounds each for their Appearance at the Queen's Bench Bar, the first Day of next Term. Though some Persons repin'd at this Act of Clemency, yet 'tis certain it was not done out of Favour to one Party or the other, since of the Four Illustrious Persons that bail'd the Prisoners, two were accounted to be of the *High* and two of the *Low-Church*.

The E. of Peterborow arrives from Holland.

On the 23d of the same Month the Earl of *Peterborow* landed near *Yarmouth*, and being arrived here the next Morning, he alighted at Count *Maffey's*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, where having rested himself a while, he waited, in the Evening, on the Queen at *Kensington*, to give Her Majesty an Account of his Negotiations Abroad; and was very graciously receiv'd. It was then reported, that there had been some Misunderstanding between his Lordship and his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, while they were both at *Genoa*; which seem'd the more improbable, by reason of the great Intimacy that was formerly between those two Illustrious Peers; as appear'd, in a more particular manner, the last Session of Parliament, during the memorable Debates about the Affairs of *Spain*, in which the Duke was a warm Stickler for the Earl.

Improbable Report of a Misunderstanding between him and the D. of Argyle.

Election of Sheriffs for the City of London.

On *Monday* the 25th of *June*, came on the Election of Sheriffs for the City of *London*, for the Year ensuing; the Candidates being Alderman *Cass* and Mr. *Lamb* on the one side, and Alderman *Ward* and Mr. *Gough* on the other. The Sheriffs declar'd the Majority for Alderman *Cass* and Alderman *Ward*; but a Poll being demanded for the other two, the same was granted; and at the closing up of the Poll-Books on the 28th, the Numbers appear'd to be thus:

For

For { *John Caſs* Eſq; 2022 / *Hen. Lamb* Eſq 1981 } { *John Ward* Eſq; 1536 / *Rich. Gough* Eſq; 1464 } A. C. 1711.

Thus the two firſt firſt carried the Election by a great Majority, to the great Joy of the High Church Party; and even of the Friends to the *Pretender*, who fondly believed that they might upon occaſion, be favour'd by Alderman *Caſs*, upon a fooliſh Preſumption of the Affection he was ſaid to have ſhewn to the *Jacobite* Party, in the time of the *Aſſaſſination-Plot* againſt King *William*: Becauſe Sir *John Friend*, one of the Conſpirators took Sanctuary, and was apprehended in his Houſe. But who but God Almighty can dive into the Receſſes of Man's Heart, and diſtinguiſh between a good Office that may flow as well from private Friendſhip as publick Principle? Mr. *Lamb* having thought fit to pay the uſual Fine to be excuſed from the Office of Sheriff, Mr. *Deodatus Staverton* was, on the 6th of *July*, choſen one of the Sheriffs in his room; and he alſo having declin'd that Office, and paid his Fine, Dr. *William Stewart*, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon, was choſen on the 12th of the ſame Month.

Carried by the High-Church Party for Mr. Caſs *and Mr.* Lamb

Fix'd Conceit of the Jacobites

Mr. Lamb *and Mr.* Staverton *having fined for Sheriffs Dr.* Stewart *is ch ſen, July 12.*

Beſides the Changes in the Publick Employments, mention'd in the foregoing Volume of this Hiſtory, we may here take Notice, that about the beginning of *June*, the Queen was pleaſed to order a new Commiſſion for Trade and Plantations; whereby *Charles* Earl of *Winchelſea* was put at the Head of the Acting Commiſſioners, in the room of the Earl of *Stamford*; and *Francis Gwin* Eſq; was put in the room of *John Poultney* Eſq; About the ſame time Mr. Serjeant *Baniſter* was made firſt Judge in upper *South Wales* Circuit, in the room of Serjeant *Whiteacre*; *John Ward* Eſq; ſecond Judge of *Cheſter*, in the room of *John Pocklington* Eſq; *Edward Jefferies* Eſq; and *William Bridges* Eſq; Juſtices for the Counties of *Pembroke*, *Carmarthen*, and *Cardigan*, in the room of Mr. Serjeant *Webb* and Mr. Serjeant *Hook*. *Thomas Liſter* Eſq; firſt Equery to the Queen being lately dead, was ſucceeded by the Honourable *Peter Wentworth*, Brother to the preſent Earl of *Strafford*; and Captain *Hammond* was appointed Gover-

New Commiſſion for Trade and Plantation.

Changes among the Lawyers.

Mr. Wentworth *made firſt Equerry to the Queen, and Captain* Hammond *Governor of* Languard *Fort.*

A. C. 1711. Governor of *Languard* Fort, in the room of Colonel *Jones*.

The E. of Poulet *made Ld Steward, and the Duke of* Buckingham *Ld Preſident of the Council.*

On the 12th of *June* the Earl of *Poulet* appear'd the firſt time with the White Staff, as Lord Steward of Her Majeſty's Houſhold, in the room of the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normandy*, who was made Preſident of the Council, in the Room of *Lawrence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, lately deceaſed. The next Day *Henry Paget* Eſq; kiſs'd the Queen's Hand, upon account of his being made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and about the ſame time, *George Townſhend* Eſq; was remov'd from his Place of Council Learned in the Law for the Affairs of the Admiralty, in which he was ſucceeded by *William Ettrick* Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Chriſt-Church* in *Hampſhire*; and the Honourable *James Bruce*, Brother to the Earl of *Ailesbury*, was made one of the Comptrollers of the Army, in the room of *Thomas Broderick*, whoſe Brother, *Allen Broderick*, was lately removed from his Place of Lord Chief Juſtice of *Ireland*, as was before mention'd. Not many Days after, Captain *Richard Edwards*, Super-Intendant at *Harwich*, was made Commiſſioner of the Navy at *Plymouth*, in the room of *William Wright* Eſq;

June 13. *the Hon. Mr* Paget *made Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard; and Mr* Ettrick *Council for the Admiralty.*

The Hon. Mr. Bruce *made one of the Comptrollers of the Army.*

Capt Edwards *made Commiſſioner of Navy at* Plymouth.

About the beginning of *July* Mr. *Michael Stanhope* was made Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, in the room of Dr. *Thomas Felſted* deceaſed; and Sir *Henry Bunbury* Bart. was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Revenue in *Ireland*, in the room of *John South* Eſq; likewiſe lately deceaſed. About the ſame time it was declared, That Her Majeſty had appointed and conſtituted the Duke of *Newcaſtle* Lord Lieutenant, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of *Bedfordſhire* and *Middleſex*, in the room of the Duke of *Bedford* deceas'd; the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*, Lord Lieutenant of the North-Riding of *York*, in the room of the Duke of *Newcaſtle*; the Earl of *Denbigh* Lord Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Leiceſter*, in the room of the Duke of *Rutland* deceaſed;

Mr. Stanhope *made Prebendary of St.* Pauls; *and Sir* Hen. Bunbury *Commiſſioner of the Revenue in* Ireland.

Lord Lieutenants appointed.

D. of Newcaſtle *for* Bedford *and* Middleſex.

D. of Bucks *for North-Riding of* Yorkſhire, *E. of* Denbigh *for* Leiceſterſhire

ceaſed; the Earl of *Scarſdale* Lord Lieutenant, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of *Derbyſhire*, in the room of the Duke of *Devonſhire*; and the Lord *North and Grey* Lord Lieutenant of *Cambridgeſhire*, in the room of the Duke of *Bedford* deceaſed. A. C. 1711.

E. of Scarſdale *for* Derbyſhire *and* LaNorth *and* Grey *for* Cambridgeſhire.

On *Tueſday* the 10th of *July*, *Thomas Coleby* Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for the Victualling Her Majeſty's Navy, reſign'd that Place, and the ſame Day the Parliament met, and were further prorogued by Commiſſion to Tueſday the 21ſt of *Auguſt*. About the middle of *July* Sir *George Bing* was declar'd Admiral of the White Squadron of Her Majeſty's Fleet; and *Walter Whitfield* Eſq; Pay-maſter General of the Marines, being removed from that Office, was ſucceeded by Sir *Roger Moſtyn* Bart. On the 21ſt of *July* in the Evening, the Marquis *Sauli*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa*, had a private Audience of Leave of Her Majeſty at *Windſor*; And about this time the Lord *Cheyne* was made Clerk of the Pipe, in the room of *William Perrel* Eſquire.

Mr. Coleby *reſigns his Place.*

The Parliament meets, and further prorogued.

Sir G. Byng *made Admiral of the White; and* Sir R Moſtin *Paymaſter of the Marine.*

The Genoeſe *Envoy Extraordinay has his Audience of Leave.*

Ld Cheyne *made Clerk of the Pipe.*

On the 19th of *July* the Earl of *Stair* arrived at *London* from *Flanders*, about private Buſineſs; and on *Sunday* the 22d Mr. *Sire*, Gentleman of the Horſe to Sir *Robert Sutton*, Her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary, at the *Ottomon* Port, deliver'd to Her Majeſty a Letter from the Grand Signior, and another from the Grand Vizier.

Earl of Stair *comes to* London *from* Flanders.

Mr Sire *delivers to the Queen Letters from the Grand Signior and Grand Vizier.*

The Pious Queen taking into Her Royal Conſideration, That nothing can more effectually contribute towards the Advancement of true Religion, and the Honour, Proſperity and Security of the Church, than the Exemplary Lives of its Paſtors and Spiritual Guides; and being, no doubt, inform'd by her wiſe Miniſtry, that too many of the Clergy endeavour'd to cover their looſe Morals, neglect of Diſcipline and other Irregularities and Abuſes, under a miſguided furious Zeal for the Church, which brought their Holy Function under Obloquy and Reproach; leſſen'd the good Effects of their Miniſtry, and made way for the ſpreading of Schiſm; Her Majeſty

A. C. 1711. jesty, I say, upon these Considerations, thought fit to write a Letter to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the Reforming of those Defects and Abuses, as follows:

To the most Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Counsellor, Thomas *Lord Archbishop of* Canterbury, *Primate of all* England *and Metropolitan.*

ANNE R.

The Queen's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

'MOST Reverend Father in God, our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Councellor, We greet you well: Although from the beginning of our Reign, our earnest Desire hath been to employ the Authority given Us by Almighty God, in maintaining the Purity and Power of his Holy Religion, and in repressing all such Doctrines and Practices as are contrary thereunto; yet to our exceeding Grief, we have understood, not only that Looseness and Corruption of Manners, and a Neglect of all wholesom Discipline, have of late greatly prevailed in this our Kingdom; but also that uncommon Industry hath been used by Men averse to all Religion and Goodness, and, as we have just Ground to believe, ill affected towards our State, in venting and spreading such Principles as tend to undermine the Christian Faith, to overthrow all Vertue and Order among Men, and to dissolve the Bands of Civil Government.

'Wherefore Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do by these Letters charge and require you, as you will answer it to him, by whom both We and you are to be judged, That you be assisting to Us, in putting a timely stop to to the further growth of Infidelity and Profaneness, and in Promoting and Encouraging Piety among our Subjects, by such means as you shall judge to be most effectual for these Purposes, and particularly by enforcing, as far as in you lies, a due Observation of all such Ecclesiastical Laws and Canons, as have been hitherto provided for the Well-governing of

the

'the Church and the Furtherance of Godly 'Living. A. C. 171..

'To this End, We do likewiſe enjoyn and re 'quire you to exhort the Clergy of your Dioceſe 'to watch diligently over their Flocks, to be Ex- 'emplary in their Lives, to frame their Publick 'Diſcourſes to the People upon ſuch Subjects as 'tend moſt to Edification, and particularly to be 'very careful and conſtant in catechizing thoſe 'of the younger ſort, and in preparing them, 'as ſoon as they come to a fit Age, for Confir- 'mation and the worthy Receiving of the Holy 'Communion: And if any of the Clergy under 'your Care ſhall be found Negligent and Remiſs 'in diſcharging theſe or any other Duties of their 'Sacred Calling, or ſhall, by a diſorderly Con- 'verſation, or by any Behaviour unbecoming 'their Holy Function, leſſen the good Effects of 'their Miniſtry; We command that by Admo- 'nition, Cenſure, or otherwiſe, as the Caſe ſhall 'deſerve, you endeavour to reform all ſuch 'Neglects and Abuſes, and by that means repreſs 'the Scandal and Miſchief which the Church of 'God might ſuffer thereby.

'And foraſmuch as the Pious Inſtruction and 'Education of Children, is the ſureſt way of pre- 'ſerving and propagating the Knowledge and 'Practice of true Religion, it hath been very 'Acceptable to Us to hear, that for the attain- 'ing theſe good Ends, many Charity Schools are 'now erected throughout this Kingdom, by the 'liberal Contributions of Our good Subjects; 'We do therefore earneſtly recommend it to 'you, by all proper ways, to encourage and pro- 'mote ſo excellent a Work, and to countenance 'and aſſiſt the Perſons principally concern'd in it, 'as they ſhall always be ſure of Our Protection 'and Favour.

'We hope, and We expect it from you, That 'as often as you are required thereunto by Law, 'and are not lett and hindred by ſome juſt and 'reaſonable Cauſe, you will viſit your Dioceſe 'in Perſon; by which means you will be more

'fully

A. C. 1711. ‘ fully and certainly informed of all ſuch Matters ‘ belonging to your Charge, as may want your ‘ Direction and Redreſs, or may be fit for Our ‘ Royal Cognizance and Interpoſition, if need ‘ ſhall ſo require: And We Will, that at all ‘ times, as well as your uſual Viſitations, you ‘ lay hold of all Opportunities to confirm ſuch as ‘ are duly qualified.

‘ We do moreover think proper to recommend ‘ to you, that before the next Sitting of Con- ‘ vocation, you will carefully conſider what De- ‘ fects there are in the preſent Diſcipline of the ‘ Church, and what further Proviſion may be re- ‘ quiſite towards Removing them, that when the ‘ Convocation aſſembles, ſuch Orders and Con- ‘ ſtitutions as are wanting, may, upon due De- ‘ liberation, be prepared and laid before Us for ‘ Our Conſent; which We ſhall always readily ‘ impart, to whatever We ſhall judge may con- ‘ duce to the Honour of God, the Advancement ‘ oi true Religion, and the Welfare of the Eſta- ‘ bliſh'd Church. Theſe being the great Ends ‘ which we have moſt at Heart, and by the Pro- ‘ moting of which We chiefly promiſe Our ſelves ‘ the Bleſſing of God upon Us and Our Peo- ‘ ple.

‘ Our Will is, That you forthwith tranſmit ‘ Copies of theſe Our Letters to all the Suffra- ‘ gans of your Province; and ſo not doubting of ‘ your and their ready Concurrence with Us in ‘ theſe Our Royal Purpoſes, We bid you heartily ‘ farewell.

Given at Our Caſtle of Windſor, *the 20th Day of* Auguſt, 1711. *in the Tenth Year of Our Reign.*

By Her Majeſty's Command,

DARTMOUTH.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* did thereupon write the following Letter to his Suffragans.

To

A. C. 1711.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of ———

Dear Brother,

IN Obedience to Her Majeſty's Commands, I here tranſmit to you a true Copy of Her moſt Religious and Gracious Letter, the Original of which, I had the Honour to receive on the 21ſt of this Inſtant Auguſt. *This Letter contains ſeveral Matters of very high Importance, and ſuch, as I perſwade my ſelf, you have already at Heart. I doubt not, therefore, of your taking Them into your Conſideration, in ſuch manner, That Her Majeſty's Pious Deſires may, as far as in you lies, be brought to good Effect. I am, with great Truth,*

Dear Brother,

Lambeth, Auguſt, 1711.

Your Affectionate Friend, and Servant,

CANTERBURY.

The Archbiſhop's Letter to his Suffragans.

On the 29th of *July* the Duke of *Kent* kiſs'd the Queen's Hand, as Lord Lieutenant of *Bedfordſhire.* The next Day, at a Wardmote held at the Pariſh Church of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, for the Election of an Alderman for that Ward, Sir *Francis Child* and Sir *William Withers* Knights and Aldermen, *William Stewart* Eſq; Sheriff Elect and *William Edmunds* Eſq; were unanimouſly choſen; and being, the next Day, return'd to the Court of Aldermen, the latter made choice of Mr. *Stewart*, to ſucceed Sir *Thomas Stamp* deceaſed, late Alderman for the ſaid Ward. About the ſame time *Anthony Hammond* Eſq; was appointed Pay-maſter of the Forces in *Spain*, in the room of Mr. *Mead.*

D. of Kent made Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordſhire.

Mr Steward choſen Alderman for Cripplegate, Aug. July 31.

Mr. Hammond appointed Pay-maſter of the Forces in Spain.

On *Saturday* the 28th of *July*, about Eight a Clock in the Evening Brigadier *Sutton* arrived at *Whitehall*, with the News of the Duke of *Marlborough's* glorious Succeſs in paſſing the *French* Lines, which fill'd the Hearts of all the *Well-Affected* with the greater Joy, becauſe, conſidering the almoſt inſuperable Difficulties that ſeem'd to attend the Enterprize of paſſing thoſe Lines; the Generality began to be apprehenſive, that *nothing ſhould be done this Year in* Flanders. This his

Brigadier Sutton brings the News of the Duke of Marlborough's paſſing the French Lines. All the Well-affected rejoyce at his Succeſs.

A. C. 1711.

his Grace's Enemies no leſs heartily wiſh'd for, than firmly expected: For before the Campaign was open'd, a Perſon in a great Office, did not ſtick to declare ſo much publickly; adding, that *We could there* (*in* Flanders) *be only on the Defenſive*; *and that* Savoy *was all our hopes*. And, what is more remarkable, this was ſaid before the Emperor's Death, which made ſo great an an Alteration, for the worſe, in the Affairs Abroad. On the other hand, it was ſhrewdly ſuggeſted by ſome, *That this Succeſs of the Duke of* Marlborough *aid not very well ſute the preſent Scheme*; *and that there having been for a good while a Tampering underhand towards a Peace, had nothing been done this Campaign, it would have ſerv'd for a good Pretence to juſtifie theſe new meaſures:* Whereas this Succeſs, which would undoubtedly be attended with further Advantages, was like to turn to their Ruin, who muſt have a Peace on any Terms. 'Tis certain that his Grace's Enemies were ſo ſurpris'd, and concern'd at their Diſappointment, that ſome of them bethought themſelves of a Stratagem to pall the Publick Joy, and depreſs his Grace's Riſing Reputation, by amplifying this Succeſs far beyond *Reality*. Finding the Minds of the People ready prepared to believe their Wiſhes, They gave out, on the *Sunday* Morning, (*July* 29.) 'That Major Ge-'neral *Evans* was arrived at *Whitehall*, from 'whence he proceeded to *Windſor*, with the Par-'ticulars of the entire Defeat of the *French* 'Army; adding, that Mareſchal *Villars* him-'ſelf was among the Priſoners; and that all his 'Artillery and Baggage were taken. This Magnificent Piece of News was, in leſs than two Hours, ſpread through the Populous City of *London*, and Neighbouring Places; and was the more eaſily credited, becauſe, by Order from the Government, the great Guns in the *Tower* and St. *James's* Park were fired, about Four a Clock in the Afternnon; but the ſame Evening many were undeceiv'd by ſeveral Perſons, who return'd from *Windſor* with the real News; which was, the next Morning, confirm'd by a Paper, publiſh'd

See a Pamphlet call'd, Bouchain, *&c.* pag. 36.

The Duke's Enemies concern'd at it. They endeavour to pall the publick Joy, by amplifying his Succeſs.

A. C. 1711.

publiſhed by Authority, to the great diſappointment of the Well-wiſhers of the Common Cauſe, and the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Friends; and the equal Joy of his Enviers. The Report of Major General *Evans*'s being come over, was occaſion'd by the arrival (that very *Sunday* Morning) of Collonel *Killegrew*, who, on the 18th of *July N.S.* ſet out from *Barcelona*, with Diſpatches from the Duke of *Argyle*, adviſing, that he was preparing to ſet out for the Army; and ſolliciting for the Remittances of Money that were promiſed him. It is further obſervable, that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies ſtill endeavour'd to leſſen the Reputation and Glory of his late Succeſs; ſome ſaying, *He had only removed his Army from a plentiful to a ſtarving Camp*; but that malicious Suggeſtion was ſoon confuted, as well by the ſequel of that Succeſs, as by the Applauſe all *Europe* gave to the Conduct of the *Britiſh* General; whilſt Mareſchal *de Villars* was publickly reflected on, and lampoon'd in his own Army, and at *Paris*, and had much ado to keep his Ground at Court. This Paſſage ſhews how far ſome Men are intoxicated by the Spirit of Party and Faction, which clouds their Underſtandings, and vitiates their Affections to ſuch a degree, that they cannot either diſcern, or bear the brighteſt Merit.

Coll. Killegrew *arrives Expreſs from the Duke of* Argyle.

The D. Marlborough's *Enemies endeavour to leſſen his Glory*

The Vacancy of the Office of Lord *Privy Seal* by the Death of *John Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, which happen'd on the 15th of *July*, occaſion'd by a Fall from his Horſe as he was a hunting, was attended with a great Competition at Court, which made the Queen pauſe, for ſome time, and conſider on whom She ſhould beſtow that important Place. It was reported, that a Noble *Engliſh* Duke having declin'd the Offer of it, great Intereſt was made for the Earl of *N*——*n*, the Lord *G*——*y* his Brother, the Earl of *C*——*n* and the Earl of *Jerſey*: And upon the Death of the laſt, which happen'd on *Sunday* the 26th of *Auguſt*, it was given out, that he was to have been declar'd Lord *Privy Seal* that very Day. Whatever Grounds there were for any of theſe Re-

The Vacancy of the Privy Seal *by the Death of the D. of* Newcaſtle *occaſions great Competition at Court*

The Earl of Jerſy *dies.*

A. C. 1711.

ports, Her Majesty, upon mature Deliberation, resolv'd to fix Her Choice upon a Person who had not yet been named among the several Candidates, *viz.* Dr. *John Robinson*, Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, Dean of *Windsor*, and Register of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*. This was publickly known in *London* the 30th of *August*; and on *Monday* the 3d of *September* his Lordship was sworn at *Windsor*, both as Lord Keeper of the *Privy Seal*, and one of the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; and took his Place at the Board accordingly. Tho' this Choice disgusted some Great Men, the Effects of which appear'd not long after, it was at that Juncture generally applauded; For as, on the one hand, it was acknowledg'd, that his Lordship was eminently qualified for that Office, as well by his great Abilities, and consummate Experience in Affairs of State, of which, for many Years, he had given Signal Proofs in his important Negotiations in *Sweden* and *Germany*; so, on the other Hand, his unblemish'd Integrity, unaffected sincere Piety, and Christian Temper, render'd him so conspicuous, that he was judg'd a most proper Instrument to allay the present Ferment; and, by his Example, to teach over Zealous and Pragmatical Clergy-men, That *Moderation* it the best way to Preferment. Upon these Considerations it was, that the Lord High Treasurer used all his Interest in Favour of that Prelate, whose Counsels and Assistance, he thought would make him Amends for the great Loss he sustain'd by the Death of the late Duke of *Newcastle*, with whom he had contracted an entire Friendship. Moreover, he consider'd, that this Promotion would be grateful to the Moderate Party, whom the Prime Minister never really intended to depress too low; and that, at the same time, it would silence the Clamour and cool the Fury of the opposite Party; since the *Church*, whose fancied Danger was the Pretence of the late Distractions, seem'd now to triumph by the Advancement of one of the Bishops to that high Station. Nor was the Lord Treasurer's Conjecture, as

The Lord Bishop of Bristol *made Lord Privy Seal.*

Some great Men disgusted at this Choice, which however is generally applauded.

The Bishop of Bristol's *Character.*

as to the Effect this Promotion would have among the *Whigs* or Money'd Men, wrong: For it was obſerv'd, that upon the firſt Notice of it, the Publick Funds began to riſe; all the Well-wiſhers to the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* looking upon this Choice, as an Addition of Strength to their Party; and a further Security to the Proteſtant Succeſſion. A. C. 1711. *The Publick Funds riſe upon his Promotion*

The ſame Day the Biſhop of *Briſtol* was ſworn Lord Privy Seal, the Queen (in Council) made the following Order:

'Her Majeſty is pleaſed to declare, That the 'Selling of Offices and Places in *Great Britain*, 'which concern the Adminiſtration or Executi- 'of Juſtice, or the Receipt, Comptrolment, or 'Payment of any Her Treaſure, Moneys, Cuſtoms 'or Revenues whatſoever, or of any of the 'Offices or Places in Her Houſhold and Family, 'to be highly Diſhonourable to Her Majeſty, 'Prejudicial to Her Service, Introductive of 'Corruption and Extortion, and a Diſcou- 'ragement to Virtue and true Merit; and that 'Her Majeſty is reſolved to uſe Her utmoſt En- 'deavour to diſcourage and prevent the Selling 'the ſame: And therefore declares Her Plea- 'ſure, that no Perſon whatſoever do preſume to 'Sell or Buy, or knowingly permit to be Sold 'or Bought, any of the Offices aforeſaid, or take, 'or permit to be taken, any Money, Fee, Re- 'ward or other Profit whatſoever, or any Pro- 'miſe, Agreement, Covenant or Aſſurance, to 'have or receive the ſame for any the Offices 'or Places aforeſaid, or for being admitted into, 'or placed in them, or any of them; not per- 'mitted by a Statute made in the Fifth Year 'of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, a- 'gainſt Selling of Offices, or other than ſuch 'Fees as by Law are allowed to be taken upon 'Pain of incurring Her Majeſty's Diſpleaſure. 'And Her Majeſty doth Command and Require, 'That all Perſons to whom it ſhall belong, to 'Nominate, or Place, or Admit into any of the 'ſaid Offices and Places, that they take Care 'that no Perſon be admitted into any of the *Order againſt Selling of Places and Offices* Sept. 3.

A. C. 1711.

'said Offices or Places, for Money or other 'Reward whatsoever; and that they do not 'suffer any of them to be Sold, except as in the 'before recited Act of Parliament is excepted. 'And Her Majesty doth further declare, that She 'will give all due Encouragement to such Persons, who shall discover and prosecute any Person or Persons for buying or selling any of the 'Offices or Places aforesaid, contrary to Law. 'And that all Persons concern'd may take Notice 'hereof, Her Majesty commands, That this Declaration be forthwith Printed and Published.

JOHN POVEY.

Several Patents pass'd.

As soon as the Lord *Privy Seal* was fix'd in his Office, his Lordship dispatch'd several important Affairs, and among the rest sign'd several Patents for Promotions of Honour, *viz.* for creating Sir *Simon Harcourt* Lord Keeper of the *Great Seal*, Baron *Harcourt*; the Lord *Ferrers*, Viscount *Tamworth*, and Earl of *Ferrers*; the Lord *Dartmouth*, Viscount *Lewisham*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*; the Lord *Raby*, Viscount *Wentworth* and Earl of *Strafford*; the Earl of *Orrery* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Baron *Boyle* of *Marston* in *Great Britain*; and the Duke of *Hamilton* in *Scotland*, Baron of *Dutton*, and Duke of *Brandon* in *Great Britain*.

Charter of the South Sea Company passes the Seals.

The Charter for incorporating the *South Sea* Company, did also pass the Seals, and the *Governors* and *Directors* appointed by the Queen, for the said Company, according to Act of Parliament, were as follows:

Governors and Directors

THE Earl of Oxford, *Governor.*
Sir James Bateman, *Sub-Governor.*
Samuel Ongley *Esq*; *Deputy Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable Henry St. John *Esquire.*
The Right Honourable Robert Benson *Esq*;
Sir Robert Beachcroft,
John Blunt *Esq*;
Charles Blunt *Esq*;
Sir Ambrose Crawley,

George

George Carſwall, *Eſq;*
Chriſt. Desboverie, *Eſq;*
Samuel Clarke, *Eſq;* *Mincing-lane,*
John Deacle, *Eſq;*
James Dolliffe, *Eſq;*
Matthew Decker, *Eſq;*
Henry Durley, *Eſq;*
John Fellows, *Eſq;*
John Gore, *Eſq;*
Edward Harley, *Eſq;*
Sir Richard Hoar,
Sir Theodore Janſſen,
Sir John Lambert, *Bart.*
Arthur Moore, *Eſq;*
Joſeph Martin, *Eſq;*
Harcourt Maſters, *Eſq;*
George Maſters, *Eſq;*
George Pitt, *Eſq;*
Jacob Sawbridge, *Eſq;*
Samuel Shepheard, *Eſq;*
Francis Stratford, *Eſq;*
Benjamin Tudman, *Eſq;*
Thomas Vernon, *Eſq;*
John Williams, *Eſq;*
Sir James Wiſhart.

A. C. 1711.

Some Days after, the Directors open'd their Books at their Office in *Broadſtreet*, (where the Exciſe-Office was formerly kept) behind the *Royal Exchange*; and on *Friday* the 14th of *September*, the *South-Sea* Company held their firſt General Court at *Merchant-Taylors* Hall, where the Charter being laid before them, the moſt Honourable the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and Governor of the ſaid Company, made an elegant Speech; 'ſetting forth the Honour, Juſtice and 'Wiſdom of the Parliament, in making Proviſi 'on for ſo great a Debt, at this difficult Juncture; 'and the great Advantages that were like to accrue 'from the Eſtabliſhment of this Company, both 'to the Members of it, and to the whole Nation, 'if the Privileges granted by the Act of Parlia-'ment, and Her Majeſty's Charter for the *South* '*Sea* Trade, and the Fiſhery, were rightly im-'proved, and proſecuted with Chearfulneſs and 'Unanimity; and aſſuring the Company, That 'he would, to the utmoſt of his Power, ſtudy 'and endeavour to promote their Intereſt. After his Lordſhip had done ſpeaking, a Motion was made for returning him Thanks, which being unanimouſly carried, Sir *James Bateman* the Sub-Governor, returned his Lordſhip the Thanks of the Company accordingly. Then they proceeded to Buſineſs, and it was agreed and reſolved,

The Charter of the South-Sea Company opened.

The Lord Treaſurer's Speech.

A. C. 1711.

Reſolutions taken.

'That the Directors ſhould have the Nomi-
'nation of the Company's Officers and Ser-
'vants, for the firſt Year. 2. That no Dire-
'ctor ſhall have any other Office in the Com-
'pany, either in *Great Britain*, or in any Set-
'tlement belonging to the Company Abroad.
'3. That a Committee of Fifteen of the Direct-
'ors, and Fifteen of the General Court ſhould
'be choſen, and authorized to make Regulations
'and By-Laws. 4. That the Fee for Transfers,
'for any Sum under one hundred Pounds, ſhould
'not exceed Two Shillings and Six Pence. And
'5. That an Abſtract of the Charter ſhould be
'printed; the Charter it ſelf being order'd to lye
'open in the Office, for the Peruſal of all con-
'cern'd. After this, the Lord High Treaſurer gave a ſplendid Entertainment to the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor and Directors.

Objections against the South Sea *Trade anſwered in a Pamphlet written by the Author of theſe Annals; for which he was ill requited.*

Several Objections having been raiſed againſt this New Eſtabliſhment, the Writer of theſe Papers, out of a ſincere Affection to Her Majeſty's Government, and hearty Zeal for the Good of the Nation, publiſhed about the Beginning of *September*, a Pamphlet entituled, *A true Account of the Deſign and Advantages of the* South Sea *Trade*, &c. wherein he endeavour'd to remove ſome of thoſe Objections; but for which he was very ill requited, being afterwards put to the Trouble and Expence of warding off an ill-grounded vexatious Proſecution, begun only to gratify the Spite and Reſentment of a Court Tantivy. To the Reaſons mentioned in that Pamphlet, I ſhall only add, in this Place, That when the Lord High Treaſurer either form'd or approv'd the *South Sea* Project, it was, undoubtedly, upon ſome Aſſurance that *France* and *Spain* were inclined to grant Liberty to the *South Sea Company* to eſtabliſh themſelves on the Continent of that Country, provided ſuch a Peace were concluded, whereby King *Philip* ſhould remain in Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*: Which glittering Bait may have decoy'd into a *Secret Negotiation*, a Miniſtry, whoſe Intereſt it was to put a ſpeedy End to the War.

Principal Reaſon why the Lord Treaſurer approved the Project of the South Sea *Company.*

This

This leads us naturally to obſerve, that the Death of the Dauphin of *France*, which happen'd three Days before that of the Emperor *Joſeph*, and by the ſame Diſtemper, the Small-Pox, proved rather, for the preſent, Advantageous than Prejudicial to that Kingdom; both as it leſſen'd the Factions at Court, and as it made room for the coming on of his eldeſt Son the Duke of *Britany*, a Prince of far greater Spirit and Penetration, who being thereupon declared Dauphin, applied himſelf with indefatigable Attention to Publick Buſineſs, particularly to the *Finances*. On the other hand, the Court of *France* was not wanting to cheriſh and improve the good Diſpoſitions they found in *Great Britain* towards a *Peace*, for which the Death of the Emperor gave them a favourable Handle, and the *Britiſh* Miniſtry a very colourable Pretence

A. C. 1.171.

The Death of the Dauphin of France April 14. N.S. *rather advantageous than prejudial to them.*

How this Clandeſtine Negotiation was firſt ſet on Foot, is not yet perfectly known; but the following Particulars having hitherto paſſed for current Truth, I ſhall inſert them here, leaving the Reader at liberty to lay what Streſs he thinks fit upon them, till a more Authentick Account of this dark Tranſaction can be procured. About the Beginning of *July* Mr. *Prior*, a Perſon, who by his Natural Parts, emprov'd by Study and good Converſation, had gain'd a Name among the Learned and Polite, and rais'd himſelf to ſome Employments according as the Party with which he ſided happen'd to prevail, went down to *Kent* and from thence to *Suffolk*, to give a Viſit to Sir *T——H——*. And as a Man who is in no Publick Station may be eaſily abſent from Town, without being miſs'd, eſpecially in the Summer Seaſon, no Notice was taken of this Journey. But it happen'd ſomewhat unluckily, that about the beginning of *Auguſt* a Gentleman, who came over in a ſmall Veſſel, and landed near *Deal*, was ſeiz'd by the Cuſtom-houſe Officers; and theſe enquiring who he was, he told a wrong Name, to prevent being diſcover'd. One of the Officers, who at firſt ſight, thought he was not an abſolute Stranger to that Face, look'd more fixedly upon him, and finding

Account of the ſecret Negotiations of Peace *between* Great Britain *and* France.

Mr Prior's *Journey to* France.

At his Return he is ſtopt near Deal.

A. C. 1711. finding him to be Mr. *Prior*, expoſtulated with him for concealing his true Name; adding, that in diſcharge of their Truſt, they muſt keep him in Cuſtody, till they had received further Inſtructions from the Secretaries. Hereupon Mr. *Prior* produc'd a Paſs in due form: But the Officers inſiſted, That not having at firſt declared the Name mentioned in the Paſs, they were not obliged to ſhew any Regard to it, and ſo Mr. *Prior* was ſtopt till he was releaſed from Above.

This Adventure could not be kept ſo ſecret, but that it took vent; and in a Day or two, became Town-talk. However, it appear'd ſo ſtrange and improbable, either that Mr. *Prior* ſhould, in this clandeſtine manner, be ſent to *France* upon ſo important an Affair, as the Negotiation of a *General Peace*: Or, if he were, that better Care were not taken of his free going to and fro undiſcover'd, that many doubted the Truth of the general Report. But Count *Gallas*, the Miniſter of the Houſe of *Auſtria* at the Court of *Great Britain*, who diſcharged his Truſt with equal Vigilance and Dexterity, thought it his Duty to make ſtrict Inquiry into this Affair: And having found that *Common Fame* agreed with *Matter of Fact*; he had an *Eclairciſment* about it with the Prime *Miniſter*; who told him, *He had no Perſon to be alarm'd; For the Queen would never make a Peace derogatory from any Engagements She had with her Allies.* This Paſſage was ſoon noiſed about: So that Mr. *Prior*'s Journey to *Paris* was no longer Matter of Doubt; the rather, becauſe it was mention'd, as Publick News in the Foreign *Prints*, and, after them, in the *Domeſtick*: Neither of which any Body thought proper to diſown or contradict.

The Ld Treaſurer's Anſwer to Count Gallas upon his Expoſtulations about Mr Prior's *Journey to* France.

On the contrary, Men of Speculation obſerv'd, That, at this very time, a *News Paper*, which, tho' of late Years, the *Common-Sink* of *Scurrility* and *Scandal*; yet, (by what ſtrange Policy, I know not) whoſe *Proprietor* was privately countenanc'd, if not aſſiſted by ſome Perſons in eminent Employments, had this remarkable Paragraph, in the

Remarkable Paſſage in the Poſt Boy.

the Article from the *Hague*, *Aug.* 28. N. S. A. C.
——'In the laſt Letters which Count *Zinzendorf* 1711:
'received from *Barcelona*, there is a kind of Se-
'cret, namely that King *Charles* had reſolv'd to *See the* Poſt
'come into *Germany*, as ſoon as he ſhould hear *Boy Aug.* 23.
'of his being elected Emperor. Mean while, to 1711.
'keep the *Catalans* in Spirit under his Obedience,
'it was agreed to leave his Conſort at *Barcelona*;
'and that too with a Promiſe that his Catholick
'Majeſty, tho' Emperor, would return thi-
'ther in the Spring, with greater Force to re-
'duce the reſt of *Spain*. It is, indeed, believed
'that that King will undoubtedly return to *Bar-*
'*celona*, (were it only for the Senſe he has of the
'Firm and inviolable Affection of the *Catalans*
'for his Service) *unleſs ſome unforeſeen Accident*
'ſhould hinder him. Surely, this will not hap-
'pen in the Concluſion of a General Peace?
'Tis true, there is a *General Whiſper*, that a
'Negotiation is on Foot for that happy End;
'but we fear the chief Ground for that Report
'is that the Publick Stocks at *Amſterdam* have
'advanc'd for theſe Three Days paſt, 6 or 7
'*per Cent.* 'Tis *certain*, however, that *France*
'has gone quite Round in *beating* the *Pulſes* of
'the High Allies, in hopes of Gaining her Ends
'of ſome of them, but to no purpoſe. The o-
'thers having balk'd her, ſhe addreſs'd her ſelf,
'in the laſt Place, to *GREAT-BRITAIN*.
'The wiſe Precaution of the *PRESENT Mi-*
'*niſtry* there, not to give into her *Wiles*, fruſtrated
'her Endeavours; and thus ſhe found her ſelf ſo
'far reduc'd, as not to know where next to
'ſpread her Net. Mean time, Monſieur *Petkum*,
'Reſident of *Holſtein*, who was afraid he ſhould
'not be the *Canal* made uſe of to bring that
'Bleſſing, and conſequently that he ſhould loſe
'the Recompence he promis'd himſelf in Caſe
'he ſhould be an Inſtrument in this Grand Af-
'fair, had written to the Marquis *de Torcy* a Letter
'ſtuft with Reaſons, whether ſolid or Imaginary,
'to perſwade *France*, That there was no ſurer
'way to obtain a Peace, than that of *this State*.
'The Marquis did not, however, vouchſafe any
'Anſwer

A. C. 1711.

'Anſwer to that Epiſtle till the *CLANDESTINE NEGOTIATIONS* with *Great Britain* proving 'fruitleſs, he was ſo complaiſant, as to do it, 'when it was leaſt expected. His Letter was 'dated, *July* 15th, and acquainted Monſieur *Petkum* that *his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had too much 'Reaſon to be incens'd againſt this State*; Adding, '*nevertheleſs that if he had any Idea for a General 'Peace, and would communicate it to him, he 'would ſee whether he durſt ſhew it, to the King 'his Maſter.* He inſinuated farther, that THEY 'WELL HOPED TO SUCCEED ELSE-'WHERE. The Reſident has ſince receiv'd 'Letters from Monſieur *Rouillé*, and another 'from the Marquis *de Torcy*, dated the 4th In-'ſtant. In the firſt there is nothing ſo diſcern-'able, as Pride and Haughtineſs; but the laſt is 'couch'd in a much more humble Style. This 'has again ſet Monſieur *Petkum* on Wing, to 'bring the contending Parties to a Pacifick Ne-'gotiation. We have ſince learnt that to induce '*Great Britain*, to make Peace, *France* has offer'd 'to give her FOUR PORTS from the Streights 'of *Magellan*, along the Coaſts of *Chili* and *Peru*, 'for the Security of the Commerce of that Na-'tion, in the *South Seas*. But *all in Vain*. The '*Britains* ſtill *turn'd a deaf Ear to the melodious 'Accents of that deluding Syren*. However, we 'have Advice that an *Engliſh* Colonel, named '*Hook*, who was 28 Years ago Chaplain to the 'unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*, is gone from '*France* to carry Diſpatches to the Captive Ma-'reſchal *de Tallard*, at *Nottingham*. And this is 'all we know of this matter.

The *News-Papers* in which this Paragraph was inſerted being, (as I hinted before) peruſed upon no other Recommendation, than the *Scandal*, with which the *Domeſtick Articles* were generally fill'd, few People laid any Streſs upon it. But ſuch as read it with Attention; and took the Pains to compare this Account, with the ordinary Productions of that Writer, thought to find in it a *better Stile*, a *cleaner turn*, and *more Art*; and from thence rightly concluded, that the De-

ſign

ſign of it, was, both to beſpeak a favourable Conſtruction of the *Clandeſtine Negotiations* between *France* and *Great Britain*, which could no longer be kept Secret; and to feel the Pulſe of the Nation, about the ſeveral *Schemes* that were made for a Peace. They were confirm'd in that Opinion, when in the *Poſt-Boy* of the 8th of *September* O. S. they found the following Paragraph: A. C. 1712.

Another remarkable Paragraph in the Poſt Boy, *containing two Schemes of Peace.*

'*Hague*, *Sept.* 11. N. S. The long Conferences 'which were daily held here of late, by the Mi'niſters of the Powers concern'd in the High 'Alliance, before the Departure of Count *Zin*'*zendorf*, afforded Matter to our Town Poli'ticians for wond'rous Speculations. The general 'Opinion was, That it only regarded the future 'Election of an Emperor, and the different In'trigues that were ſuppos'd to be carried on in 'the ſeveral Courts of *Germany*, to obſtruct his 'Majeſty King *Charles* III's. Intereſt: But the 'more quick-ſighted obſerving the many Ex'preſſes that were diſpatch'd by the Miniſters of '*Portugal* and *Savoy*; and that they were daily 'in Conference with the Penſionary *Heinſius*, be'gan to ſuſpect that ſome Negotiation of greater 'Moment was on Foot: Whereupon, the Ru'mour of an approaching Peace began to pre'vail over all the Town, eſpecially ſince the Ar'rival of the laſt Letters from *Frankfort*. For 'Men of Intelligence having been upon the Hunt 'to find out the Myſtery of the above-men'tion'd Conferences, tho' kept with the utmoſt 'Secrecy, have diſcover'd at laſt, that infallibly a '*General Peace* was upon the Anvil, which *France* 'propoſes upon Terms ſo very *Advantageous*, 'that 'tis probable it may take. Some will have 'the Terms to be, a *Partition* of the *Spaniſh* Mo'narchy: That King *Charles* is to have the 'Crown of *Arragon* with all its Dependencies in '*Spain*, the Iſlands of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Sar*'*dinia*, *Sicily*, the Dukedom of *Milan*, and the 'Kingdom of *Naples*, together with all the 'Ports belonging to *Spain* on the Coaſts of *Tuſ*'*cany*, and all *Flanders*; and King *Philip* to have 'the reſt of *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*. Others

'affirm,

A. C. 1711.

'affirm, that the Propoſals are, that King *Philip* 'ſhall remain with all *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*; 'and King *Charles* ſhall have all the reſt of the '*Spaniſh* Monarchy; and that for the Security of 'Trade, the former is to put into the Hands of 'the Two Maritime Powers, two ſtrong Towns 'upon the *American* Continent, the one in the 'North Sea, and the other in the South, with 'full Liberty to carry on a free Trade; the 'Truth of which, Time only will diſcover: But 'what's certain is, that the Miniſter of a Neutral 'Prince reſiding here, has this Week diſpatched 'two Expreſſes for *France*, where Meſſieurs *de Uxelles* and *Polignac*, are ready upon the firſt 'warning, to ſet out for any Place that ſhall be 'appointed. And it is very probable the whole 'Matter may end very ſoon in an *Honourable* 'and *Advantageous* Peace.

Neither of the two Schemes meets with Approbation.

Tho' the Bulk of the Nation, did certainly wiſh for *Peace*, yet neither of the two *Schemes* here propos'd met with Approbation, being both look'd upon as almoſt equally *inſidious* and *unſafe*, and inconſiſtent both with the *Honour* and *Intereſt* of *Great Britain*. On the contrary, the generallity expreſſing their Readineſs, rather to bear the Burthen of Taxes ſome time longer, than loſe, by a *Precarious Peace*, the Fruits of ſo many Victories and Conqueſts, gain'd in the Courſe of this Expenſive, but Neceſſary War, our Politicians thought fit to ſeem to ſtrike in with the Humour of the People: Which was done artfully enough in a Pamphlet entituled, *A new Journey to* Paris: *Together with ſome ſecret Tranſactions between the* French *King and an* Engliſh *Gentleman*; pretended to be written by one Monſieur *Du Baudrier*, who was ſaid in it to have been appointed to attend Mr. *Prior*, who, in the ſame Relation, is ſuppoſed to have gone in *France*, under the Name of Mr. *Matthews*. To omit ſeveral trivial Circumſtances intermix'd in this Accouut, I ſhall only take notice of a Paſſage in the cloſe of it, relating to the two laſt Interviews Mr. *Prior* is ſaid to have had with the King, and Madam *de Maintenon*. The Writer tells us, 'That on *Friday*

Pretended Account of Mr. Prior's Journey to Paris; *publiſh'd to amuſe the People. A remarkable Paſſage in it.*

'*day* the 23d of *July*, Mr. *de la Baſtide* (by which borrow'd Name is underſtood the *French* King's Miniſter, who conferr'd with and conducted Mr. *Prior*) ſtaid the Afternoon with Mr. *Prior*; That about Eight a Clock they went to the Rendezvous near *Verſailles*; and in an Hour and Half's time, Mr. *Prior* with Monſieur *de la Baſtide*, another Gentleman and a Lady came into the Walk. That as Mr. *Prior* was taking his Leave of thoſe Perſons, the Lady ſaid, *Monſieur, Songez vous*, &c. *Conſider this Night on what we have ſaid to you*; and that the Gentleman ſeconded her, ſaying, *Ouy, ouy, Monſieur, Songez vous en pour la dernier fois: Ay, ay, Sir, conſider for the laſt Time.* To which Monſieur *Matthews* anſwer'd BRISKLY, in going out, *SIRE, TOUT OU RIEN*, &c. Sir, ALL OR NONE, *as I have had the Honour to tell your Majeſty before.* That on *Saturday* the 24th Mr. *de la Baſtide* came to Mr. *Prior* with a ſmiling Countenance, embrac'd him with much Joy, and told him, *Courage, Monſieur*; *no Travelling to Day*; *Madam* Maintenon *will have me once more conduct You to Her.* That about Ten -aclock at Night they went forth, and returned about One in the Morning; and Mr. *Prior* having taken his Leave of Mr. *de la Baſtide*, ſet out in a Chaize for *Calais*, where he arrived on *Wedneſday* the 28th in the Evening; and the next Morning the Writer of this Account took his Leave of Mr. *Prior*, who thank'd him in the civileſt Manner, and very nobly made him a Preſent of Fifty Piſtoles. And that the ſame Day, *July* the 29 N.S. Mr. *Prior* having put to Sea with a fair Wind, 'twas ſuppoſed in a few Hours he landed in *England*. A. C. 1711.

When this Account was firſt publiſh'd, People differ'd in their Conjectures about it: Some looking upon it as *genuine*, others (the far greater number) as *fictitious*. But ſuch as were pretty well acquainted with the ſecret Springs of Affairs, reconciled thoſe two Opinions, affirming, That tho' it were not an exact faithful Relation of Mr. *Prior*'s Negotiation, it contain'd however, many true

Sept. 11. *Different Opinions about the ſaid Account.*

A. C. 1711.

true Circumſtances of his Journey. They added, that this ſuppos'd Letter of Monſieur *Du Baudrier* was written by *Jonathan Swift*, formerly Chaplain to Sir *William Temple*, an Ingenious, but Ambitious Clergy-Man, who, had ſome Years ago devoted himſelf to the *Whigs*, and written againſt the *Tories*; but being diſappointed in his hopes of Preferment, upon the late Revolution in the Miniſtry, immediately tack'd about; liſted himſelf in the Service of the High-Church Party; and with Mr. *P——r*, Dr. *F——d*, and ſome o-thers, was employ'd in the Writing a Weekly Paper, call'd the *Examiner*, the Deſign of which was to aggravate the Faults and Miſcarriages of the late Miniſtry, with all the Heightnings of Malice, and Rhetorick; to inveigh againſt them with all poſſible Bitterneſs; and to involve the whole *Whig*-Party in the Accuſation of their Leaders. Having got this Thread, Men of Speculation thought it eaſie to wind up the whole Bottom; and trace the Secret Negotiation of Peace to its true Cauſes. Hereupon they call'd to Mind, that the moſt plauſible Topick, by which the High-Church Party ingratiated themſelves with the People, was the Proſpect they gave them of a ſudden Peace; which their Under-Agents were taught to ſuggeſt, had been kept off by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s and the late Lord Treaſurer's Ambition and Inſatiable Avarice: And to this purpoſe, they likewiſe remembred, that the *Letter to the Examiner*, written about a Year before, by a very Ingenious Gentleman now in an eminent Poſt, contain'd the *Hints* and *Inſtructions*, which the Authors of that Paper purſued in their Political Obſervations and Reflections. Among the reſt, they lay great ſtreſs upon the *Examiner* of the 26th of *April*, 1711. wherein the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons about Three Years before, *againſt a Peace* WITHOUT THE ENTIRE RESTITUTION OF SPAIN, was exploded, as the *higheſt ſtrain of* TEMERITY, FOLLY, and GASCONADE; which very much inflamed

Suppos'd to be written by one of the Authors of the Examiner

See the Appendix to the Annals *for the Year* 1710, Pag. 68.

Remarkable Paſſage in the Examiner.

Two Pamphlets written againſt it.

inflamed the *Paper-War* between the two contending Parties; and occaſion'd the Writing of Two Pamplets, the firſt entituled, *Reflections upon the* Examiner's *Scandalous Peace*; the other, *A Letter to a Member of the* October Club, *ſhewing, that to yield* Spain *to the Duke of* Anjou *by a Peace, would be the Ruin of* Great Britain. But though the Generality of the Nation allow'd the Solidity of the Reaſons contain'd in theſe two Pamphlets, yet many were wrought upon by contrary Arguments. They were made to conſider, that the Scene of Affairs being, in a great Meaſure, ſhifted by the Deceaſe of the late Emperor, and the Dauphin, it was not impoſſible to put an End to this heavy Expenſive War, by a Safe and Honourable Peace, without inſiſting on the Reſtitution of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*. That on the one ſide, King *Charles* ſucceeding in the Empire, and the Hereditary Countries, and being already poſſeſſed of the *Spaniſh* Territories in *Italy*, the Addition of *Spain* to his other Dominions, might render the Houſe of *Auſtria* too potent; and not only deſtroy the very End for which this War was undertaken, *viz.* the Preſerving a *Ballance of Power in Europe*, but alſo, in time, occaſion a new War to reſtore that *Ballance*. Moreover, they were made to reflect, that one of the Reaſons for wreſting *Spain* out of the Hands of King *Philip*, *viz.* its entire Dependance on *France*, was like to ceaſe, upon the Death of his Grand-Father; when the Natural Antipathy between the two Nations, and the Jealouſies and Differences which often ariſe between Neighbour Kings, and are generally the fiercer among near Relations, would, in all Probability, break the preſent *Union* of *France* and *Spain*. And 'twas obſerv'd likewiſe, that it was now impracticable to reſtore the whole *Spaniſh* Dominions to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; that Monarchy being actually *diſmembred*, and part of it yielded to the Duke of *Savoy*; and other Parts conquer'd by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*.

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Arguments for a Partition of Spain.

On

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On the other hand, the Landed Gentlemen having, by the Author of the Letter to the Examiner, been taught to believe, *That we might have had a good Peace ever ſince the Battle of* Ramellies; *and that from that time the War had been wantonly carried on to gratify the unmeaſurable Appetites of a few Leaders*: It ſeem'd but common Prudence in the Preſent *Miniſtry*, ſo far to gratify the Party that was moſt weary of the War, as to give him an opportunity to try the *Experiment* of a *Negotiation*, managed by Perſons in whom they could entirely confide: Elſe the Objection ſtarted by the Author of the Letter to a Member of the *October Club*, would be in every Body's Mouth, viz. *If a good Peace might have been had ever ſince the Battel of* Ramellies, *why have not the new Miniſtry procured it, ſince they have ſucceeded to the Powers of the Old?*

The French *make the firſt Overtures.*

Upon all theſe Conſiderations, it is probable that the new Miniſtry thought fit to hearken to ſome Overtures of Peace, which were firſt made to the late Earl of *Jerſey*, by his old Acquaintance the Marquis *de Torcy*; and the latter having deſired that a Perſon with whom he might diſcourſe freely ſhould be ſent over, Mr. *Prior* was immediately pitch'd upon, as, indeed, as fit as any Body for ſuch a private Negotiation, by reaſon of his former Employments at the Peace of *Ryſwick*; of Secretary of King *William*'s firſt Embaſſy to *France*; and of his Perſonal Acquaintance with that *French* Miniſter. This agrees with the Extract of a Letter, written from *Paris* the 24th of *Auguſt* N. S. which contain'd theſe very Words: *Monſieur* de Torcy *is come back from his Country Seat of* Sablé, *which he bought a Year ago in* Anjou, *and ſtaid there but ten Days. His Abſence has been variouſly conſtrued; ſome pretending he was gone to* Calais *upon a Secret Negotiation*, &c. What paſs'd in the Private Interviews between Mr. *Prior*, and the Miniſters of *France*, is ſtill an abſolute *Secret*: For, as I hinted before, there's Reaſon to believe, that the *Account of his Journey to* Paris, was deſign'd as an *Amuſement*, and only to let the World know

know, First, what few People were ignorant of. *viz.* That there was a Negotiation on Foot; and in the ſecond Place, what ſome People doubted, *viz.* That Mr. *Prior* inſiſted upon very high Terms, and in the laſt Conference he had with thoſe he treated, ſtiffly ſaid at parting, *TOUT OU RIEN*; ALL OR NOTHING. There are, indeed, in that Account many *Improbabilities*, as well as *Falſe French*; but theſe are the particular Faults of the Writer, who has committed many ſuch *Errors* in his Editions of Sir *William Temple*'s Letters. Nor is it to be wonder'd, that indiſcreet mercenary Writer took that Opportunity to reflect on the Duke of *M——gh*, by making Monſieur *de la Baſtide* ſay, *Conſider which is to be moſt preferr'd, the Good of your Country, or the particular Advantage of your G——l!* And ſuggeſting, *That ſome Subjects have Palaces more magnificent than Q—— A——.* After Mr. *Prior*'s Return, it was for ſome time uncertain, whether this Important Negotiation was either broke off, or carrying on; Though the latter appear'd the more probable, becauſe the *News-Paper* before quoted, continued amuſing the World with Hopes of an approaching Peace. A. C. 1711.

Count *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from King *Charles* III, thinking himſelf, and his Catholick Majeſty's Miniſters Abroad miſrepreſented and injur'd by the Aſſertions contain'd in the ſeveral Paragraphs, publiſh'd by the Writer of the *Poſt-Boy*, did thereupon preſent a Memorial to Mr. Secretary *St. John*, dated *October* 2. N. S. importing, 'That He might take Notice of ſeve-
'ral other Paragraphs, wherein the Author of
'the *Poſt-Boy* had taken the ſame Liberty, which
'he does in the Paper thereto annex'd, (*viz.* the
'*Poſt Boy* of the 20th of *September*) to which his
'Excellency referr'd only for the preſent, as to
'what relates to himſelf. That nothing more
'clearly evinced, that whatſoever is contain'd
'in the ſaid Paragraph is a RHAPSODY of
'NEWS FORGED and INVENTED HERE,
'than that *no other did ever mention any ſuch*
'*Thing.*

Count Gallas *Memorial againſt the Author of the* Poſt Boy *dated* October 2. N. S. *that is,* Sept 21. O. S.

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'*Thing*. That he was not unacquainted with 'the Liberty both of writing and ſpeaking al-'low'd of in this Country. But that he hop'd from 'Mr. Secretary's *known Prudence and Juſtice* to 'have the ſame Protection which he had for-'merly in the like Caſes, wherein the Service of 'his Catholick Majeſty, his Maſter, and his own 'Perſon, were expos'd and wounded; as they 'would be, on this Occaſion, if he ſuffer'd him-'ſelf to be *play'd upon* any more, at the Rate this 'Author went on. Concluding, that he might 'write and print what he thought fit, provided 'he preſumed not to make uſe of his Excellency's 'Name, or meddle with him, upon any Ac-'count whatſoever: Which was all the Favour 'his Excellency expected, by way of Satis-'faction.

Upon the preſenting of this Memorial, *Abel Roper*, a Bookſeller, the Proprietor of the *Poſt-Boy*, was ſummoned before one of the Under Secretaries, who having ſhew'd him the ſaid Paragraph, ask'd him, from whence he had that Intelligence? To which *Abel* anſwer'd, he had it in a Letter from the *Hague*; which he was call'd upon, but refus'd to produce, pretending there was nothing againſt the Government. Thus *Abel* eſcap'd, with a Caution given him, to take Care how he meddled with Count *Gallas*'s Name. But notwithſtanding this, the Author of the *Poſt Boy* continued in his licentious and bold way of Writing; which encreaſed and ſtrengthen'd the Suſpicion, That he was privately encourag'd and countenanc'd by Men in Power; and 'twas even affirm'd, That the late Writers of the *Examiner* had often a Hand in the *Poſt Boy*.

Upon the Confident Reports of an Approaching Peace, the Marquis *de Rochegude*, Agent for the Proteſtants of *France*, preſented to the Miniſtry here the following Memorial:

The Marquis de Rochegude's *Memorial in favour of the* French *Proteſtants.*

'DIVINE Providence, which over-rules all 'Events, ſeems to have permitted the Con-'tinuation of this War for the Advantage of the 'Allies in General, and in particular, for the 'Comfort of the CHURCH, whoſe Members

'ſuffer

'suffer in Chains and Dungeons, under the Yoke 'of POPERY. A. C. 1711.

'We are so thoroughly perswaded of the Good 'Intentions of the QUEEN, and Her Ministers, 'to procure the Good and Relief of that Part of 'the Church which groans under Affliction, that 'in order to that, We confidently offer two Methods, Just, Easie and Necessary.

'The first, to cause an Article to be provisionally inserted in the PRELIMINARIES, in 'Favour of the *French* Protestants, who are in 'the Gallies, Prisons, Convents and elsewhere. 'In which the *Roman Catholick* Allies are not, in 'the least, concern'd; this being an Affair rather 'of Humanity than Religion. Such an Article will 'afterwards give a Right to treat that Matter 'more at large; otherwise *France* will insist on 'the Preliminaries, as the Basis and Foundation 'of the Treaty of Peace.

'The other Method is, to include the Protestants of *France* in the fourth Article (of the 'Peace of *Ryswick*) relating to the Protestants of 'the Empire, and to unite them both in one 'Common Cause, as being one Body, which is 'the Body of CHRIST; and this Body ought 'not to be divided. A more particular Care 'ought to be taken of those who, for so long a 'time past, suffer under OPPRESSION; not 'daring to own the true Religion, without exposing themselves to the Gallies or Gibbets. And 'this shews the Necessity of restoring the Protestant Religion in *France*; otherwise the Gallies 'will ever be fill'd with Protestants, under Pretence of their trespassing upon the King's Orders, enjoyning all his Subjects to go to Mass. 'This Restoration is the more Necessary, in that 'it will settle Tranquility both in the Protestant 'Body and in the Church. It is founded on E'QUITY; CHRITIANITY; EDICTS, that 'ought to have been INVIOLABLE; And upon 'a GUARANTY of the Whole ENGLISH 'NATION; as appears by the Copy hereto 'annex'd, of an old printed Paper, which I 'had the Honour to communicate to the the pre-

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'ceding Miniſtry. But although it might be dif-
'ficult clearly to prove this Guaranty, it is,
'however, moſt certain, that the Kings of
'*England* have, more than once, interpoſed for
'the Execution of the Edict of *Nants*. To this
'I ſhall add, that *France* has made a Precedent
'of what ought to be done in a Treaty of Peace:
'For ſhe never concluded any, without ſtipula-
'ting ſomething in behalf of the *Romiſh* Religion.
'Did ſhe not lately inſiſt, That it ſhould be pre-
'ſerv'd in the Places ſhe offer'd to yield to the
'Allies? Did She not deſign to ſet up her Re-
'ligion in *England*, by pretending to impoſe a
'POPISH KING upon the Nation? And does
'not She herein take upon Her to intermeddle
'with the Family Affairs of Sovereigns? Which
'ſhews, She pretends to give Laws to others,
'and receive none from any Body. Religion is
'not, as *France* pretends, a Domeſtick Affair,
'which only concerns each Sovereign in his own
'Dominions; it is rather the Domeſtick Affair
'of all Sovereigns, who are DOMESTICKS
'and DEFENDERS of the FAITH; as being
'bound together by the ſame Faith: For Faith
'binds and unites all Proteſtants in one Body.
'It ſeems as if GOD ALMIGHTY had united
'the Proteſtant States in this War, to make
'them the more ſenſible of this Truth; and to
'excite them to uſe their Unanimous and Joynt
'Endeavours for the CHURCH's DILIVE-
'RANCE. This Great Work was, undoubtedly
'reſerv'd for Her MAJESTY's moſt GLORIOUS
'REIGN. 'Tis what we hope after ſo great
'SUCCESSES; after ſo many VICTORIES
'and CONQUESTS; after ſo many Prelimi-
'nary Articles; for the Allies have a juſt Right
'to inſiſt upon many. Were it poſſible that
'there ſhould not be one in Favour of the
'CHURCH ſo ſeverely OPPRESS'D and PER-
'SECUTED in *France*? An ARTICLE which
'ought to be the PRELIMINARY of the PRE-
'LIMINARIES!

'Upon

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'Upon the whole Matter, our Demands are 'juſt, authorized from ABOVE, and ſupported 'by a POTENT QUEEN, who needs not, like 'another *Eſther*, to ſollicit in Behalf of GOD's 'People; HER MAJESTY has the POWER 'in HER OWN HANDS, to reduce the com-'mon Enemy to Reaſon, and to right the Afflicted 'among the People, thoſe that ſuffer, and who 'have no Body to deliver them. This is the 'deplorable Condition of ſeven or or eight hun-'dred thouſand Souls, who groan, in that King-'dom, under the Yoke of POPERY; and who 'cry from the Bottom of their Hearts, Aſſiſt Us, 'GREAT QUEEN! Lend Us a helping Hand! 'Save Us from Shipwrack! Save Us from Popery, 'both Our ſelves and Children; thoſe that 'ſuck their Mother's Breaſts, and thoſe yet Un-'born!

'To whom indeed could they, with more 'Reaſon have recourſe than to HER MAJESTY, 'who ſo juſtly bears the Title of DEFENDER of 'THE FAITH! A Glorious TITLE, in which '*Conſtantine* the Great took ſo much Pride; and 'in which even *Lewis* XIV, glories now a Days, 'tho' an Enemy and Perſecutor of the Faith. This 'appears by his Letter to the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, 'after the Peace of *Ryſwick*, wherein he boaſts of 'having introduc'd the *Romiſh* Worſhip, where it 'was not before; which he ſays, affects him 'moſt. How great then would his JOY be, if, 'amidſt the Publick Acclamations of PEACE, he 'ſaw our Proteſtant Brethren forc'd to ſend forth 'throbbing Sighs, and, with their Tears to BE-'SPRINKLE the LAWRELS of the CON-'QUERORS? GOD forbid that ſhould ever 'be the Caſe! We rather confidently hope to 'ſee their and our Groans chang'd into joyful 'Songs of TRIUMPH, into BLESSINGS and 'THANKSGIVINGS to GOD, to the QUEEN, 'and to all the PROTESTANT STATES.

Sign'd,

Windſor, Sept. 6. 1711. *ROCHEGUDE.*

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How this Memorial was receiv'd is ſtill dubious: But, however, the Lord High-Treaſurer did, thereupon, deſire that a Liſt of the Proteſtants of *France*, in the Gallies, Priſons and Convents of that Kingdom, ſhould be laid before him.

Mr. Meſnager *and another* French *Gentleman come over into* England *to treat about a Peace.*

On *Wedneſday* Night the 26th of *September*, ſome of the *London* Mob gather'd about a Houſe in the Street call'd *Pell mell* near *St. James*'s Houſe, upon a Report that two Perſons arrived from *France* to treat about a Peace, were lodg'd there, whom they were impatient to ſee: Nor was this Report groundleſs; for it was ſoon after publickly known, That Monſieur *Meſnager*, Deputy of the Council of Commerce in *France*, accompanied by another Gentleman, came over about the middle of *September*, and having continued ſome Days, *incognito*, both in *London* and *Windſor*, and had ſeveral Conferences with Her Majeſty's Miniſters, he did, on the 27th of that Month, ſign ſeven *Preliminary Articles* on the Part of *France*.

Publick Funds ſink upon the News of the miſcariage of the Quebeck *Expedition.*

But we muſt obſerve, that before this Tranſaction was noiſed abroad, the Melancholy News of the Miſcarriage of the *Quebeck* Expedition, which was receiv'd in *London* on the 6th of *October*, occaſion'd no ſmall Conſternation among the Merchants, and was like very much to affect Credit; the Publick Funds falling immediately Two *per Cent.* They continued ſinking the next *Monday* Morning: But were kept up, and advanc'd to their former Value, by the Report of an approaching Peace, which with great Induſtry was ſpread about, not only in publick Converſation, but in Print; the Tool of the Party having inſerted the following Paragraph in the *Poſt Boy* of *October* 11. *viz.* 'We are informed from 'undoubted *Hands*, That a Treaty of Peace is 'ſo far advanc'd, that we have hopes in *a few* 'Days time, we ſhall be able to inform the Pub-'lick of the Particulars, which are ſo GLORI-'OUS and ADVATAGEOUS to the Nation 'and ALL the ALLIES, that it will be *Laſting*, 'Safe and *Honourable*.

Remarkable Paragraph in the Poſt Boy, *Octob.* 11. *about Peace,*

To

To make good part of this *Magnificent Promiſe*, and in order to keep up the Expectation of the Nation, the next *Poſt Boy*, *viz.* of *Saturday October* 13, had this Paragraph. A. C. 1711.

And in the Poſt-Boy of Octob. 13.

London, October 13. 'The *Evening Poſt* of laſt 'Thurſday having given an Account of ſomething 'relating to *England*, in the preſent Negotiation 'of Peace, We thought it not improper to en-'large upon what relates to us, (having it from 'UNDOUBTED HANDS) *viz.*

'I. *That for the ſecurity of the* Engliſh *and* 'Dutch *Trade, at all times, with* Spain, *King* Phi-'lip *will conſent that the City of* Cadiz *ſhall be al-'ways Garriſon'd by the* Engliſh, *and full Liberty 'to the* South-Sea Company *to eſtabliſh themſelves 'on the Continent of that Country, according to the 'Act of Parliament laſt Seſſion.*

'II. *That the Fortifications of* Dunkirk *ſhall be demoliſhed, and the Harbour thereof ruined.*

'*Which two Articles, as we are informed, with 'others, are actually agreed to.*

It is very probable, that either the Writers of the *Poſt Boy*, or rather their Prompters behind the Curtain, deſign'd to have amuſed the Publick ſome time longer, with publiſhing Piece-meal, the moſt advantageous Offers made by *France*: But they were diſappointed by the Publication of the *Preliminaries* ſign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager*, which happen'd in this manner.

The French *Miniſters take their leave of our Court.*

On *Thurſday* the 4th of *October*, Monſieur *Meſnager* and his Companion, who was generally reported to be the *Abbe du Boſs*, took their leave of our Miniſters, in order to return to *France*, *extreamly ſatisfied with the Reception they had here*, the Queen having honour'd Monſieur *Meſnager* with a private Converſation in Her Cloſet; and granted him the Favour, that Mareſchal *de Tallard*, who was ſuppoſed to have laid the Foundation of this Negotiation, might go to *France* for four Months upon his Parole.

M. Tallard *has leave to go to* France.

The Preliminary Articles communicated to the Foreign Miniſters.

Five Days after, being *Tueſday the 9th* of *October*, the Government thought fit to communicate the ſaid Preliminary Articles to Count *Gallas*, King *Charles*'s Envoy Extraordinary, and to the Mini-

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Ministers of *Portugal*, *Savoy*, *&c.* These Gentlemen were variously affected by the Perusal of those Proposals; but the *Austrian* Minister, who with particular Attention and Vigilance had trac'd all the steps of this Negotiation, was not so surprized at them as the rest. One of the latter not thinking himself oblig'd to keep that Paper secret, suffer'd a Copy to be taken of it, which was carried to the Author of a *News-Paper*, call'd the *Daily Courant*, and publish'd in it on *Saturday* Morning the 13th of *October* as follows:

And publish'd in the Daily Courant, Octob. 13.

Preliminary Articles on the part of France, *for effecting a General Peace.*

'THE King being willing to contribute all that 'is in his Power to the re-establishing of the 'General Peace, his Majesty declares,

I. 'That he will acknowledge the Queen of '*Great Britain* in that Quality, as also the Succession of that Crown according to the present 'Settlement.

II. 'That he will freely and *bona fide* consent 'to the taking all just and reasonable Measures 'for hindering that the Crowns of *France* and '*Spain* may never be united on the Head of the 'same Prince, his Majesty being perswaded, that 'this Excess of Power would be contrary to the 'Good and Quiet of *Europe*.

III. 'The King's Intention is, that all the Parties engag'd in the present War, without excepting any of them, may find their reasonable Satisfaction in the Treaty of Peace which 'shall be made: That Commerce may be re-'established and maintained for the future, to 'the Advantage of *Great Britain*, of *Holland*, 'and of the other Nations who have been accustom'd to exercise Commerce.

IV. 'As the King will likewise maintain exactly the Observation of the Peace when it shall 'be concluded, and the Object the King proposes 'to himself, being to secure the Frontiers of his 'Kingdom, without disturbing in any manner 'whatever the Neighbouring States, he promises 'to agree by the Treaty which shall be made, 'that the *Dutch* shall be put in possession of the

'fortify'd

' fortify'd Places which ſhall be mention'd in the A. C.
' *Netherlands*, to ſerve hereafter for a Barrier, 1711.
' which may ſecure the Quiet of the Republick
' of *Holland*, againſt any Enterprize from the part
' of *France*.

V. ' The King conſents likewiſe, that a ſecure
' and convenient Barrier ſhould be form'd for
' the Empire, and for the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

VI. ' Notwithſtanding *Dunkirk* coſt the King
' very great Sums, as well to purchaſe it, as to
' fortify it; and that 'tis farther neceſſary to be at
' very conſiderable Expence for razing the Works,
' his Majeſty is willing however to engage to
' cauſe them to be demoliſhed, immediately after
' the Concluſion of the Peace; on condition, that
' for the Fortifications of that Place, a proper
' Equivalent, that may content him, be given
' him; and, as *England* cannot furniſh that E-
' quivalent, the Diſcuſſion of it ſhall be referred
' to the Conferences to be held for the Negoci-
' ation of the Peace.

' 7. When the Conferrences for the Negoci-
' ation of the Peace ſhall be formed, all the Pre-
' tenſions of the Princes and States engaged in the
' preſent War, ſhall be therein diſcuſſed *bona fide*
' and amicably: And nothing ſhall be omitted
' to regulate and terminate them, to the Satiſ-
' faction of all the Parties.

' By Virtue of a Full Power from the King,
' we, the under-written, Knight of his Order of
' St. *Michael*, Deputy of the Council of Com-
' merce, have concluded, in the Name of his Ma-
' jeſty, the preſent Preliminary-Articles. In Wit-
' neſs whereof, we have ſigned. Done at *London*,
' the 27th of *September*, Old Stile, and the 8th
' of *October*, New Stile, 1711.

(L. S.) *Meſnager.*

The generality ſurpriz'd at the Publication of the French Preliminaries.

It is hard to expreſs how ſtrangely the Generality of People of Both Parties, and even ſome of the Beſt Friends of the preſent Miniſtry, were ſurpris'd at the Publication of theſe *Preliminaries*, which they look'd upon as *Captious. Inſidious*,

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Further Articles ſaid to be agreed on, as the Foundation of a future Peace.

1. *That the Kingdoms of* Naples, Sicily, *and* Sardinia, *the Dukedom of* Milan, *the Ports of* Tuſcany, *that belong'd to the Crown of* Spain, *and all* Flanders, *ſhall remain for ever to the Houſe of* Auſtria.

2. *That King* Philip *ſhall have all* Spain, Majorca, Minorca, *and the* Weſt-Indies.

3. *That for the Security of the* Engliſh *and* Dutch-*Trade at all times with* Spain, *King* Philip *will conſent that the City of* Cadiz *ſhall be always Garriſon'd by the* Engliſh, *and full Liberty to the* South-Sea *Company to eſtabliſh themſelves on the Continent of that Country, according to the Act of Parliament.*

4. *That the Fortifications of* Dunkirk *ſhall be demoliſh'd, and the Harbour ruin'd.*

5. *That the* Dutch *may name Commiſſioners to treat with* French *Commiſſioners about Regulating the neceſſary Barriers*; *and*,

6. *That Satisfaction, and Security ſhall be given to the reſt of the Allies at the General Congreſs.*

But not communicated to the Foreign Miniſters.

But 'tis very remarkable, that theſe Additional Articles were neither communicated to the Foreign Miniſters; nor had any great Effect upon the Generality of the Nation, who continued to entertain great Jealouſies about the preſent Negotiation: Tho' ſeveral Pens, about this time, endeavour'd to beſpeak a favourable Reception to the ſaid Articles. Among the reſt, an unknown Author publiſh'd, towards the latter end of *September*, a Pamphlet, entituled, *Reaſons why this Nation ought to put a ſpeedy end to this Expenſive War*; *with a brief Eſſay, at the probable* Conditions

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ditions *on which the Peace now Negotiating, may be founded*; *alſo an Enquiry into the* Obligations Britain *lies under to the Allies*; *and how far ſhe is oblig'd not to make Peace without them.*

Pamphlets to beſpeak a favourable Reception to the Preliminaries.

About the ſame time another Pamphlet was publiſh'd on the ſame ſide, Entituled, *The Ballance of* Europe, *or an Enquiry into the reſpective Dangers of giving the* Spaniſh *Monarchy to the Emperor, as well as to King* Philip. *With the Conſequences that may be expected from either.* The main Deſign of which was to prove, that conſidering the Alterations occaſion'd in the Affairs of *Europe*, by the late Emperor's Death, and the Advancement of King *Charles* III. to the Imperial Throne, it was more for the Publick Safety to leave King *Philip* in Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Throne. But the Notion, that the Recovery of *Spain*, and the *Weſt Indies*, from the Hands of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, was abſolutely neceſſary, to ſettle the *Ballance* of Power in *Europe*, which was the Principal Motive on which the Allies, at leaſt, *Great Britain*, engaged in the preſent War, had taken ſuch deep Root in the Minds of the Generality of the Nation, that the Specious Reaſons contain'd in the two Pamphlets before mention'd had little or no effect. On the contrary, moſt People peruſed with great Satisfaction a Pamphlet, entituled, *The Taxes not grievous, and therefore not a Reaſon for an unſafe Peace:* But notwithſtanding all the Difficulties and Oppoſition the New Miniſtry foreſaw they would infallibly meet with, both at Home and Abroad, they reſolv'd to purſue their Scheme; tho' they were ſo cautious as not to declare themſelves, till they had known the Sentiments of the States General, about the *French Preliminaries*, communicated to them by the Earl of *Strafford*; which they did ſoon after from the Mouth of Monſieur *Buys*, Penſioner of *Amſterdam*, whom their High Mightineſſes thought fit, at this critical Juncture, to ſend to *Great Britain*, as their Envoy Extraordinary, and who arrived in *London* Eight Days after the Earl of *Strafford* had reach'd the *Hague*.

Another Pamphlet for the Partition of the Spaniſh *Monarchy.*

The Taxes proved not to be grievous; and ſo no Reaſon for an unſafe Peace. Octob. 10.

Mr. Buys *Envoy Extraordinary from the States General arrives in* London. Oct. 18.

The Earl of Strafford *arrives at the* Hague. Oct. 10.

About

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A true Account of Count Gallas's being forbid the Court.

About this time, it was whiſper'd about, that a Foreign Miniſter, who with extream Vigilance and Penetration had early attended the ſteps of the *Britiſh* Miniſters towards a Peace; and who had either warmly expoſtulated about it; or, by his Letters, (which were betray'd by one of his Under-Secretaries) awaken'd the Jealouſie of his Maſter, was not agreeable to our Court, and that Endeavours were uſed to have him recall'd. Nor was this Report groundleſs: For on *Friday*, the 26th of *October*, Count *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the New Emperor, *Charles* VI. deſigning to diſpatch an Expreſs to his Imperial Majeſty, ſent to Mr. Secretary St. *John*'s Office for a Paſs, upon his Certificate, as uſual; but one of the Under-Secretaries, or Clerks, having anſwer'd, That they could not grant the ſaid Paſs, without the Queen's Orders, the Expreſs was not ſent away. The next Day, upon the Return of his Excellency's Gentleman of the Horſe, whom he had diſpatch'd to the Emperor at *Milan*, with an earneſt Deſire that he might have Leave to go Home, Count *Gallas* wrote a Letter to the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State, acquainting him, That he had receiv'd his Imperial Majeſty's Commands to repair to *Frankfort*; and deſiring to know, when he might go to *Hampton Court*, to take his Leave of the Queen, and receive Her Majeſty's Orders. The Earl of *Dartmouth* anſwer'd, *He was ſorry that Letter came too late, having already receiv'd Orders from the Queen not to have any further Correſpondence with his Excellency*; *which Mr. Secretary St.* John *was order'd to notifie to him more at large.* Accordingly, on *Sunday* Morning, the 28th, Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, waited upon his Excellency, and acquainted him, from Mr. Secretary St. *John*, and by the Queen's Command, *That he ſhould no more come to Court, his Behaviour, of late not being agreeable to Her Majeſty*; *but that whatever ſhould for the future, be preſented to Her from his Imperial Majeſty, by the Hands of another Miniſter, ſhould be very well receiv'd.* Hereupon Count *Gallas*

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Gallas desired to know *the Reason of Her Majesty's Displeasure, that he might acquaint his Master with it*; but being answer'd, *That the Queen would give his Imperial Majesty the Reasons she had for so doing*, He acquiesc'd. However being desirous to know what Answer he was to expect, as to his Departure, he sent to Mr. Secretary St. *John* about it, who return'd him an Answer, *That he might go away when he thought fit:* Which his Excellency prepar'd to do, as soon as he had receiv'd an Answer to the Dispatches he sent away the 29th by an Express. This Affair, which was the next Day noised abroad, occasion'd various Reasonings and Speculations: But I shall only take notice here, That, abstracting from the Reasons that rendred Count *Gallas*'s late Behaviour not agreeable to our Court, no Minister that ever resided here, had a better and fairer Character; or was more esteem'd and beloved by all who had the Honour of his Personal Acquaintance. Nor was his Probity and Punctuality less commended by all the Persons concern'd in the *Silesian* Loan, which was procured by his Excellency; than his Magnificent Way of Living, and regular Pay, way extoll'd by all Tradesmen, and Artificers, so that his Departure was attended with general Regret.

Upon the Receipt of the Preliminaries sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager*, which Count *Gallas* sent by an Express to the New Emperor at *Milan*, his Imperial Majesty wrote a Circular Letter to the Electors, and other Princes of the Empire, dated the 7th of *November* N. S. That to the Elector *Palatine*, contain'd in Substance, what follows, *viz.*

The New Emperor's Circular Letters to the Electors and Princes of the Empire, about the French Preliminaries.

'THAT his Majesty made no doubt his Electoral Highness had been already informed of the Preliminaries of Peace proposed in *England* on the Part of *France*, (a Copy of which his Majesty subjoyned;) and was no less concerned than his Majesty, that at a Time when God had so liberally bestowed his Blessings on the Arms of the Allies, and when there was ground to hope the Enemy might soon be re-

'duced

A. C. 1711. ‘ duced within juſt Bounds for the re-eſtabliſhment ‘ of the Quiet of *Europe*, that Crown ſhould ‘ offer ſuch Propoſitions, which had not only ‘ been hearkened to at *London*, but had likewiſe ‘ been communicated in form the 9th of *October* ‘ to Count *Gallas*, his Majeſty's Miniſter, by a ‘ Secretary of State, and propoſed in *Holland* as ‘ fit to be accepted, with preſſing Inſtances for ‘ entring into a Negociation thereupon. That as ‘ yet his Imperial Majeſty was unwilling to look ‘ upon that Precipitation as a departing from the ‘ Intention of the Grand Alliance, ſeeing the ‘ Obligation the Allies are under not to enter ‘ into any ſeparate Negociation of Peace, is ſuf- ‘ ficiently known by all the World, according to ‘ the Treaty of Alliance: But choſe rather to ‘ ſuppoſe, that too eaſie Belief had been given to ‘ the Enemy's captious Propoſitions, though they ‘ were not ſo plauſible as others had been; for ‘ 'twas obvious to every one, at firſt Sight, that ‘ hardly any thing in them was plainly expreſſed, ‘ and that the Deſign of the Enemy was to gain ‘ Time by a long Negociation, as well for re- ‘ cruiting their own Force, as for dividing the ‘ Allies, which they have long been endeavour- ‘ ing. That 'twas not difficult to foreſee the ‘ Conſequences of it, provided Men would on- ‘ ly conſider that ſince, with ſo great Effuſion ‘ of Blood and ſuch inconceivable Expence, the ‘ Confederate Forces, while united, have not yet ‘ been able to obtain the principal End of this ‘ War, namely the common Security and Quiet ‘ of *Europe*, what can be expected from a ſepa- ‘ rate Treaty, or its Performance, more than ‘ from the ſolemn Oaths and Renunciation at the ‘ *Pyrenees*, and other Engagements, which were ‘ to have been perpetual; eſpecially when *France* ‘ ſhall be Maſter of *Spain*, the *Indies*, and all ‘ Commerce?

‘ As for Us (*continues the Emperor*) We hope ‘ the contrary, and are intirely perſwaded that ‘ you will be of the ſame Opinion, inſomuch ‘ that you will not only oppoſe theſe Deſigns ſo ‘ pernicious to the Common Cauſe, agreeably

'to your eminent Zeal for our native Country; A. C.
'but will likewiſe powerfully uſe your great 1711.
'Credit with the other Electors and States of
'the Empire, and alſo with the States-General of
'the United Provinces, and the other Allies, as
'We affectionately deſire of you by the near
'Tie of the Blood that is between us, to the End
'they may unanimouſly perſiſt in the Engage-
'ments of the Alliance, and in the Union ne-
'ceſſary for procuring an advantageous and laſt-
'ing Peace, *and that They in* England, *following*
'*this laudable Example, may deſiſt from ſuch*
'*Thoughts as are contrary, and entertain ſuch as*
'*are conformable thereunto.*

'In the mean while, We have taken an irrevo-
'cable Reſolution, to undergo whatever may
'come of it, and to exert all our Efforts for the
'Good of the Common Cauſe, expoſing even
'our own Perſon, rather than conſent to the
'ſending of any one in our Name to aſſiſt at a par-
'tial Negociation, which is abſolutely deſtructive
'of our dear Native Country and the Liberty of
'all *Europe*, and which we could not anſwer to
'our Archducal Houſe.

'We have judged it proper to repreſent theſe
'Things to you without delay, as to an Elector
'and an Ally ſo particularly intereſted in this
'War, to the end you may aſſiſt Us with your
'Counſel and Endeavours, to ſtrengthen the
'Grand Alliance, for which We and our Arch-
'ducal Houſe will bear eternal Gratitude, *&c.*

At the ſame time his Imperial Majeſty wrote the following Letter to the States General of the United Provinces:

High and Mighty Lords,

The Emperor's Letter to the States General againſt the New Preliminaries.

'BY Letters that are newly come to us from
'the *Hague*, we have received Advice that
'the Ambaſſador of *England* is returned into
'your Provinces, and has brought with him
'ſome new Preliminary Articles of Peace pro-
'poſed by the King of *France*, drawn up with
'great Artifice, and altogether ſuch as might be
'expected from an Enemy. For they contain no-
'thing but what is dubious and equivocal; and

'if

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'if one takes the Pains to examine thoroughly 'the Sence they import, inſtead of indefinite 'Terms which at firſt View offer themſelves, 'one ſees clearly the Loſs which can never be 'ſufficiently deplored of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; 'for which only, and for preſerving it in our Imperial Family, and at the ſame time for maintaining the Peace of *Europe*, this War was undertaken; Ten Years have been ſpent in fighting, and ſo much Blood ſpilt; ſo that nothing 'more grievous and more fatal could happen in 'the World.

'For who does not perfectly underſtand, that 'if this great Augmentation of Power be left in 'Addition to that of the Enemy, all thoſe in 'general who are confederated in this War, and 'each of them in particular, can expect nothing 'but a moſt ſhameful Slavery, from which hitherto we have been able to ſave our Necks? 'That he thereby renders himſelf Maſter of our 'Liberty; and that he is endeavouring with inſupportable Arrogance, to impoſe on us, in his 'Turn the Laws he was lately obliged to receive? 'Whereas, ſhould the War continue in ſuch a 'Manner that this Enemy, already enervated by 'his ill Succeſſes, ſhould come to fall upon us as 'a Victor, ſtill it would not be pardonable to 'conſent to ſuch unjuſt Preliminaries.

'But at preſent, when he cannot ſtand the View 'of the Armies of the Allies; when he is not ſecure any where, neither in the Field nor in his 'Fortified Towns; when having loſt Part of his 'Forces and of his Places, he is afraid that very 'ſuddenly the War will be carried into the Heart 'of his Kingdom; can one help being juſtly irritated againſt thoſe who having been ſo often 'deceived by the Illuſions of the *French*, will venture to try once more the Good Faith which 'they always promiſe, but never keep; give aſſiſtance to thoſe Enemies, abandon their Allies; 'renounce their Alliances; and in a Word make 'uſe of their own Victories to prepare a Yoke 'for their own Poſterity.

Certainly,

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'Certainly, if it were not visible to the whole 'World that the King of *France*, proposing these 'Preliminaries, designs, according to his Custom, 'under Pretext of an Assembly for treating of 'Peace, to divide the Allies, and create a Mis-'understanding among them by his usual Artifices, 'which have always hitherto supplied him with 'Means to elude what has been agreed; at least 'the sad Remembrance of what has passed ought 'to be sufficient for rendring the Thing more than 'barely evident, and to place it continually be-'fore our Eyes. This Reason principally has ever 'induced us to think, that there is no other solid 'Foundation, upon which the Peace to be made 'can be established, than to fix the Inconstancy of '*France* by such Preliminary Articles, that she 'may no longer surprize others and extricate her-'self by an unjust Treaty of Peace, as she has 'done on every Occasion hitherto.

'We do not at all doubt that you will likewise 'persist in these Sentiments, and joyn your De-'liberations with ours, to seek Means to induce 'the Queen of *Great Britain*, and, if possible, to 'engage Her to reject those Propositions and to 'continue the War; or if a Negociation with 'the Enemy cannot be avoided, that it may be 'on Condition the preceding Preliminaries, pro-'posed most of them by the Enemy himself, may 'remain fixed and without Alteration; and that, 'in Consequence she will not trust the immortal 'Glory she has acquired, and the certain Welfare 'of her People, to the Infidelity of the *French* 'Promises, of what kind soever they may be.

'Tis for these Reasons that we earnestly in-'treat, and most affectionately exhort you, that 'consonant to your usual Generosity, you will 'take with us a Resolution to support that Cause 'which is now in so great Danger, and not suffer 'the Intrigues of *France* to have a successful Issue 'through our Remissness, and to turn our *Tri-'umphs* to our *Shame* and *Dishonour*.

'As for Us, whatever Consequences may ensue from this Affair, We utterly reject those Pre-'liminaries, as well for the present as for here-'after,

A. C. 1711. ‘ after, and we will not by any Means empower ‘ our Ambaſſadors to aſſiſt at the Conferences ‘ which are propoſed for treating upon them: But ‘ rather, we will exert all our Efforts, as we are ‘ actually doing, that our Armies, particularly ‘ thoſe in *Catalonia*, may be re-eſtabliſhed and ‘ reinforced; That all the World may be convinced, that 'tis in no wiſe any Fault of ours that ‘ the War is not carried on to a happy Iſſue; and ‘ that a Peace firm, laſting, and advantageous to ‘ all the Allies, is not reſtored to the whole Univerſe. For the reſt, We are, *&c. Milan, Nov.* ‘ 8. 1711.

Count de Goes preſents a Memorial to the States General. Nov. 16. N.S.

Before this Letter reach'd the *Hague*, Count *de Goes*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary there, preſented a Memorial to the States General, about the current Report. ‘ That the Queen of *Great* ‘ *Britain* had accepted the Seven Articles propoſed ‘ by *France*, judging them ſufficient for proceeding to a general Congreſs of Peace; and preſs'd ‘ their High Mightineſſes to conſent thereto, and ‘ to grant their Paſs-ports for the Ambaſſadors of ‘ *France*: Wherefore He thought it his Duty to ‘ ask of their High-Mightineſſes whether this ‘ Report were true; and in caſe it was, to deſire ‘ them not to come to any Reſolution upon this ‘ Propoſition, except in Conjunction with his Imperial Majeſty, or his Miniſters; conformably ‘ to the 6th Article of the Grand Alliance; which ‘ their High Mightineſſes had a Regard to in 1709. ‘ when in concert with his Imperial Majeſty's ‘ Miniſters, they ſettled the Preliminary Articles.

The Emperor's Letter not well entertain'd in England. See Poſt Boy of Decemb. 4. and the Poſtſcript Dec. 3.

The States General return'd a kind Anſwer, both to this Memorial, and to the Emperor's Repreſentations; but the Letter his Imperial Majeſty wrote, at the ſame time, to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and which was deliver'd by Monſieur *Hoffman*, did not meet with the like favourable Reception. On the contrary ungracious Reflections were made in Print, by the Hirelings of ſome Men in Power, on *the Letter his Imperial Majeſty wrote to the Elector* Palatine, *in oppoſition to the Proceedings of* Great Britain *and* Holland, *for effecting*

effecting a general Peace: Inſinuating, *That it made a great noiſe among thoſe, who, for ſiniſter Views, preferr'd the Miſeries of War before the Bleſſings and Advantages of Peace*, &c. A. C. 1711.

In this arduous Juncture, Monſieur *Buys*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General at the Court of *Great Britain*, acted his Part with all the Addreſs and Prudence of a Man of Parts, and conſummate Politician. As was ſaid before, He arrived in *London* on the 15th of *October*, and had the next Day a Conference with the Lord High Treaſurer; who, ſome Days before, was taken ill with the Gravel, and a great Rheum; and continued, either really or feignedly, indiſpos'd for Five or Six Weeks; which, (tho' it freed him from the Importunities of Crowds of People, who, at that time, put in for Places yet) put no ſmall ſtop to publick Buſineſs. Hereupon Monſieur *Buys* had frequent Conferences with the Perſon, who, next to the Lord Treaſurer, had the greateſt ſhare in the Management of Affairs, *viz.* Mr. Secretary St. *John*, who, on *Sunday* the 21ſt of that Month, carried him to *Windſor*; introduced him to a private Audience of the Queen, by whom he was very kindly receiv'd; and entertain'd him that Day, and the next in their Return to *London*. What paſs'd in theſe and the ſubſequent Interviews between the *Britiſh* Miniſters and Monſieur *Buys* was then made a Secret, which is not yet fully reveal'd. 'Tis certain, he had Inſtructions from the States General to repreſent the Danger of Entering into a Negotiation with *France* upon the Foot of the Preliminary Articles lately ſign'd in *London*; but 'tis ſtill Matter of Doubt, whether, as 'twas ſtrongly reported, he was order'd to offer, in the Name of their High Mightineſſes, to lend Her *Britannick* Majeſty great Sums of Money, at the eaſie Intereſt of Four or Five *per Cent*, upon Parliamentary Security, provided Her Majeſty would reject thoſe Looſe, Diſhonourable and Captious Propoſals, and carry on the War with Vigour, till the entire Recovery of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* from the Houſe of *Bourbon*; as the only

Account of Mr Buys's Negociation. The Lord Treaſurer indiſpos'd.

Mr. Buys waits on the Queen, Oct. 21.

A C. 1711. means to ſettle a Safe and Honourable Peace, on a ſolid and laſting Foundation.

It is to be obſerv'd, that Monſieur *Buys* had a very difficult Task to perform: For he was to treat with Perſons who from the ſteps made by the States General, in favour of the late Miniſtry, look'd upon the *Dutch* as *officious Intermedlers*; and who, beſides, whether upon that Score, or ſome other Motive, made great Exceptions to, and exclaim'd againſt the *Barrier Treaty*, concluded in the Year 1709, in order to engage their High Mightineſſes to be Guarantees of the Acts of Parliament, for ſetling the Succeſſion in the moſt Serene Houſe of *Hanover*. But both Parties equally diſſembling, the one paſt *Injuries*, the other *preſent Jealouſies*; there ſeem'd to be a very good Harmony between them: Inſomuch that the Favourite *News-Writer*, gave out, as from the *Hague*, 'That their laſt Letters from 'England, did abſolutely confirm the *Dutch* in 'the good Opinion they had of the inviolable 'Honour of Her *Britannick* Majeſty, and the unqueſtionable Integrity of her preſent Miniſtry; 'That Monſieur *Buys* wrote as if he could not 'enough admire the Goodneſs of that incomparable Princeſs, in a late Audience he had of Her; 'nor ſufficiently commend the Civilities and Complaiſance he had found in the Earl of *Oxford* 'and Mr. Secretary St. *John*; And that it was 'even believ'd, that the farther the Peace was 'advanc'd, the greater would be the Occaſion of 'Joy in *Holland*; That the Earl of *Strafford* was 'highly extoll'd there for his Genteel Carriage, 'Affability, and Politeneſs, as well as for his profound Experience in the weighty Affairs of his 'Commiſſion; That, indeed, his Excellency inſiſted upon the Nomination of a Place of Congreſs, and on the neceſſary Paſsports for the 'Enemy's Plenipotentiaries; and that with ſome 'EARNESTNESS: But yet the principal Perſons at the *Hague*, were ſo well perſwaded of 'the great Wiſdom of her *Britannick* Majeſty, 'that it was by no means doubted, but in ſome 'private Agreement (for ſuch, they were told,

'had

See the Conduct of the Allies: *(ſuppoſed to be written by a Perſon in a great Poſt)* Pag. 64. 1ſt Edit.

Ubi ſupra, p. 38, &c. *See alſo a Pamphlet written by the ſame Author, call'd,* Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.

See Poſt Boy *of,* Nov. 15. *Reflections on the Negotiations of Monſieur* Buys *in* England; *and of the Earl of* Strafford *in* Holland.

'had been made beſides the Seven Preliminary Articles) that Princeſs had taken ſuch Precautions, as all the Allies might find their Satiſfaction and Security in. The ſame Writer alſo acquainted the Publick, ſtill from the *Hague*, That Monſieur *Buys* applied himſelf to Her *Britannick* Majeſty's Miniſters about obſtructing the preſent Negociation with *France*, alledging that the Preliminaries propos'd by that Crown, were not ground enough for a Treaty; and deſiring that ſeveral other Particulars might be ſpecified before a Congreſs ſhould be conſented to; but finding that would not do, he inſiſted, that at leaſt, the *Barriers* for the Security of the States-General's Dominions might be declared in the Preliminaries; to which, Anſwer was made, *That there was no Reaſon why their High-Mightineſſes ſhou'd inſiſt upon ſuch a Point, no more than the reſt of the Allies, whoſe Pretenſions and Barriers were equally to be adjuſted in the future Congreſs: Nor cou'd it be doubted, but that Her Majeſty, who upon all Occaſions, ever ſince the beginning of this War, has ſo generouſly ſupported all her Allies in concert with their High-Mightineſſes, would take ſpecial Care of all their Intereſts in the General Peace, and ſee that they ſhou'd all have full Satisfaction given them, with very good Security for their ſeveral Frontiers.* That in the mean time, it was the general Opinion there, that the States General would acquieſce to the Sentiments of *Great-Britain*, and leave the naming of the Time and Place for a General Congreſs to Her *Britannick* Majeſty; in which caſe, 'twas not doubted, but the reſt of the Powers concern'd in the Grand Alliance would follow their High-Mightineſs's Example. That what had lately happen'd to Count *Gallas* at firſt, occaſion'd ſome Surprize at the *Hague*; but they could not doubt but the *Britiſh* Court had very good Reaſons for what ſhe had done with reſpect to that *Offenſive Miniſter*; That the Gentleman ſent to the Emperor by that Count, with the Seven Preliminary Articles propos'd by *France*, for forming a general Con-

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See Poſt Boy of Nov. 17.

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'greſs, came back to the *Hague*, on *Sunday* the '22d of *November*, N. S. and ſet out again the 'the 23d, in order to return to *England*, with 'Orders for the Imperial Miniſters, and a *Letter* 'for the Queen, which, in much Probability, 'would not be well taken. That upon the Re'ception of the Seven Preliminary Articles in the 'Empire, People there pretended to be in ſome 'ſort of Alarm. That Conferences were im'mediately held between certain Princes and 'Circles; and it was even propos'd to ſend a 'ſolemn Embaſſy to make humble Repreſenta'tions to Her *Britannick* Majeſty, of the Danger 'that would accrue to the Empire, by a Peace 'founded on the ſaid Preliminaries; but that, in 'the mean while, they were aſſured, that the 'Court of *Pruſſia* had already pitch'd upon Two 'Plenipotentiaries, who, with a Third, were to 'aſſiſt in the Congreſs on their Part. That the '*Dutch* were ſo well perſwaded of the Good In'tentions of the Queen of *Great Britain*, that 'the Provinces, one after another, had conſented 'to concur in whatever Her Majeſty ſhould 'think fit to do; That *France* could wiſh the 'Place of Congreſs were *Liege*; but that in all 'likelyhood it would be the *Hague* or *Utrecht*. 'That ſuch was the Account Mr. *Buys* gave 'of the Queen and preſent Miniſtry of *Great* '*Britain*, after the Light he had receiv'd into 'the *Arcana* of the Grand Affair now upon the 'Anvil; and the Deſign of the *French* to reſtore 'a good Peace to *Europe* ſeem'd ſo demonſtra'tive, That their High Mightineſſes had ſent a 'Letter to the Emperor, in Anſwer to his, to 'inform his Imperial Majeſty of the Reaſons, 'which induced them to conſent to the Earl of '*Strafford*'s Propoſal, of entring into Negotia'ation with the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *U*'*trecht*, and to perſwade him to ſend likewiſe 'his Plenipotentiaries. But notwithſtanding what was artfully ſuggeſted by this and other Writers, in order to amuſe the People in *Great Britain*, 'tis moſt certain, that the *Dutch* gave ſome-

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what *untowardly* their Conſent to a Congreſs, being forc'd to it, by *Threats*, than drawn in by *fair Means* and *Perſwaſion*; And that tho' Monſieur *Buys* might inſinuate in *England*, that the States would not be againſt the Scheme of a General Peace, by which *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* ſhould be left to King *Philip*; provided they might have an equal ſhare in the Advantages of Trade offer'd by *France* to *Great Britain*: Yet he had no Inſtructions to make any ſuch Offer; and if he did, which is not improbable, 'twas only to make himſelf the more agreeable to thoſe he was treating with, and thereby dive deeper into their late Negotiation with *France*. 'Tis likewiſe certain, That, whatever Reports were, at firſt, ſpread Abroad to the contrary, Monſieur *Buys*'s Conduct was upon his Return to *Holland*, highly approved by the States General: And if we may believe the *Paris Gazette*, *the* Dutch *attributed the warmth that appear'd in the Houſe of Lords, to the* Management *and* Nocturnal Negotiations *of that Gentleman:* Which the *Engliſh* News-Writer before quoted, who, by this Time, had alter'd his Opinion of the *Dutch*, did not fail to lay hold on, to reflect upon them, as if *they labour'd to divide the* Britiſh *Nation*. But waving any further Conjectures and Reflections on Monſieur *Buys*'s Critical Negotiation, we muſt take Notice, that the general diſlike of a Treaty, on the Propoſals made by *France*, encreas'd daily; That a Noble Duke, Eminent for the great Employments he had formerly ſuſtain'd, and the Reputation of his conſummate Wiſdom, declined the being named a Plenipotentiary; and that an Earl, no leſs diſtinguiſh'd, by his great Abilities, than by his long Experience in Affairs, openly declar'd himſelf againſt thoſe Preliminaries; and from that time began not to be in the Confidence of ſome Perſons, with whom he had of late been very intimate.

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Mr. Buys's Conduct highly approved by the States. *See* Poſt Boy *of* Jan. 10. 1711-12.

The Preliminaries offer'd by France, *generally diſliked.*

The D. of S——y.

The E. of N——m.

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Fourteen Persons taken up for Printing Pamphlets and Libels, appear at the Bar of the Court of Queen's Bench. *An Account of their Prosecution. Seditious Ballads. Vindication of the Author of the Account of the* Present Negotiation, *&c.*

On the 23d of *October*, being the first Day of the Term, Fourteen Booksellers, Printers, or Publishers, who had been lately taken up, and committed to the Custody of State-Messengers, by Warrants from Mr. Secretary St. *John*, for Printing, and Publishing Pamphlets, Libels, and Ballads, some of which were, indeed, Scandalous Invectives against the Ministery and Government, others represented as such; appear'd, at the Bar of the Court of *Queens-Bench*; where Mr. *Lechmere*, Council for Mr. *Darby* and Mr. *Hurt*, two of the Printers, pleaded with notable Vehemence against the Severity *of Committing People without telling them their Crimes:* Urging, *that at this rate the Office of a Secretary of State would become a* Spanish *Inquisition.* But, at the Request of the Attorney General, all the said Persons were continued on their Recognizance till the last Day of the Term. It is to be observ'd, That Mr. *Darby* and Mr. *Hurt* were prosecuted on account of a Translation of a memorable Passage in *Tacitus*, about *Cecilius Bassus*'s deceiving the Emperor *Nero*, with the Promise of an *Immense*, but *imaginary Treasure*; which was incerted in a Paper call'd the *Observator*; and was a Side-Wind Reflection on the *South-Sea* Project. Others were prosecuted on more Criminal Accounts, *viz.* for Publishing Seditious Ballads, call'd, *a Welcome to the* MEDAL; *Credit, Restored*; *MAT's Peace*, &c.

The Writer of these Papers, who, it seems, presum'd too far upon some Services he had perform'd to a great Minister, both while he was Secretary of State, and upon his Advancement to higher Posts; with an honest Intention of doing him further Service, by setting him Right with the Party, this Writer firmly believes to be the *Best English-men*, publish'd a Pamphlet entituled, *An Account of the State and Progress of the present Negotiation of Peace*; *with Reasons for and against a Partition of* Spain, &c. But having taken this Opportunity to vindicate himself from the Re-

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flections of a *ſhameleſs* and moſt *contemptible* Eccleſiaſtical *Turn-Coat*, whoſe *Tongue* is as SWIFT to *Revile*, as his *Mind* is SWIFT to *Change*: And yet, who, by what ſtrange ſtrain of Politicks I know not, happen'd at this time to be clandeſtinely countenanc'd, had the Misfortune to be involv'd in the Reſentment of the Miniſtry againſt Pamphleteers. After all, the Paragraph that bore hardeſt upon this *Weather-Cock Parſon*, was forc'd upon this Author by a Reputed Favourite of the Prime Miniſter, by whoſe Direction he was afterwards honourably diſcharg'd.

Pamphlets for and againſt the preſent Negotiation of Peace.

Notwithſtanding theſe Proſecutions, the Pens of both Parties were ſtill buſie either in vindicating or running down the preſent Negotiation of Peace. Among the reſt, there was publiſh'd, about this time, a Pamphlet, entituled, *Remarks on the Preliminary Articles offer'd by the* French *King*, &c. Wherein the Author endeavour'd to prove them to be Captious, Inſidious, and Inſufficient to build a Treaty upon; *made with no other View than to create Jealouſies and Diſunion among the Allies*, contrary to the Alliances enter'd into by the late King *William* and Her preſent Majeſty, in purſuance of the repeated Advices of the Parliament of this Kingdom; and far ſhort of the *Preliminaries formerly agreed on.*

Account of another Pamphlet called a Vindication *of the preſent* M——y *from the Clamours raiſed againſt them upon occaſion of the* NEW PRELIMINARIES.

Some time after there was publiſh'd another Pamphlet, entituled, *A Vindication of the preſent M——y from the Clamours raiſed againſt them upon occaſion of the NEW PRELIMINARIES*; which was ſo far from being an Apology, that it was rather a ſhrewd and biting Satyr, built upon a continued Ironical Suppoſition, that the New Preliminaries were not Genuine. Another Pamphlet was alſo publiſh'd on the ſame ſide, call'd, *Remarks upon the preſent Negotiations of Peace, begun with* Britain *and* France: Wherein, in the firſt Place, the Author proves from Her Majeſty's Declaration of War, the Treaties of the Grand Alliance in 1689 and 1701; the repeated Declarations of Her Majeſty, and the Votes, Reſolutions and Addreſſes of our Parliament, *That Her Majeſty and Her Allies thought*

Account of another Pamphlet, called, Remarks on the preſent Negotiations of Peace.

them

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themſelves mutually engag'd to procure the Reſtitution *of* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *to the Houſe of* Auſtria. Having clear'd this Point, and made ſome bold Reflections on the clandeſtine manner in which the preſent Negotiations were carried on, he ſays, *'Tis needleſs to obſerve, that they do not come up to the* Terms of our Alliances; and therefore he makes this concluſion, *That whoever are for entring into any ſuch Treaty, as leaves* Spain *and the* Indies *to* France, *have neither a due Regard for Her M——y's Great Character, nor for the Publick* Declarations *of Her* Allies, *nor for the* Reſolutions *and* Dignity *of our* Parliament. After this the Author endeavour'd to ſhew, *That the preſent Negotiation was dangerous to the Confederacy as it now ſtood, and would be deſtructive to* Europe, *if it ſhould end in an ill Peace. That the Reaſons given for concluding a War were frivolous and falſe: That* Great Britain *was ſtill more able than the Enemy to maintain it, and ought to do ſo, at any Expence, till the Nation were ſafe: That the Fear of the Emperor's Power was the moſt groundleſs and ſenſeleſs Dream that ever was endeavour'd to be put upon the World: And that the SOUTH-SEA Project, which had drawn us into all this MISERY and FOLLY, could not poſſibly take Effect, and would do us no good, if it ſucceeded*: And from the whole, drew this ſhort Concluſion, *That the preſent Propoſals of Peace, or any future Propoſals of what kind ſoever, that ſhould LEAVE* SPAIN *AND THE* INDIES *TO THE HOUSE OF* BOURBON, *ought to by every true* Engliſh-men, *to be rejected with Indignation.*

A Pamphlet, called, the Conduct of the Allies, and of the late Miniſtry

On the other Hand, the Apologiſts of the Miniſtry, or the Sticklers for the *New Preliminaries*, and preſent Negotiations of Peace, publiſh'd about this time a Pamphlet, entituled, *The Conduct of the Allies and of the late Miniſtry, in Beginning and Carrying on the preſent War*; written with the ſame Spirit, if not by the ſame Pen, that wrote *Reaſons why the Nation ought to put a ſpeedy end to this Expenſive War*. For part of this Pamphlet, in a great meaſure, ſupplied what was only promiſed in the Title of the other, *viz. An Enquiry*

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quiry into the Obligations Britain *lay under to Her Allies; and how far She was obliged not to make Peace without them.* In the very Preface, the Author lays it down for a Maxim, *That no reasonable Man, whether* Whig *or* Tory, *can be of Opinion for continuing the War upon the Foot it now is, unless he be a Gainer by it, or hopes it may occasion some new Turn of Affairs at Home to the Advantage of his Party; or lastly, unless he be very ignorant of the Kingdom's Condition, and by what means we have been reduced to it.* Then he sets forth the Grievances of the Kingdom, *viz.* as to the War, *That a greater Load has been laid on us, than ever was just or necessary, or than we have been able to bear; that the* grossest Impositions *have been submitted to for the Advancement of private* Wealth *and* Power, *or in order to forward the more dangerous Designs of a* Faction, *to both which a Peace would have put an End; And that the Part of the War which was chiefly our Province, which would have been most Beneficial to us, and destructive to the Enemy, was wholly neglected. As to the Peace* (says he) *we complain of being deluded by a* Mock Treaty; *in which those who negotiated, took care to make such* Demands, *as they knew were* impossible to be complied with, *and therefore might securely press every Article, as if they were in Earnest. After ten Years War, with perpetual Success, to tell us it is yet impossible to have* a good Peace, *is so very surprizing, that a Man may be allowed suspecting, We have either been ill used, or have not made the most of our Victories, and might therefore desire to know where the Difficulty lay: Then it is Natural to enquire into our present Condition; how long we shall be able to go on at this Rate; what the Consequence may be upon the present and future Ages; and whether a Peace without that* impracticable * Point, *which some People do so much insist on, be really ruinous in it self, or equally so with the Continuance of the War.* These are the Principal Heads treated of in this Pamphlet, which was certainly written either by a Person in the Ministry, or by one immediately employed by them: For it afterwards appeared, that the prevailing Party in the House of Commons

The Recovery of *Spain* and the *West Indies.*

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mons exactly purſued the Notions ſuggeſted by this Author.

Without entring into a further Detail of the Arguments uſed by either Party, for or againſt a Treaty on the Foot of the *French* Preliminaries, it is moſt certain, that the *Britiſh* Miniſtry were not a little uneaſie at the Difficulties they met with, both at Home and Abroad, to ſet a Negotiation on Foot. However, they appear'd fix'd in the Reſolution to purſue the Scheme they had laid, and in order to that, uſed their utmoſt Endeavours to engage the States General to come into their Meaſures; for which purpoſe, the Earl of *Strafford* (as was hinted before) made very preſſing Inſtances with their High Mightineſſes. The contrary Winds having, for many Days, hinder'd the Packet boats from coming over, it was thought fit further to prorogue the Parliament, which from the 21ſt of *Auguſt* was prorogued to the 9th of *October*, and afterwards to the 13th of *November*, on which Day they met, to the 27th of the ſame Month, which was done accordingly by Commiſſion. The next Day, (*Nov.* 14.) with the five Mails that came from *Holland*, Monſieur *Buys* receiv'd an Account, that the States General conſented to grant the Paſſports demanded of them for the *French* Plenipotentiaries, though with ſome Reſtrictions in relation to King *Philip*'s Miniſters: With which he acquainted the *Britiſh* Court. Hereupon a Committee of the Council met on the 19th of *November* at the *Cockpit*, in which the Lord Treaſurer, now recovered of his late Indiſpoſition, and Monſieur *Buys* were preſent, to concert the Time and Place of the Congreſs: And the the next Morning the Mr. Secretary *St. John* notified to the Foreign Miniſters reſiding in *London*, that Her Majeſty had pitch'd upon the City of *Utrecht* for the Place of Congreſs, where the Conferences ſhould begin on the firſt of *January*, *O. S.* The Circular Letter which Her Majeſty wrote on that Occaſion to Her Allies, was as follows:

The Parliament further prorogued by Commiſſion.

The Time and Place of the Congreſs appointed.

The

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'THE Moſt Chriſtian King having acquainted 'Us, with his Deſire to ſee the Quiet of *Europe* reſtored, by a ſafe and honourable Peace for 'Us, and for all our High Allies; and having offer'd ſome Propoſitions to induce Us to ſet on foot Conferences for that End, which Propoſitions have been communicated to all the Allies; and the States General having thereupon declared, that they were inclined and ready to enter into a Negotiation for a Good and General Peace, and to join with Us to * *invite* the Potentates concern'd with Us in the preſent War to ſend their Miniſters and Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs; the Place and Time of which have been concerted with the Miniſter of the ſaid States General; We have judged it proper to give you Notice, without loſs of Time, that we have agreed to fix the Opening of the ſaid Congreſs to the 12th of *January* next. *N. S.* in the City of *Utrecht*. As we have no other View than to put an end to this War by a firm Peace, in which every one of the Allies may find their reaſonable ſatisfaction, We doubt not you will likewiſe agree to contribute to the forwarding of ſo Pious and Wholeſome a Work. Wherefore we deſire you to ſend forthwith the Miniſters whom you ſhall chuſe for this Purpoſe, that by the Time above-ſpecified they may repair to the ſaid City of *Utrecht*.

The Queen's Letter to the Allies thereupon.

N.B. A ſcandalous Newswriter perverted Her Majeſty's Senſe, by making uſe of the Word to oblige *inſtead of* to invite, *and being juſtly reprehended for it, endeavoured to excuſe himſelf, by ſaying, he had tranſlated this Letter from the* Dutch, *where the Word* Nodigen *is employed: But this very* Dutch Word *in the common Acceptation ſignifies only* to invite *which anſwers the* French *Word* INVITER *uſed in the Original.*

'We think it further convenient to acquaint you, 'That We with the Lords States General, have unanimouſly agreed to ſend our Miniſters to the Congreſs only in the Quality of Plenipotentiaries, and that they ſhall not take on them the Character of Ambaſſadors, till the Day of ſigning of the Peace; thereby to avoid, as much as poſſible, Diſputes about the Ceremonial, and the Delays that the ſame might occaſion, *&c.*

At the ſame time, it was declar'd, that Her Majeſty had appointed the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Lord Privy-Seal, to aſſiſt at the Conferences at *Utrecht*, as one of Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries. But 'tis

The Ld Privy Seal named one of the Plenipotentiaries

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'tis to be obſerv'd, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, who arriv'd in *London* the 18th in the Morning from *Holland*, and waited the ſame Day on the Queen at *Hampton-Court*, did not aſſiſt at the Committee of Council held the next Day at the *Cockpit*; nor at any Conſultation about the preſent Negotiation of Peace. With his Grace arrived from *Holland*, both the Earl of *Orrery*, and the Baron *de Bothmar*, Envoy Extraordinary from his moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of *Hanover*, who, on the 27th, had a private Audience of Her Majeſty, and the next Day delivered the following Memorial to Mr. Secretary *St. John*:

The E. of Orrery and Baron de Bothmar arrives from Holland.

Baron Bothmar's Memorial.

'HIS Electoral Highneſs of *Brunſwick Lunenburgh* having ſent back his underwritten Miniſter of State, and of his Privy Council, the Baron *de Bothmar*, to the Court of the Queen of *Great Britain*, has principally ordered him moſt humbly to thank Her Majeſty for the Honour She has done him in communicating to him what has lately paſſed touching the Negotiation of Peace, by a Perſon of ſuch Diſtinction and Truſt as the Earl of *Rivers*, and for the new Proof of the Honour of Her Friendſhip, which on this Occaſion She has been pleaſed to give him and his moſt Serene Family by Her generous Cares for its Intereſts.

'His Electoral Highneſs refers himſelf particularly to the Sentiments which he declared to my Lord *Rivers*, and to the Anſwer which he cauſed to be given to him in Writing on his Propoſitions. He thinks he ſhould be wanting to the Reſpect due to the Confidence with which Her Majeſty has honoured him, if he ſhould not anſwer it with that ſincerity which She has Reaſon to expect from her true and moſt zealous Servant and Friend, who is more concerned for her Glory and Intereſt than any Perſon in the World. He hopes Her Majeſty will do him the Honour to accept in that Sence and in that Intention, as well what he has taken the Liberty to cauſe to be reported to Her of his Sentiments by the aboveſaid Lord *Rivers*, as what he has ordered his underwritten Miniſter to repreſent further to Her Majeſty's Miniſters. 'The

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'The Sentiments of His Electoral Highneſs on the Peace, and on its Negotiation, are, That the Allies have need not only of poſitive Declarations, but likewiſe of real Securities, eſpecially having to do with an Enemy, whoſe Methods of acting are well known. This the former Preliminaries provided for, by obliging *France* to give up previouſly ſome Places of Security. In theſe there is neither any real Security, nor any clear and diſtinct Declaration. All is couched in indefinite general Terms, which in reality expreſs nothing, and upon which Years might be ſpent in negotiating. 'Tis left to be conſider'd, which is the ſureſt Way to put a ſpeedy end to the War, whether by previouſly inſiſting on ſuch Conditions from *France*, that nothing may remain to be done in a General Aſſembly, but to give them the Form of a Treaty, or to open that Aſſembly upon Articles that are captious and obſcure, which leave an open Field for *France* to put in Practice her uſual Intrigues and *Chicanes?*

'Nothing but a perfect Union between the Allies, while the General Peace ſhall be treating, and the mutual Guaranty they ſhall give each other upon what ſhall therein be concluded, can ſecure them for the future. Without this, all *Europe* will fall into Confuſion, and ſooner or later into Slavery; eſpecially if *Spain* and the *Indies* be left in the Poſſeſſion of a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. We cannot flatter our ſelves that after a Peace concluded, even in this manner, *Great Britain* can be in ſafety, and maintain it ſelf in a quiet and flouriſhing Condition, unleſs it continue with the States General and the other Allies, in an Union that may defend all of them together againſt the Enterprizes of *France*. All their Forces united, have hardly been ſufficient to ſave them; whence it may be judged what would happen, if that Crown ſhould have the Fortune to divide them, and what it would be able to put in Execution after having taken Breath ſome Years, and reinforced it ſelf by *Spain* and the Riches of the *Indies*.

'Tis

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'Tis not doubted therefore, that Her *Britannick* Majesty proposes to act in this whole Affair joyntly, and in concert with Her Allies, conformably to the Assurances which She has given them. But to banish all Distrust, it would be necessary that there should be no secret Negotiation which might give Ground for suspicion, that one or other of the Allies might make their own Treaty separately.

'All the Allies will gladly concur to conclude the Peace, provided they may have their Security in it, there not being any one among them who is not weary of the Expence and Inconveniencies of the War, or would be willing to continue it when it shall cease to be necessary. Further, not one of them but would take Pleasure to contribute with all his Power to obtain for *Great Britain* such Conditions and Advantages as it can demand from *France*. His Electoral Highness, in particular, will take it on him as a Duty, to employ all the means conducing thereto, which can be desired of him: Nothing in Nature being more just, after the many great things which Her *Britannick* Majesty has done, with her Triumphant Nation, for the Common Cause from the Beginning of Her Glorious Reign. And this Way appears to his Electoral Highness to be more sure for procuring this End, and for preserving such Advantages, than if *Great Britain* should endeavour it, without the Concurrence of the Allies, by a separate Negociation. Nor could any thing be more advantageous to *France*, than if by Her Dexterity she could dazzle the Eyes of one of the Maritime Powers, so as to induce such Power to accept of some Advantages so much to the Prejudice of the other, that the Jealousy thence arising might become an Obstacle to their Union for the future, which Union constituting their reciprocal Security, is looked upon by *France* as the grand Hindrance of its vast Designs.

His

'His Electoral Highneſs can anſwer for it, that 'the Imperial Court never formed the Deſign imputed to them of entring with *France* into a 'Secret Negociation, to the Prejudice of the Intereſts of *Great Britain*: But for removing all 'Cauſe of Umbrage on that Account, as well with Reſpect to the Emperor, as to the States 'General of the United Provinces, new Engagements may be entered into with thoſe two Potentates, and it may be firmly depended on, 'that they will make no Difficulty to promiſe 'the Queen, in the moſt binding and moſt ſolemn 'manner, never to enter into any Negociation 'with the Common Enemy, or ever to receive 'any Offer or Propoſition from him, without 'Her Majeſty's Participation, and without taking 'common Meaſures in concert with Her. It has 'been alledged, that the Imperial Court will 'make no Difficulty to renounce *Spain* and the 'Indies, provided the Dominions in *Italy* and in 'the *Netherlands* be given them: But upon this 'tis but juſt to hear the Mind of the new Emperor, who 'tis known has intirely at Heart the 'Affairs of *Spain*.

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'Tis eaſy to ſee the pernicious Conſequences 'which there would be ground to apprehend, if '*Spain* and the *Indies* were left to the Duke 'of *Anjou*. Her Majeſty Herſelf has delivered Her own Opinion clearly upon it, in Her Speech at the opening of the very laſt Seſſion of Her Parliament, recommending the War in *Spain*, as that 'which moſt particularly concerned the *Britiſh* 'Nation, who will in no wiſe find Amends for it 'by the Trade to the *South Sea* with which they 'are flatter'd, which Trade, if given them in 'reality, (as may juſtly be doubted it will not) 'would however be but precarious, and laſt no 'longer than *France* and *Spain* ſhould pleaſe to 'permit.

'Thoſe two Crowns cannot in that caſe be conſidered otherwiſe than as one Potentate: All the 'World knows that 'tis *France* that governs the '*Spaniards* in their Councils, in their Finances, 'in their Military Affairs, and even carries on

A. C. 1711. 'their Commerce with the *Indies* by her Ships. '*France* has already made herſelf ſo much the 'Miſtreſs of all theſe, that if the *Spaniards* 'would re-aſſume their Independance, either 'after the Peace, or after the Death of the 'preſent King of *France*, 'tis no longer in their 'Power; nor can any Treaty be of force 'ſufficient to oblige *France* effectually to quit 'theſe Advantages. Beſides, 'tis to be conſider'd, 'that if the Deſcendants of the Duke of *Anjou*, 'or the Male Line of the Dauphin his Brother, 'ſhould ſooner or later come to fail, thoſe two 'Crowns would be abſolutely united under one 'Head: No Treaty, no Renunciation could be 'ſtrong enough to hinder that Union in ſuch a 'Caſe, of which the Renunciation made at the 'Peace of the *Pyrenees*, and the Treaty of Partition, are, among many other Examples, Evidence 'ſufficient. 'Tis very certain likewiſe, that the 'King of *France*, who notwithſtanding the Peace, 'and his Engagements with King *William* III. of 'glorious Memory, acknowledged in his Life time 'another for King of *England*, as ſoon as he 'thought himſelf, by his Grandſon, Maſter of '*Spain*, will no ſooner ſee this Grandſon of his 'ſettled on that Throne, but he will endeavour 'alſo to place his Creature upon that of *Great* '*Britain*, and will accompliſh it, having aug-'mented his Power with that of *Spain*, and his 'Riches by thoſe of the *Indies*. 'Tis eaſy to 'foreſee the Danger the Queen's Perſon would 'then be in, and what would become then of 'the Liberty of *Great Britain* under a Maſter 'educated in the Maxims of *France*, and in Ha-'tred to the beſt *Engliſhmen* who have abjured 'him according to Law: There would then, in 'conſequence, be an End of the Liberty of all '*Europe* and of the Proteſtant Religion, by a 'League founded on Obligation, Neceſſity, and 'Gratitude, between three Kings of an oppoſite 'Religion, and of ſo great Power by Sea and Land, 'under the Direction of that of *France*. Theſe 'are Conſequences in which his Electoral High-'neſs

'neſs is too nearly intereſted and concerned to look upon them with Indifference. A. C. 1711.

'As to the Barrier in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, 'it cannot be ſaid that the Security of the United 'Provinces only is concerned in it. On the con'trary, it is full as much the Concern of *Great* '*Britain*, which would find it ſelf in no leſs Dan'ger than the ſaid Republick, if *France* become 'Miſtreſs of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. This Truth 'has at all times been acknowledged by the *Eng*'*liſh*, even in the Reign of *Charles* II, who not'withſtanding his cloſe Engagements with that 'Crown, would not ſuffer it to conquer them. 'So that the Barrier which excludes that dange'rous Enemy from the *Netherlands*, is the com'mon Intereſt of the two Maritime Potentates, as 'well as of the Empire of *Germany*; and beſides, '*Great Britain* has at preſent in lieu of her Gua'ranty of that Barrier, a reciprocal Guaranty for 'the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

'Whatever be done, and whether the Aſſem'bly for Peace be forthwith opened, or deferred 'to another time, that is to ſay, till *France* has 'made more ſatisfactory Declarations, his Ele'ctoral Highneſs thinks, that it is abſolutely ne'ceſſary not to be any way remiſs in the Prepa'rations for the enſuing Campaign; there being 'no hope of obtaining good Conditions of Peace, 'but by getting into a Poſture to purſue the War 'vigorouſly, and begin the Campaign early with 'conſiderable Forces, ſeeing *France* on her Part 'is already making great Preparations for it. 'Tis with regard to this, that his Electoral 'Highneſs will not make uſe of the Permiſſion 'which Her Majeſty has had the Goodneſs to 'grant him, in ſo friendly a Manner, of taking 'this Winter ſome of his Regiments of Dragoons 'Home to his own Country, having reſolved to 'leave them all in the *Netherlands*: Notwith'ſtanding which, his Electoral Highneſs will 'bear the ſame Acknowledgment to Her Ma'jeſty, as if he had actually made uſe of Her 'ſaid Permiſſion. 'Tis not to be doubted, the 'Emperor will make greater Efforts than for-

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merly, and that the States General will furniſh what they are obliged to by the Treaties; his Imperial Majeſty being ready to concert new Agreements thereupon with Her *Britannick* Majeſty. But above all, it will be eſſentially neceſſary to avoid the Snare of a Ceſſation of Arms, which 'tis very probable *France* will propoſe, as ſoon as the Aſſembly for Peace ſhall be opened; which Ceſſation keeping the Maritime Potentates in the Neceſſity of making the ſame Efforts, and the ſame Expence for the War, for maintaining the ſame Fleets, and the ſame Armies, will deprive them of the means of making uſe of them, and ſtop the Pogreſs of their Glorious Arms.

'There is Ground to hope, that by remaining firmly united, the Allies may ſoon oblige *France* (with the Bleſſing of God) to agree to reaſonable Conditions; the extream Indigence that Crown is in, and the need She has of Peace being very certain, and confirmed from all Parts. The Almighty has bleſſed the Arms of the Queen and of Her Allies, with ſo many Triumphs over their Powerful Enemy, to the End they may ſecure themſelves by a ſafe and advantageous Peace, from all they have to fear from him; and it cannot be his Pleaſure, that an Enemy ſo exhauſted, and vanquiſhed, as he has been on all Occaſions, ſhould at laſt carry his Deſigns by this War, and get out of it by a Peace Glorious to him, to the Ruin of the Victorious Allies, and to the Deſtruction of the Liberty of all *Europe*; in acquiring by this Peace the Power of giving a King to *Spain*, of impoſing one upon *Great Britain*, and of making the Validity of the Election of the Head of the Empire depend on his Approbation.

Done at London, *the* 28*th of* November, ——— 9*th of* December, 1711.

The Baron DE BOTHMAR.

This

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This Memorial, which a few Days after it was preſented, was made publick in a News-Paper, called the *Daily Courant*, met with general Applauſe, particularly from the *Low-Church* Party, who highly commended the Elector of *Hanover* for his ſeaſonable Interpoſition in an Affair which ſo nearly concern'd him: And compar'd that Repreſentation to King *William*'s laſt Speech to his Parliament; ſo that many Thouſands of it were immediately ſold off, and ſome printed on a large Sheet to be preſerv'd in Frames. On the other Hand, as this Memorial directly exploded and condemned the preſent Scheme of Peace, which was ſuggeſted to be mainly built on the Conſideration of the Advantages expected from the *South Sea* Trade, it is not difficult to imagine, that it was not very grateful to the new Miniſtry. And indeed the pretended Creatures of the latter, whoſe Arguments, to beſpeak a favourable Entertainment of the late Preliminaries, were in a great meaſure defeated by the ſaid Memorial, could not forbear openly exclaiming againſt it; ſuggeſting withal, that it was very Impolitick in the Elector to intermeddle in the Affairs of *Great Britain*, at this Juncture, and to ſeem to eſpouſe a Party. They added, that this Memorial had more the Air of an Original written in *Engliſh*, than a Tranſlation from the *French*; and ſo concluded, that it was framed in *London*, in concert with the Leading Men of the *Whig-Party*. Nay, ſome were afterwards ſo bold, as, in a Printed *Letter from a* (ſuppoſed) *Whig Gentleman in the Country, to a Friend in Town*, to queſtion the *Genuineſs of that Memorial, and to laugh at it as a bare faced IMPOSTURE*: With other indiſcreet Side-wind Reflections on his Electoral Highneſs and his Miniſter. It is likewiſe to be obſerv'd, that it was ſtrongly reported, that the ſaid Memorial was ſhewn in Print to the Queen by one of Her Majeſty's Great Officers, before it was laid before Her by the Secretary of State, which certainly could not be agreeable to either; and that there happen'd thereupon an *Eclairciſment* between that Miniſter and the Baron *de Bothmar*; The

December 5 *The ſaid Memorial received with great Applauſe by the Whigs.*

But openly exclaim'd againſt by the pretended Creatures of the new Miniſtry.

A Letter printed to gainſt it.

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Particulars of which are not yet come to publick Knowledge.

The Queen having continued a full Month at *Hampton-Court*, arrived on *Saturday* the 24th of *November* at St. *James's*, where a Council being held the 26th, it was conſider'd whether Her Majeſty ſhould either further prorogue the Parliament, or only deſire the Two Houſes to adjourn for a few Days; and it was at laſt reſolved, that they ſhould be prorogued till the 7th of *December*, which was done accordingly, by Commiſſion, the the next Day. This Prorogation, at ſo critical a Juncture, and ſo late in the Year, occaſion'd various Reaſonings and Reflections; and ſome People went ſo far as to ſurmize, that the Parliament would ſtill be further prorogued from Time to Time, till the Peace was concluded. But they were eaſed of that Apprehenſion when they ſaw it declared in the next *Gazette*, *That the Parliament was to ſit on the 7th of* December *for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs*: And thoſe who obſerv'd with moſt Attention the Secret Springs of Affairs, were apt to aſcribe this Prorogation to a Diſcovery of a late *Coalition* of ſome eminent Peers of the High Church Party, with thoſe of the contrary Side, and of their having concerted a *Repreſentation againſt* a Peace on the Foot of the Propoſals made by *France*; which 'twas thought might be prevented, if not by other means, at leaſt by the coming up of the *Scotch* Peers, not above three or four of whom were yet arrived in *London*.

The Parliament further prorogued.

Which occaſions various Reflections and Conjectures.

Reaſons of the Prorogation.

Account of the Effigies of the Devil, *the* Pope *and the* Pretender *being ſeized.* N. B. *The Letter of the* E. *of* Dartmouth *Secretary of State, to the Officer of the Guards, mention'd only the ſeizing of ſome* Popiſh *Trinkets, ſaid to be lately brought over.*

What happened ſome Days before afforded yet more Matter of Talk and Speculation: Upon Information, That the Effigies of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender*, were to be carry'd in Proceſſion, and, according to Cuſtom, burnt on *Saturday* the 17th of *November*, being the Anniverſary of Queen ELIZABETH's Acceſſion to the Crown, the Government apprehending that the ſame might occaſion Tumults in this Populous City, thought fit to prevent it. Accordingly, on *Friday* the 16th, about Twelve a Clock at Night, ſome of Her Majeſty's Meſſengers, ſuſtain'd by a Detachment of Grenadiers of the Foot Guards,

Guards, with their Officer, were order'd to go to an Empty Houſe in *Angel Court* in *Drury-Lane*, which being broke open, they found in it the Effigies of the *Devil*, that of the POPE on his Right Hand, and that of the *Pretender* on his Left, in a Blue Cloth-Coat, with Tinſel-Lace, and a Hat with a White Feather made of Cut-Paper, ſeated under a large Canopy; as alſo the Figures of Four Cardinals, Four Jeſuits, and Four *Franciſcan Fryars*, and a large Croſs about Eighteen Foot high; all which being put on ſeveral Carts, were, about Two a Clock in the Morning, carry'd to the *Cock-Pit*, and there lodg'd in a Room between the Council-Chamber, and the Earl of *Dartmouth*'s Secretary's Office. Moreover, on *Saturday*, *Sunday* and *Monday* the Trained-Bands of *London* and *Weſtminſter* were under Arms; and it appear'd very ſtrange, that a Popular Rejoycing ſo grateful to this PROTESTANT City, which was never attempted to be quaſh'd but in King *James* the Second's Reign, ſhould, at this Juncture, be interrupted: But, to be ſure, thoſe who did it had very good Reaſons for their Management, being juſtly apprehenſive, that thoſe on whoſe Ruins they had rais'd themſelves, partly by poſſeſſing the Mobility with the *Church's Danger*, deſign'd to try the Temper of thoſe Giddy Tools, and lay hold on this Opportunity to infuſe into them better grounded Fears of an *ill Peace* and the *Pretender*. It is therefore no wonder, That the infamous Authors of a *News-Paper*, mainly calculated for the Service of the *Jacobite Party*, had the Impudence to ſlander the moſt Noble and moſt Ingenious *Whig* Society in *England*, with a Conſpiracy *to raiſe a Mobb to confront the beſt of Q—— and Her M——; pull down the Houſes of ſeveral honeſt, worthy, loyal, true* Engliſh *Gentlemen, having had Money diſtributed amongſt them ſometime before for that purpoſe*, by G. G. G. S. S. S. W. H. M. *an inſatiable ambitious J——to* cum multis alijs, *who made the Subſcription, and, at the ſame Time, gave out, That Her Majeſty was very ill, if not dead, in order to have acted their T——s with greater Freedom*: Whereas the Lords and Gentlemen who

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Pretended Plot charg'd on the Kit-Cat Club, *by the Authors of the* Poſt-Boy.

See the Poſt-Boy *of* Nov. 22. 1711. Numb. 2579.

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were at the Expence of the Effigies before mention'd, had no other Deſign than to have them carried in Proceſſion, and afterwards burnt with the like Solemnity as was remarkably practiſed on the 17th of *November* 1679. when the Nation was juſtly alarm'd with a *Popiſh* Plot, and a *Popiſh* Succeſſor.

The Kit Cat Club *Vindicated.*

The Scandalous Owner of the *Poſt-Boy* having in that of the 10th of *November*, inſerted a Paper, containing popular Reaſons for a *Separate Peace*; and which, tho' written by a * Stickler for *Hereditary Right*, *Paſſive Obedience*, and *Abſolute Monarchy*, yet contain'd more licentious Reflections, and bitterer Invectives againſt Sovereign Princes and Crowned Heads in the Grand Alliance, than ever were broach'd by profeſt Republicans: Don *Luis Da Cunha*, and Count *Maffey*, Envoys Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal* and the Duke of *Savoy*, preſented Memorials, complaining of the Inſolence of that Writer, and demanding Satisfaction. Hereupon *Abel Roper* was, by Warrant of the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State, taken into the Cuſtody of one of the Queen's Meſſengers; and afterwards bound over to appear the laſt Day of the Term, then depending at the Queen's Bench Bar. But tho' an Information was, that Day, preferr'd againſt him, yet he eſcap'd any further Puniſhment, upon his begging Pardon of the Two Envoys, and inſerting a Recantation in the *Poſt-Boy* of the 4th of *December*: Which encreaſed the Suſpicion of many that he was, underhand, favour'd and countenanc'd by ſome Great Men.

* *Suppoſed to be either* Leſley *or* Swift.

The Envoys of Portugal *and* Savoy *complain againſt the Author of the* Poſt Boy.

Abel Roper *bound over.*

Nov. 28.

But diſcharged.

Toward the latter End of *November* his Grace the Duke of *Kent* was conſtituted and appointed *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of *Bedfordſhire*, to the great Joy and Satisfaction of the Gentry and other Inhabitants of that Country. In the mean time, the Court having receiv'd Intelligence from *Holland*, That, notwithſtanding the Difficulties ſtarted Abroad by the Imperial Miniſters, the States General, out of Reſpect and Deference to Her *Britannick* Majeſty, had, at laſt, fully reſolved

The Duke of Kent *made* Cuſtos Rotulorum *of* Bedfordſhire.

† Dec. 2d.

ved to ſend Commiſſioners to the Congreſs of *Utrecht*, all imaginable Methods were uſed at Home to remove the Obſtacles which yet obſtructed the preſent Negotiation. In the firſt Place, the Prime Miniſter endeavour'd by large offers of Preferment, to bring back to the Court Intereſt the Eminent Peer of the Church Party, who was lately gone over to the other ſide; And, at the ſame time, the Queen thought fit to have private Conferences in Her Cloſet with the Dukes of *M——gh*, *G——n*, and St. *A——s*, the Earls of *D——t*, and *S——gh*, the Lords *S——s*, *C——r*, *&c.* about the intended Repreſentation againſt a Peace, by which *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* ſhould be left in the Hands of a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*: But they all remain'd ſtaunch in their Opinions, and firm in their Reſolution; to the great Diſappointment * and uneaſineſs of the New-Miniſtry. Hereupon in the Council which was held on *Wedneſday* the 5th of *December*, and laſted late in the Night, it was, at firſt propos'd, to cauſe both Houſes to adjourn for a few Days, during which freſh Endeavours might be uſed to defeat the Deſign lately form'd againſt the preſent Scheme; but ſome Members of the Privy Council having repreſented the Fears and Jealouſies which ſuch an Adjournment, after ſo many Prorogations, might create in the Minds of the People; and, on the other hand, the Miniſtry, either hoping, with the Aſſiſtance of their *Scotch*

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Endeavours uſed to remove the Obſtacles that obſtruct the Negotiations of Peace at Home.

The Earl of N——m.

Several Peers cloſſeted.

* *The Friends of the New Miniſtry were ſo enraged againſt the Earl of* N——m, *That they caus'd the following Advertiſement to be inſerted in the* Poſt Boy *of* Decemb. 6. *viz.* 'Whereas a very Tall, 'Thin, Swarthy Complection'd Man, between 60 and 70 Years of 'Age, wearing a brown Coat, with little Sleeves and long Pockets, 'has lately withdrawn himſelf from his Friends, being ſeduced by 'wicked Perſons to follow ill Courſes. Theſe are to give Notice, 'That whoever ſhall Diſcover him, ſhall have 10 *s.* Reward; or if he 'will voluntarily return, he ſhall be kindly receiv'd by his Friends, 'who will not Reproach him for paſt Follies, provided he give good 'Aſſurances, that, for the future, he will firmly adhere to the 'Church of *England*, in which he was ſo carefully Educated by his 'Honeſt Parents. There were alſo Lampoons and other Libels, both in Verſe and Proſe, publiſh'd againſt the ſame Peer.

Friends,

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Friends, to have a Majority in the Houſe of Lords; or at leaſt, being ſecure of it in that of the Commons; it was, after a long Debate, finally reſolv'd, That the Parliament ſhould ſit, on the Day to which they were laſt prorogued. Accordingly a Committee of the Council having met the 6th of *December*, to conſider of the Queen's Speech, Her Majeſty went the next Day, in a *Sedan* to *Weſtminſter*, and ſitting on Her Throne, in the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, Her Majeſty ſpoke to both Houſes to this Effect,

Debate in Council whether the Parliament ſhould be adjourned.

The Parliament meets

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I Have called you together as ſoon as the Publick Affairs would permit, and I am glad 'that I can now tell you, that notwithſtanding 'the Arts of thoſe who delight in War, both 'Place and Time are appointed for Opening the 'Treaty of a General Peace.

'Our Allies (eſpecially the States General) 'whoſe Intereſt I look upon as inſeparable from 'My own, have by Their ready Concurrence ex'preſſed Their entire Confidence in Me, and I 'have no reaſon to doubt, but that My own Sub'jects are aſſured of My particular Care of 'Them.

'My Chief Concern is, That the Proteſtant Re'ligion, and the Laws and Liberties of theſe Na'tions, may be continued to you, by Securing 'the Succeſſion to the Crown as it is Limited by 'Parliament to the Houſe of *Hanover*.

'I ſhall Endeavour that after a War which 'has coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, you 'may find your Intereſt in Trade and Commerce, 'Improved and Enlarged by a Peace, with all 'other Advantages, which a Tender and Affecti'onate Sovereign can procure for a Dutiful and 'Loyal People.

'The Princes and States which have been En'gaged with Us in this War, being by Treaties 'entitled to have their ſeveral Intereſts Secured 'at a Peace, I will not only do My utmoſt to 'procure every one of them all reaſonable Satis-

'faction,

'faction, but I ſhall alſo Unite with them in the Stricteſt Engagements, for Continuing the Alliance in order to render the General Peace Secure and Laſting. A. C. 1711.

'The beſt way to have this Treaty effectual will be to make early Proviſion for the Campagn, therefore I muſt ask of you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, the neceſſary Supplies for the next Year's War, and I do moſt earneſtly recommend to you to make ſuch Diſpatch therein as may convince Our Enemies, that if We cannot obtain a good Peace, We are prepared to carry on the War with Vigour.

'Whatever you give will be ſtill in your own Power to apply, and I doubt not, but in a little time after the Opening of the Treaty, We ſhall be able to Judge of its Event.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'As I have had your Cheerful Aſſiſtance for the Carrying on this long and chargeable War, ſo I aſſure My ſelf, that no true Proteſtant or good Subject will envy *Britain* or Me, the Glory and Satisfaction of Ending the ſame by a Juſt and Honourable Peace for Us and all our Allies.

'Such a Peace will give new Life to Our Foreign Trade, and I ſhall do My utmoſt to Improve that happy Opportunity to encourage Our Home-Manufactures, which will tend to the Eaſing of My Subjects in that Exceſſive Charge they now lie under in Maintaining the Poor, and to correct and redreſs ſuch Abuſes as may have crept into any part of the Adminiſtration during ſo long a War.

'I cannot conclude without earneſtly recommending to you all, Unanimity, and that you will carefully avoid every thing which may give Occaſion to the Enemy to think Us a People divided amongſt Our ſelves, and conſequently prevent Our Obtaining that Good Peace, of which We have ſuch reaſonable Hopes and ſo near a View.

'I pray God direct your Conſultations to this end, that being delivered from the Hardſhips of

'War,

A. C. 1711. ‘ War, you may become a Happy and a Flouriſh-
‘ ing People.

As ſoon as Her Majeſty had ended Her Speech, She went into an adjacent Room, and, having pull'd off her Royal Robes, came back, *incognito*, to the Houſe of Peers; both to hear the Debates, and, by Her awful, reſpectable Preſence, to moderate any Heats that might ariſe: Which, however, was by ſome obſerv'd to be unuſual, on the Day the Sovereign opens a Seſſion of Parliament. Be that as it will, the Earl of *Ferrers* having made a *Motion for returning Her Majeſty the Thanks of the Houſe for Her moſt Gracious Speech*, He was ſeconded by the Earl of *Abingdon*, and ſeveral other Lords; Hereupon, the Earl of *Nottingham* made a long elaborate Speech, wherein he ſet forth the Inſufficiency and Captiouſneſs of the late *Preliminaries*; made a lively Repreſentation of the Danger of Treating upon ſo precarious a Foundation; urg'd the expreſs Engagements *Great Britain* had enter'd into with the High Allies, to reſtore the entire Monarchy of *Spain* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and the Neceſſity of carrying on the War with Vigour, till thoſe Engagements were made good: Adding, ‘ That tho' he had a numerous ‘ Family, he would readily contribute Half his ‘ Income towards it, rather than acquieſce in a ‘ Peace which he thought unſafe and diſhonour- ‘ able to his Country, and all *Europe*: And concluded with offering a Clauſe to be inſerted in the Addreſs of Thanks, *to repreſent to Her Majeſty, as the humble Opinion and Advice of the Houſe, That no Peace can be ſafe or Honourable to* Great Britain, *or* Europe, if Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *are to be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon. The Lord *G——y*, Brother to the Earl of *N——m*, ſaid thereupon, ‘ That this ‘ Clauſe was, in a manner, foreign to an Addreſs ‘ of Thanks; That, in all Probability, few of ‘ the Members of the Houſe were prepared to ‘ ſpeak to it; but that it might be debated at a ‘ more convenient Time, when, according to ‘ Cuſtom, the Houſe ſhould take into Conſide-
‘ ration

The Queen ſtays in the Houſe of Peers Incognito.

Debate about a Clauſe offered by the Earl of Nottingham.

His Speech.

Lord *G—y.*

'ration the State of the Nation? He was seconded by the Lord *N——h* and *G——y*, and another Peer of the same side: And the Lord H——h. T——r added, That according to the Rules and Orders of the House, this was not the *proper time* to debate such a Motion. Hereupon the Earl of *Wharton* appeal'd to that Illustrious Assembly, whether there were any such Orders; and the Duke of *B——m*, the most vers'd in the Knowledge of Parliamentary Proceedings, having over rul'd the T——r's Objection; the Earl of *W——n* went on; spoke with notable Vehemence against the Preliminary Articles offer'd by *France*; and insisted on the Necessity of inserting in the Address the Clause offer'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*. He was back'd by the Earl of *S——d*, who smartly answer'd the Objection rais'd by some Peers of the opposite Side, *viz.* That they were not prepared to speak to that Motion. *What! My Lords*, said He, *Is it possible that any Members of this Illustrious House should be unprepared to debate an Affair which for these Ten Years past has been the principal subject Matter of our Consultations? Do not We sit in the same House? And are not We the same Peers, who have ever been of Opinion, and have so often represented to Her Majesty, That no Safe and Honourable Peace can be made, unless* Spain *and the* West-Indies *be recover'd from the House of* Bourbon? *'Tis true, I see some New Faces among Us: But even that Lord who sits on the Wool Packs* (meaning the Lord T——r) *may well remember, That in the late Reign, Four Lords were impeach'd for having made a Partition Treaty.* The Earl of *A——y* (who with the Duke of *Ormond* was just come into the House, having that Morning travell'd above 30 Miles in their Return from *Ireland*) represented the 'Necessity of Easing 'the Nation of the Burden of this Expensive 'War; and said they ought to leave it to Her 'Majesty's Wisdom to conclude a Peace, when 'She thought it convenient for the Good of Her 'Subjects: Adding, that we might have enjoy'd 'that Blessing soon after the Battle of *Ramelies*,

A. C. 1711.

E. of W—n.

E. of S—d.

E. of A—y.

'if

A. C. 1711.

'if the ſame had not been put off by ſome Perſons, 'whoſe Intereſt it was *to prolong the War*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who could not but perceive that this Suggeſtion was levell'd againſt him, made thereupon a long, moving Speech, wherein, among other Things, He ſaid, He 'thought himſelf happy, in having an Opportunity given him of Vindicating himſelf on ſo material a Point, which his Enemies had ſo loudly laid to his Charge, before a Perſon *(meaning the Queen, and making a Bow towards the Place where Her Majeſty was)* who knowing the Integrity of his Heart, and the Uprightneſs of his Conduct, would not fail doing him Juſtice. That he referr'd himſelf to the Queen, whether, whilſt he had the Honour to ſerve Her Majeſty as General and Plenipotentiary, he had not conſtantly inform'd Her Majeſty, and Her Council, of all the Propoſals of Peace that had been made; and had not deſired Inſtructions for his Conduct on that Subject? That he could declare, with a ſafe Conſcience, in the Preſence of Her Majeſty, of that Illuſtrious Aſſembly, and of that Supream Being, who is infinitely above all the Powers on Earth; and before whom, according to the Ordinary Courſe of Nature, he muſt ſoon appear, to give an Account of his Actions, That he ever was deſirous of a Safe, Honourable, and laſting Peace; and that he was always very far from any Deſign of Prolonging the War for his own private Aduantage, as his Enemies had moſt falſly inſinuated in ſeveral Libels. That his advanc'd Age, and the many Fatigues of War, made him ardently wiſh for Retirement and Repoſe the Remainder of his Days, in order for him to think of Eternity: The rather becauſe he had not the leaſt Motive, on any Account whatſoever, to deſire the Continuance of the War; having been ſo generouſly rewarded, and had Honours and Riches heap'd upon him, far beyond his Deſert and Expectation, both by Her Majeſty, and Her Parliaments. That he thought himſelf obliged to ſuch an Acknow-

The Duke of Marlborough's *Speech.*

'ledgment to Her Majeſty, and his Country, A. C.
'that he ſhould always be ready to ſerve them, 1711.
'if he could but crawl along, to obtain an Ho-
'nourable and Laſting Peace: But, that at the
'ſame Time, he muſt take the Liberty to de-
'clare, that he could, by no means, give into the
'Meaſures that had lately been taken to enter
'into a Negotiation of Peace with *France*, upon
'the Foot of the Seven Preliminary Articles;
'ſince his Opinion was the ſame with the reſt
'of the Allies. That the Safety and Liberties of
'*Europe* would be in imminent Danger, if *Spain*
'and the *Weſt-Indies* were left to the Houſe of
'*Bourbon*; which, with all Humility, and as he
'thought himſelf in Duty bound, he had de-
'clared to Her Majeſty, when he had the Ho-
'nour to wait on Her, after his Return from
'*Holland*. Concluding, for inſerting in the Ad-
dreſs, the Clauſe offer'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*.
This Speech, deliver'd with a moſt affectionate
and hearty Concern, had the greater Weight, in
that it was back'd by the Eloquent Lord *Cowper*,
late Lord Chancellor; the Biſhop of *Sarum*, the
Lord *Hallifax*, and ſome other Peers of the Mo
derate Party. On the other Hand the Lord
N——th and *G——y* urg'd, 'That 'tis the indiſ- *Ld N—th and G—y.*
'putable Prerogative of the Crown to make
'Peace or War, and therefore, they ought to
'content themſelves with returning Thanks to
'Her Majeſty for Her moſt Gracious Speech;
'and leave it to Her great Wiſdom to make
'Peace, when ſhe ſhould think it proper for the
'Good of Her People. The Earl of *P——t*,
and ſome other Courtiers declared themſelves
to be of the ſame Opinion; but it was obſerv'd.
That the Dukes of *S——y* and *B——m* ſaid
little or nothing in this memorable Debate, which
having laſted till near Seven a-Clock in the Even-
ing, the previous Queſtion was put, Whether the
Queſtion for inſerting the Clauſe offer'd by the
Earl of *Nottingham*, ſhould be put, or not?
The ſaid previous Queſtion being carried in the
Affirmative by the ſingle Caſting Vote of that Earl,
the main Queſtion was then put, and likewiſe
carried

A. C. 1711. carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 61 Voices againſt 55, to the great Mortification of the Court Party. A motion being made for mentioning in the Addreſs the further Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*; a Noble Peer ſaid, that what Her Majeſty had been pleas'd to declare thereupon in Her moſt Gracious Speech, was ſo ſatisfactory, that nothing could be added to it; and that he did not doubt, but the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* entirely rely'd on the Affection of the Lords. It was by many expected, That the Court Party would, the next Day, have the Majority, by means of the Proxies, which Eight *Scotch* Peers had ſent to the Duke of *Hamilton* and the Earl of *Mar*, and ſo, that the Clauſe before mention'd would be left out: But the Committee appointed to draw up the Addreſs having reported the ſame; and a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, 'That the Conſideration of the ſaid Clauſe 'be put off till the Abſent Peers were come 'up; it was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of 22 Voices. Three Days after, the Houſe of Lords waited on the Queen with their Addreſs, which was to this Effect:

The Clauſe offered by the Earl of N——m carried. Decemb. 8.

Tueſday, Decemb. 11. The Lords Addreſs to the Queen.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-'ral in Parliament Aſſembled, do, with Hearts 'full of Gratitude and Loyalty to Your Sacred 'Majeſty, beg leave to return Your Majeſty our 'moſt Humble and Hearty Thanks and Acknow-'ledgments for Your Majeſty's moſt Tender and 'Affectionate Concern for all Your People, ex-'preſſed in Your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech 'from the Throne; And for Imparting to us your 'Majeſty's Deſires of Ending this preſent War by 'a Peace Advantageous to Your Subjects and Juſt 'and Honourable for Your Majeſty and all Your 'Allies: As alſo for Your Majeſty's expreſſing ſo 'particular a Regard for the Intereſt of the States 'General, as inſeparable from Your own: And 'that Your Majeſty is Graciouſly pleaſed to Aſ-'ſure us, it is Your Chief Concern, that the Pro-'teſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of

'theſe

'these Nations, may be continued to Your Peo- A C.
'ple, by Securing the Succeſſion to the Crown, 1711.
'as it is limited by Parliament to the Houſe of
'*Hanover*; And that Your Majeſty is pleaſed to
'ſhew ſo Juſt a Reſolution to procure a Satisfacti-
'on for all the Allies, being by Treaties Entitled
'to have their ſeveral Intereſts Secured at a Peace,
'and to Unite them in the Strickteſt Engagements,
'in order to render the Peace Secure and
'Laſting.

'And we do beg leave to repreſent it to Your
'Majeſty, as the humble Opinion and Advice of
'this Houſe, That no Peace can be Safe or Ho-
'nourable to *Great Britain* or *Europe*, if *Spain*
'and the *Weſt-Indies* are to be Allotted to any
'Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

Her Majeſties Anſwer, was as follows:

My LORDS,

I Take the Thanks You give Me kindly. I ſhould be Sorry any one could think I would not do My Utmoſt to Recover Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *from the Houſe of* Bourbon. *The Queens Anſwer.*

How agreeable either the *Addreſs* was to the Court, or the *Anſwer* to the Peers, is not difficult to gueſs: But waving that matter, we muſt take notice, That the ſame Day, the ſaid Addreſs was preſented, ſeveral Lords enter'd their Proteſts againſt it; 1. 'Becauſe the Nature of it was al-
'ter'd, there being no Precedent for Inſerting a
'Clauſe of Advice in an Addreſs of Thanks;
'2. Becauſe they look'd upon it as an Invaſion of
'the Royal Prerogative, in ſo ſudden a manner to
'declare their Opinions in a matter of ſuch im-
'portance to the Crown, as the making of Peace
'and War. As for the Commons, being on the 7th of *December*, return'd to their Houſe, ſeveral Members took the Oaths; made and ſubſcribed the Declaration; and took and ſubſcrib'd the Oath of *Abjuration*, according to the Laws made for thoſe Purpoſes; after which, *A Bill for Regulating the Payment of Seamen's Wages having been read the firſt Time, and order'd a 2d reading*, Mr. Speaker reported the Queen's Speech to both Houſes; after the Reading of which, the Houſe *Several Lords proteſt againſt the ſaid Addreſs.* Dec. 11

A. C. 1711.

Vote of the Commons for an Addreſs of Thanks.

Reſolv'd, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented 'to Her Majeſty, returning Her Majeſty the 'humble Thanks of this Houſe, for Her Ma-'jeſty's moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne; 'and for making the Proteſtant Religion, the 'Laws and Liberties of theſe Nations, and the 'Succeſſion to the Crown, as limited by Parlia-'ment, to the Houſe of *Hanover*, Her Chief Con-'cern; And to expreſs the Satisfaction of the 'Houſe, in what Her Majeſty had been pleas'd to 'declare, concerning the General Peace Her Ma-'jeſty had in View; And alſo to aſſure Her Ma-'jeſty, that the Houſe would give ſuch Diſpatch 'to the neceſſary Supplies, as might enable Her 'Majeſty to carry on the War with Vigour, if a 'good Peace could not be obtain'd; And in the 'mean time, that this Houſe would uſe their ut-'moſt Endeavours to preſerve ſuch an Unanimity 'as might give the Enemy no Hopes from any Di-'viſions among us. It was moved to infert in this

Clauſe offer'd to be inſerted. Rejected.

Addreſs a Clauſe importing, 'That the Houſe did 'not doubt but care would be taken that Spain *and* 'the Indies *ſhould not be left in the Hands of any* 'Branch of the Houſe of Bourbon; which might 'endanger the Safety of Her Majeſty's Perſon 'and Government; the Proteſtant Succeſſion in 'the Houſe of *Hanover*; and the Liberties of 'Europe: But after a long Debate, the ſaid Clauſe was rejected, by a Majority of 232 Voices againſt 106.

The next Day, Colonel *Byerly* from the Committee appointed to draw up the Addreſs of Thanks to Her Majeſty, reported the ſame to the Houſe; and the ſaid Addreſs being agreed unto, it was according to order preſented by the whole Houſe, to the Queen, on *Monday* the 10th of *December*, being as follows:

The Commons Addreſs to the Queen.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Commons of *Great Bri-'tain*, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to re-'turn Our ſincere and hearty Thanks for Your 'Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne; 'wherein Your Majeſty, by expreſſing Your great

'Care

A. C. 1.171.

‘ Care and Concern, in ſo particular a Manner, ‘ for the Proteſtant Religion, which, above all ‘ Things, is moſt dear to Us; for thoſe Laws and ‘ Liberties which make Us peculiarly Happy above ‘ other Nations; and for the Succeſſion of the ‘ Houſe of *Hanover*, as limited by Parliament, ‘ upon which the future Security of Our Religion, ‘ Laws, and Liberties, depends, has given Us a ‘ freſh Demonſtration, That Your Majeſty has ‘ nothing ſo much at Heart, as the Safety and ‘ Happineſs of Your People.

‘ Having an entire Confidence in Your Majeſty's ‘ Wiſdom and Goodneſs, in Your Honour and ‘ Juſtice to Your Allies, and in Your particular ‘ Care of Your Own Subjects, We cannot but ‘ expreſs Our Satisfaction in what Your Majeſty ‘ has been pleaſed to declare, of the Juſt and Ho- ‘ nourable Peace Your Majeſty has in View.

‘ This was the End for which Your Majeſty en- ‘ tred into the War; and Nothing can add more ‘ to the Glory of Your Reign, than, after the ‘ many unparalleled Succeſſes in the Courſe of ‘ this War, to have Your Majeſty conclude it ‘ with the Bleſſing of ſuch a Peace; which, We ‘ cannot doubt, will be rendred Secure and Laſt- ‘ ing, by Your Majeſty's purſuing the wiſe Reſo- ‘ lution You have taken, of Entring into the ‘ ſtricteſt Engagements for continuing the Alliance ‘ to that End.

‘ And We preſume to aſſure Your Majeſty, We ‘ will take all poſſible Care to preſerve that U- ‘ nanimity Your Majeſty has recommended to Us, ‘ and uſe Our utmoſt Endeavours to diſappoint, ‘ as well the Arts and Deſigns of Thoſe, who, ‘ for private Views, may delight in War, as the ‘ Hopes the Enemies may have vainly entertained, ‘ of receiving Advantage from any Diviſion among ‘ Us.

‘ We entirely concur with Your Majeſty, That ‘ the beſt Way to bring this Treaty to Good Ef- ‘ fect, is to make an early Proviſion for the next ‘ Campaign; for which Purpoſe, notwithſtand- ‘ ing the heavy Burdens, which, during this long ‘ and expenſive War, Your Majeſty's Subjects have

A. C. 1711. 'undergone, We will, with the greateſt Alacrity, 'grant ſuch effectual and ſpeedy Supplies, as ſhall 'enable Your Majeſty to carry on the War with 'Vigour, and convince Your Enemies, if the 'intended Negotiations ſhould prove ineffectual, 'That no Amuſements, nor Attempts whatſoever, 'can alter Our Firm and Stedfaſt Reſolution of 'Supporting the Beſt of Sovereigns in carrying 'on ſo juſt a War, till a Safe, Laſting, and Ho-'nourable Peace may be procured for Your Ma-'jeſty and all Your Allies.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer was as follows:

The Queen's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs.

This very Dutiful Addreſs is what I expected from the Zeal and Loyalty of ſuch an Houſe of Commons. *I return you my hearty Thanks for the Confidence, you have in me. I entirely rely upon your Aſſurances; and you may depend upon my Affection, and Care for your Intereſts.*

Decemb. 8. *Further Proceedings of the Commons. A ſupply voted.* Dec. 10. Dec. 11. *Reſolutions about Eſtimates and Publick Accounts.* Decemb. 11.

Two Days before, after the Commons had made the uſual Orders for the Sitting of the Four Grand Committees for *Religion, Grievances, Courts of Juſtice* and *Trade*; and a Committee of Priviledges and Elections; order'd ſeveral Warrants to be iſſued out for Electing new Members; and received ſeveral *Petitions*, about undue Elections: They proceeded to take into Conſideration Her Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes; and a Motion being made for a ſupply, the ſame was put off till the *Monday* following, to be conſider'd in a Committee of the whole Houſe, who came to a Reſolution to *grant a Supply to Her Majeſty*. The next Day this Reſolution was reported, and unanimouſly agreed to: After which the Houſe reſolved, 'That Eſtimates of the Ordinary of 'the Navy, Land-Forces, and Office of Ord-'nance for Land-Service, for the Year 1712. be 'laid before the Houſe: As alſo an Account of 'the particular Expences for the Ordinary of the 'Navy, on the ſeveral Heads thereof, for the 'laſt Year; an Account of the preſent Debt of the 'Navy, upon the reſpective Heads thereof: An 'Account of the Subſidies to her Majeſty's Allies, 'purſuant to the reſpective Treaties; An Ac-'count of what Moneys had been paid into the

'Receipt

'Receipt of the *Exchequer*, upon the Funds 'granted the laſt Year; And an Account of the 'preſent Debts of the Office of Ordnance. It was 'alſo reſolv'd, That the Auditors of the Impreſts, 'ſhould lay before the Houſe a Certificate, how 'far the impreſt Accomptants had paſs'd their 'Accompts; That the Officers of the Mint, 'ſhould lay before the Houſe an Account of the 'Deficiency of the Money produc'd by the Coin-'age of the Plate brought in upon the *Lottery-'Act* of 1711, after the 14th Day of *May*, 1711, 'at ſuch Rates and Prices, as had been agreed 'to by this Houſe. That the Officers of the 'Mint in *England*, ſhould alſo lay before the 'Houſe, an Account of what was due to the 'Moniers for for Recoining the Money of *Scot-'land*, and their Charges incident thereunto. 'And, That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to 'Her Majeſty, That ſhe would be pleas'd to 'give Directions to the proper Officers to lay the 'ſaid Eſtimates and Accounts before the Houſe. A C. 1711.

Votes for 40000 *Sea-Men.*

On the 12th of *December*, the Commons in a Grand Committee on the Supply, reſolved, 1. 'That Forty Thouſand Men be employ'd for 'the Sea-Service, for the Year 1712, including 'Eight Thouſand Marines; and, 2. That Four 'Pounds *per* Man, *per Menſem* be allow'd for 'maintaining the ſaid 40000 Men for Thirteen 'Months; including the Ordnance for Sea-Service: Which Reſolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the Houſe. The ſame Day, Mr. Secretary St. *John* reported to the Houſe, That purſuant to their Addreſs the Queen had been pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay the ſeveral Eſtimates and Accounts therein mention'd, before the Houſe. Accordingly, Sir *John Leake* preſented to the Houſe, the Ordinary Eſtimate of the Navy, for the 1712; As Mr. *Peyton* did an Account of the Deficiency of the Money produced by the Coinage of Plate, brought in upon the *Lottery-Act* for 1711, after the 14th *May* 1711; and alſo an Account of what was due to the Moniers for Recoining the Money of *Scotland*, and their Charges incident thereunto:

Decemb 13.

Eſtimates and Accounts laid before the Houſe.

A. C. 1711. Which were referr'd to the Conſideration of the Grand Committee of the Supply. It was order'd, at the ſame Time, 'That an Eſtimate of the 'Sum which would be wanting to make up the 'Sum of 568,279 *l.* 10 *s.* for the Fund of the *South-Sea* Company; and 3000 *l.* for Charges 'of Management of the Affairs of the ſaid Com- 'pany, amounting together to 576,279 *l.* 10 *s.* 'for the Year commencing from *Chriſtmas* 1711, 'be laid before the Houſe. Then in a Grand Committee on the Supply, it was reſolved, *Firſt*. 'That 180,000 *l.* be allow'd for the Ordinary of 'the Navy for the Year 1712. *Secondly*, That '2700 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* ½ be granted, for ſatisfying the 'Charges of Recoining the Monies of *Scotland*; 'And, *Thirdly*, That 1915 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* be grant- 'ed to make good the Deficiency of the Moneys 'produced by the Coinage of Plate, brought up- 'on the Lottery Act, after the 14th of *May* '1711.

Order for an Eſtimate of the Deficiency of the Fond of the South Sea Company.

Farther Reſolutions on the Supply.

Ways and Means. The Land-Tax Voted.

Theſe Reſolutions being reported the 14th of *December* were agreed to by the Houſe: After which, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply, it was reſolv'd, 'That Four Shillings in the Pound be raiſed in the 'Year 1712, upon all Lands, Tenements, Here- 'ditaments, Rents, Penſions, Offices, and Per- 'ſonal Eſtates, in that Part of *Great Britain* 'call'd *England*; and that a proportionable Ceſs, 'according to the IXth Article of the Treaty for 'the Union confirm'd by Acts of Parliament, 'be laid upon that Part of *Great Britain* call'd '*Scotland*. This Reſolution was reported and agreed to the next Day, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon; Which was done accord- 'ingly on *Monday* the 17th of *December*, and had ſo quick a Paſſage through both Houſes, That before the Week ended, it receiv'd the Royal Aſſent.

Decemb. 15. *The Land Tax Bill has a very quick Paſſage.*

Mr. Secretary St John's Report, That no Footſteps can be found of the Treaty whereby the Queen's oblig'd to furniſh 40000 Men to act in Flanders.

The Commons having on the 17th reſolved to preſent an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, 'That ſhe 'would be pleaſed to give Directions, that the 'Treaty whereby Her Majeſty was oblig'd to fur- 'niſh Forty Thouſand Men, to act in Conjunction

'with

A. C. 1711.

'with the Forces of Her Majesty's Allies in the 'Low-Countries, might be laid before the House: 'Mr. Secretary *St. John*, did on the 20th report 'to the House, That Her Majesty had given Di- 'rection accordingly; and that pursuant to such 'Direction, Search had been made, and that no 'Footsteps could be found of any Convention 'made for that Purpose. Then the House re- solv'd, 'That an Address be presented to Her Ma- 'jesty, that an Account might be laid before this 'House of the Quota's and Proportions of Her 'Majesty and Her Allies, by Sea and Land, du- 'ring the present War, (including Subsidies) and 'what Agreement or Conventions had been made 'for the said Quota's and Proportions, and also 'how the same had been observ'd.

Order for an Account of the Quota's to be furnish- ed by the Al- lies.

While these Things pass'd smoothly in the House of Commons, the Proceedings of the House of Peers made a great Noise, and kept the contend- ing Parties at a Bay. The Duke of *Hamilton*, one of the sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, having, as was hinted before, been created Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Stile and Title of Duke of *Brandon*, not- withstanding a *Caveat* enter'd against his Patent; and now claiming a Place in that Quality in the House of Peers, many Lords, who apprehended no small danger to the Constitution, from the admit- ting into their House a greater number of *Scotch* Peers, than were agreed to by the Act of Union, upon a due Consideration of the Proportion, of Pub- lick Taxes paid by *Scotland*, resolv'd to oppose the said Claim: Hereupon, on *Monday December* 10, a Motion was made for taking that Matter into Consideration, which was done accordingly, but after a few Speeches, the Debate was adjourn'd to the *Wednesday* following. Some of the Court Lords, who were sensible that the discussing of this Affair, would strike at the Royal Prerogative, made, that Day, a Motion for adjourning; but it was carried by a Majority of three Voices only, that they should go on with the resumed Debate about the Duke of *Hamilton*'s sitting in the House as Duke of *Brandon*. However, after some time

Proceedings in the House of Lords. Debates about the Duke of Hamilton's Case, as to his being created Duke of Bran- don.

Dec. 12th.

A. C. 1711.

ſpent therein, the further Conſideration of that Buſineſs was put off till the 20th.

Account of the Occaſional Conformity *Bill brought in with a new Title.*

It muſt be here obſerv'd, that one of the Conditions upon which an eminent Peer was ſaid to have enter'd into ſtrict Engagements with the Lords of the moderate Party, was, that they ſhould concur with him in a Bill to prevent *Occaſional Conformity*, which he had formerly ſtickled for; and which he now deſign'd to bring in, though under another Title, and with ſuch Clauſes as would, in ſome Meaſure enlarge the Toleration of Diſſenters, and be a further Security to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*. The Lords of the *Low Church-Party*, who had nothing more at Heart than the laſt mention'd Intention of this Bill; and who, whatever favourable Sentiments they entertain'd of thoſe, who either through Scruple of Conſcience or the Prejudices of Education, unhappily diſſent from the Eſtabliſh'd Church, did yet highly blame the ſcandalous Practice of conforming only for the ſake of a Place, gave readily into this Propoſal; the rather becauſe this Bill ſeem'd the moſt effectual means to ſuppreſs the Clamour of the *Church being in danger*; lately induſtriouſly improved for the carrying on of Ambitious Deſigns: So that after the paſſing of this Bill, they hop'd no other Diſtinction ſhould be left among Proteſtants, but who are for the *Hanover* Succeſſion, and who for the *Pretender?* Accordingly on *Saturday* the 15th of *December*, the Earl of *Nottingham* having brought into the Houſe of Peers, *a Bill for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, by better ſecuring the Church of* England, *as by Law Eſtabliſh'd*; *and for Confirming the Toleration granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters, by an Act entituled*, An Act for Exempting their Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects diſſenting from the Church of *England*, from the Penalties of certain Laws, *and for ſupplying the Defects thereof*; *and for the farther ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, by requiring the Practiſers of the Law in* North Britain, *to take the Oaths, and ſubſcribe the Declaration therein mention'd:* His Lordſhip was back'd by the Earls of *S*————*gh* and

and *W——n*, and ſeveral other Lords, ſo that the Bill was receiv'd and read the firſt time without any Oppoſition. The *Monday* following after the ſecond reading of the Bill, the Lords took the ſame into Conſideration, in a Grand Committee, and having made ſome Amendments to it order'd it to be engroſſed. The next Day the Bill having paſſed the Houſe of Lords, was ſent down to the Commons, who read it immediately the firſt time, and gave it a ſecond Reading the next Day. On the *Thurſday* a Petition was offer'd to the Houſe, on behalf of the *Dutch* and *French* Proteſtant Churches, praying that they might be excepted from the Reſtraints laid by this Bill on *Engliſh* Diſſenting Congregations; but the Queſtion being put, That the Petition be brought up, it paſs'd in the Negative: After which, the Commons in a Committee of the whole Houſe, (which that Morning was very thin) made ſeveral Amendments to the Bill. Theſe Amendments being immediately reported and agreed to, the Bill was thereupon ſent back to the Houſe of Peers; who, the ſame Day, ſent down a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, to acquaint them, That they had agreed to thoſe Amendments. We may here take Notice, that the Diſſenters being much alarmed at this Bill, did, the ſame Morning, make Application to the Lord High Treaſurer, humbly beſeeching his Lordſhip to uſe his Powerful Intereſt to prevent the paſſing of it: But, it ſeems, to little purpoſe.

A. C. 1711.

Dec. 17th.

Dec. 18th.

Dec. 19th.

Dec. 20th. *Petition of the Dutch and French Churches not received.*

All for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, &c *agreed by both Houſes. See the* Appendix, Numb. IV.

Dec. 20th. *The Diſſenters apply to the Lord Treaſurer againſt that Bill, but to no purpoſe.*

The ſame Day (*December* 20.) the Lords reſumed the adjourn'd Debate about the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Claim to ſit in that Auguſt Aſſembly as Duke of *Brandon*, by virtue of his late Patent; the Queen being *incognito* in the Houſe. After Learned Council in the Law for the Queen, the Houſe of Lords, and the Duke of *Hamilton* had been heard, ſeveral Speeches were made on both ſides, ſo that the Debate laſted till near Eight of the Clock in the Evening, when the Queſtion was put, whether the twelve Judges ſhould be conſulted with, which being carried in the Negative by four-

Debate in the Houſe of Lords about the Duke of Hamilton's *Patent,* Dec. 20th.

Judgment given againſt him.

A. C. 1711. fourteen Voices, Proxies included, another Question was put, whether *Scotch* Peers, created Peers of *Great Britain* ſince the Union, have a Right to ſit in that Houſe, which was alſo carried in the Negative by Five Voices.

Eſtimates and Accompts laid before the Commons.

On the 15th of *December* Mr. *Benſon*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, preſented to the Commons an Eſtimate of the Forty thouſand Men to act in Conjunction with the Forces in the *Low Countries*, with the Charge thereof for the Year

Dec. 19th. 1712. Two Days after, Lieutenant General *Erle* laid alſo before that Houſe, an Eſtimate of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for the Year 1712, for the Land Service; and the Debt of the Office of Ordnance, to the 30th of *November* 1711. and on the 22d Mr. *Aiſlaby*, from the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, preſented likewiſe to the Houſe an Eſtimate of the Debt of Her Majeſty's Navy, to the 30th of *September* laſt with what thereof had, and would be ſatisfied by the *South Sea* Stock, and what remain'd of the ſaid Debt on the ſaid 30th of *September* to be diſcharg'd. All which Eſtimates were order'd to lie upon the Table, to be peruſed by the Members of the Houſe.

Orders and Votes about Publick Accompts.

The Commons having on the 15th of *December* order'd that the Commiſſioners for taking, examining and ſtating the Publick Accompts of this Kingdom, ſhould lay before the Houſe an Account of their Proceedings in the Execution of that Commiſſion, as ſoon as conveniently they could, Mr. *Lockhart* from the ſaid Commiſſioners, did on the 21ſt make a Report of ſome Practices which they had diſcover'd in their Examinations relating to the Affairs of the Army, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the ſame was read. After this it was order'd, Firſt, That the ſaid Report be taken into conſideration upon *Thurſday* the 17th of of *January*. And ſecondly, That the Commiſſioners of Accompts ſhould lay before the Houſe the Depoſitions mention'd in the ſaid Report.

Purſuant

A. C. 1711.

Pursuant to this last Order, Mr. *Shippen*, from the said Commissioners, did the next Day, present to the House, First, 'The Deposition of Sir *Solomon de Medina* Kt, proving great Sums of Money taken by his Grace *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, *Adam Cardonnel* Esq; his Grace's Secretary, and others, on Account of the Contracts for supplying Bread and Bread Waggons to Her Majesty's Forces in the *Low Countries*. Secondly Capt *William Preston*'s Deposition about Forage in *North Britain*: And the said Depositions being read, it was Order'd, 'That the Clerk 'should carefully keep the said Depositions, 'and not let any Person have them out of his 'Custody; And that he should deliver Copies 'thereof to any of the Members of the House 'that desired the same. It was also order'd, that 'the Clerk should deliver Copies of the said Re'port of the said Commissioners to any of the 'Members of the House that should desire the 'same.

Dec. 22d. *Depositions against the* D. *of* Marlborough. *See the* Appendix, Numb. V.

A Motion being afterwards made, that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the *Naturalizing of Foreign Protestants*; the Act was read, after which Leave was given to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Act; and Mr. *Finch*, Mr. *Campion* and Mr. *Manley* were order'd to prepare and bring in the same.

A Bill ordered to be brought in to repeal the Naturalization Act.

The Queen, being at this time, somewhat indisposed, Her Majesty granted a Commission under the Great Seal, empowering the Lord Keeper, the Lord President of the Council, and other Lords, to give the Royal Assent to the two Bills agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, *viz.* the *Land-Tax Bill*, and the *Act for preserving the Protestant Religion*: Which their Lordship's did accordingly on the 22d of *December*, having sent a Message to the Common by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, to desire that House to come up to the House of Peers, to be present at the Passing the said Bills. The Commons being return'd to their House, immediately adjourn'd to the 14th of *January* next; and it being expected that the

Acts pass'd by Commission Dec. 22d.

A. C. 1711. the Houſe of Peers would do the ſame, the Lord Treaſurer and ſome other Peers went out of the Houſe; but the Majority of thoſe that ſtaid, reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to the Queen, importing, in ſubſtance, 'That Her Majeſty would 'be pleaſed to give Inſtructions to Her Plenipotentiaries (in Caſe She had not already given 'ſuch Orders) to conſult with the Miniſters of 'the Allies in *Holland*, before the Opening of the 'Congreſs, That they concert the neceſſary Meaſures to preſerve a ſtrict Union amongſt them 'all, the better to obtain the great End propos'd 'by Her Majeſty, for procuring to them all a 'juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction, and for rendering the Peace more ſecure and laſting, which 'can only be effected by a General Guaranty of 'the Terms of the Peace to all the Allies, and 'of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion to theſe Kingdoms, 'as ſettled by Act of Parliament. Their Lordſhips having order'd the Lords with the *White Staves* to preſent this Addreſs, adjourned no longer than to the 2d of *January* next, which, as well as the Addreſs, was no ſmall Surprize to many.

The Lords agree upon an Addreſs about the Negotiation of Peace and the Guaranty of the Treaty.

A Letter the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote on the 10th of *November* 1711. *N. S.* from the *Hague* to the Commiſſioners of the Publick Accompts, in Vindication of himſelf, having, by his Grace's Order or Connivance, been publiſh'd on the 27th of *December*, in a News-Paper call'd the *Daily-Courant*; and meeting with a favourable Reception from the Unbyaſſed and Unprejudic'd, ſo that many began to cenſure the Houſe of Commons for their late and intended Proceedings againſt his Grace, the Report of the ſaid Commiſſioners, was, by way of Anſwer, printed at large two Days after. Beſides this Piece, which carried the Face of Authentickneſs and Authority, ſeveral other Pamphlets and Libels were, at this Time, publiſh'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s inveterate Enemies, in order, if poſſible, to caſt a Blemiſh on his Immortal Fame; to depreciate his unvaluable Services; and to render him obnoxious both to Queen and People: But though they

The Duke of Marlborough *Letter to the the Commiſſioners of Accompts publiſh'd, See the* Appendix, Numb. V.

The Report of of the ſaid Commiſſioners publiſhed alſo See Appendix ubi ſupra.

Endeavours uſed to render the Duke of Marlborough *obnoxious.*

they fail'd of Succeſs with the Generality of the Nation, who uſually judge of a Man's Merit by his Publick Actions, without regarding his Perſonal Defects; yet it was ſoon known that his Grace was entirely out of Favour at Court. For on *Sunday* the 30th of *December*, the Queen being in Council, it was declar'd and enter'd in the Books, 'That Her Majeſty being inform'd, that 'an Information againſt the Duke of *Marlborough* 'was laid before the Houſe of Commons by the 'Commiſſioners of the Publick Accompts, Her 'Majeſty thought fit to diſmiſs him from all 'Employments, that that Matter might take an 'impartial Examination. The next Day Her Majeſty was pleaſed to notify to the Duke, by a Note written with Her own Hand, her Royal Intention to reſume all the Employments She had entruſted him with; which his Grace received with Heroical Reſignation; and wrote a Dutiful Anſwer to Her Majeſty, which he ſent by the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, one of his Grace's Daughters.

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The Duke of Marlborough turn'd out of all his Places.

In a Conſultation held about the middle of *December*, it was likewiſe reſolved to remove the Duke of *Somerſet* from his Place of Maſter of the Horſe: But the Queen having a great Affection for his Dutcheſs, who was Groom of the Stole to Her Majeſty, and firſt Lady of the Bed-Chamber, whoſe Conjugal Love, 'twas thought, would not ſuffer her to remain at Court, if her Conſort were in Diſgrace, the Reſolution of removing him, lay dormant for a while.

Reſolution of removing the D. of Somerſet put off.

The Court Party in the Houſe of Lords having appeared the weaker on ſeveral Occaſions, particularly in the Buſineſs of the Duke of *Brandon*, whoſe Diſappointment had given no ſmall Diſguſt to the *Scotch* Nobility; it was reſolved to ſtrengthen it by the Creation of ſeveral new Peers; the rather, becauſe it was whiſper'd about, That the Whig Lords reſolved to take ſome vigorous Reſolution againſt the Prime Miniſter. Hereupon, beſides the calling by Writ to the Houſe of Lords, *James* Lord *Compton*, Eldeſt Son to

A. C. 1711. to *George* Earl of *Northampton*, and *Charles* Lord *Bruce*, Eldeſt Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Ailesbury*, Her Majeſty was pleaſed, on the laſt Day of *December* to ſign Patents creating the Ten following Perſons Peers of *Great Britain*, *viz.*

The Lords Compton and Bruce called by Writ to the Houſe of Lords. Ten new Peers created, Dec. 31ſt.

George Hay, Eſq; one of the four Tellers of the Receipt of Her Majeſty's Exchequer, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Hay* of *Bedwarden* in the County of *Hereford*.

Thomas Lord Viſcount *Windſor*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Mountjoy* of the Iſle of *Wight* in the County of *Southampton*.

Henry Paget Eſquire, Son and Heir Apparent of *William* Lord *Paget*, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Burton* of *Burton*, in the County of *Stafford*.

Sir *Thomas Manſel* of *Margam* in the County of *Glamorgan*, Bart. by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Manſell* of *Margam*, in the County of *Glamorgan* aforeſaid.

Sir *Thomas Willoughby* of *Wollaton* in the County of *Nottingham*, Bart. by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Middleton* of *Middleton*, in the County of *Warwick*.

Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knt. Chief Juſtice of Her Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Trevor* of *Bromham*, in the County of *Bedford*.

George Granville of *Stow*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Lanſdowne* of *Biddiford*, in the County of *Devon*.

Samuel Maſſam of *Oates* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Maſſam* of *Oates*, in the County of *Eſſex* aforeſaid.

Thomas Foley of *Witely* in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Foley* of *Kidderminſter*, in the ſaid County of *Worceſter*. And,

Allen Bathurſt, of *Battleſden* in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford* aforeſaid.

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It had likewiſe been reſolv'd to raiſe to the Dignity of a Baron of *Great Britain*, Sir *Miles Warton*, a very wealthy Gentleman, but, it ſeems, he declin'd the Offer.

Sir Miles Warton *declines being made a Baron.*

On the 13th of *December*, the Queen being in Council, *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, *Archibald* Earl of *Ilay*, *William* Lord *North* and *Gray*, *George* Earl of *Northampton*, *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet*, and *Heneage* Lord *Guernſey*, were Sworn Lords of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took their reſpective Places at the Board accordingly. The ſame Day *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, being Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Bedford*, *Bazil* Earl of *Denbigh*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Leiceſter*, and *Nicholas* Earl of *Scarſdale*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Derby*, took the Oaths appointed to be taken inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; as did on the 19th of *December* the Lord *North* and *Gray*, as Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cambridge*. The ſame Day a Proclamation was order'd to be publiſh'd, for a General Faſt to be obſerv'd throughout *England* on the 16th of *January* next, for *Imploring God's Bleſſing on the intended Treaty, that thereby might be produced an Honourable, Secure and laſting Peace*; *and his Aſſiſtance on the Arms of* Her Majeſty *and Her Allies, and Hers and their Forces both by Sea and Land, till their Enemies ſhould ſubmit to ſuch a Peace.* At the ſame time, another Proclamation was order'd to be publiſh'd for a General Faſt to be obſerv'd, for the ſame Purpoſes, in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, on the 25th of *January* next.

Five New Privy Counſellors made. Dec. 13.

Four New Lords Lieutenants Sworn. Ditto. Dec. 19.

Proclamations for a Faſt, both in England *and* Scotland.

The Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Lord Privy-Seal, and lately appointed Her Majeſty's Firſt Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs of *Utrecht*, having, after ſome unavoidable Delays, occaſion'd by the Difficulties ſtarted in *Holland* about the Paſſports granted by the States General to the *French* Miniſters, receiv'd his laſt Inſtructions, and Orders forthwith to repair *Holland*; Her Majeſty was pleas'd to deliver the Privy-Seal to Sir *George Beaumont*, Baronet, *Robert Byerley*, and *Edward*

Three Commiſſioners of the Privy-Seal *Sworn.* Dec. 23.

A. C. 1711.

Edward Nicholas Esquires, as Commissioners for the Executing the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, during that Prelate's Absence; and on *Sunday* the 23d of *December* they took the usual Oaths in Council. The next Day the Lord Privy Seal, with a numerous Retinue, and Monsieur *Buys* Envoy Extrordinary from the States General, embark'd at *Deptford*; but the contrary Winds kept their Excellencies at *Gravesend* till *Friday* the 28th, when, at Six in the Evening they set Sail for *Holland*.

The Lord Privy Seal and Monsieur Buys Embark for Holland. Dec. 24.

Some Days before, the Assistants of the Writer of the *Post Boy* thought fit to give the Publick the following Account of Affairs Abroad, in an Article dated, *Hague*, Decemb. 22. N. S. Prince *Eugene* arriving here on *Thursday* last, and having receiv'd and return'd divers Visits, demanded of the States General, on *Saturday* last, a Conference for opening his Commission on the part of his Imperial Majesty. About Noon, therefore he went for that purpose to the Apartment of the Generality. The Earl of *Strafford* was desired to be there, to hear, with their High-Mightinesses, what the Prince had to offer. He began with saying, *That he was sent by the Emperor, not to make Complaints, That, contrary to the Tenor of Treaties,* Great Britain *had enter'd into some Negotiation with the Enemy; and, That this State had, in Concert with Her, concurr'd in the Nomination of a Place of Congress for a General Peace; and this without the least Participation of his Imperial Majesty: But alledg'd, That passing over in silence what he might have said upon this Article, he contented himself with intreating both those Powers not to be too hasty in an Affair of the last Consequence for themselves, as well as for the Tranquility of the rest of* Europe: *The rather, because we were not yet so far reduc'd, as to accept of such Laws as the Enemy shall please to prescribe; But that on the contrary, after so many and so signal Advantages obtained over them, we were in a Condition of exacting from them their Usurpations, and of making, by a due Satisfaction to all the Allies,*

Remarkable Paragraph about Prince Eugene *of* Savoy, *in the* Post Boy. *Dec. 18. O. S.*

a

'*a Glorious Firm and Lasting Peace for all* Europe. A. C.
'It is said, That these Insinuations, together with 1711.
'certain Plans and Projects for carrying on a
'vigorous War, made a Memorial of Twenty-
'four or Twenty-five Articles. This Conference
'was resum'd the same Evening, and lasted above
'three Hours, *viz.* from half an Hour after Six
'till almost Ten a Clock. During the Confe-
'rence that was held about Noon, the States of
'*Holland*, having just finish'd the Affairs of their
'Session, in order to adjourn themselves till the
'5th of *January*, thought fit to wait for the
'Result of the said Conference, for which they
'had sent some of their Deputies to assist therein,
'who being return'd about Two a Clock, gave
'them an Account of what had pass'd; and then,
'between Three and Four, they separated. Those
'here who *delight in War* are sanguine enough
'to flatter themselves, that did Prince *Eugene* but
'go over into *England*, he would go near to *alter*
'*the Queen's Intentions for a General Peace*, the
'only Blessing Her Subjects want to render them
'the happiest People in the World. Moreover,
'it is certain, That Prince *Eugene* has the Em-
'peror's Commission for that Voyage; but ha-
'ving maturely weigh'd the DISGRACES of
'Count *Gallas*, he has thought fit to write to the
'Queen of *Great Britain*, to know whether his
'Presence would be agreeable for executing his
'Imperial Majesty's Commission; and upon the
'Answer which he shall receive, depends his
'Highness's Voyage into *England*. Mean time,
'the States of *Holland* did, the Day before they
'separated, name Messieurs *Buys* and *Vander-*
'*dussen* to assist in the Congress at *Utrecht* on
'their part. They are allow'd no more than
'Ten Livres *per Diem*, the same as the meanest
'Commissioners of this State in Foreign Coun-
'tries. It is said, this slender Allowance was
'made, as an Expedient to obviate a Dispute
'that arose between Two Lords of the Body of
'Nobles, who made Interest to be nominated:
'For 'tis very probable, that those Lords would
'not have undertaken to appear at the Congress

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'with ſo mean an Allowance, by reaſon it would 'have coſt them a great deal of Money out of 'their own Pockets. As for the Plenipoten-'tiaries of the Generality, they are not yet 'named.

Pr. Eugene *reſolves to come over to* England.

Certain Advice being come from the *Hague*, that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, purſuant to his Orders from the Emperor, had fully reſolv'd to embark for *England*, notwithſtanding the Endeavours uſed by a certain Miniſter to perſwade him to ſtay on the other ſide the Water; a Report was ſpread in *London* on *Sunday* the 23d of *December*, in the Evening, that his Highneſs was arrived in Town; whereupon great Numbers of People began to gather about the Coach, in which that Prince was ſuppoſed to be, and to expreſs their Joy by loud Huzza's and Acclamations: But, to their great Diſappointment, they ſoon found they were miſtaken. The Perſons in the Coach proved to be the Marchioneſs of *Gouvernet*, a *French* Lady, with her Son and Daughter, who, with a deſign to pay a Viſit to the Dowager of *Gouvernet*, a rich Proteſtant Refugee, had lately obtained a Paſs from the Queen to come hither by the way of *Oſtend*; but, whatever was the Reaſon, having embark'd at *Calais*, and landed at *Dover*, ſhe was there put under Confinement by the Mayor, till he receiv'd Inſtructions from Above; and after the Marchioneſs of *Gouvernet* and her Family had ſtaid about three Weeks at *Rocheſter*, they had leave to come up to Town. Upon their arrival, the World was convinc'd of the Falſity of the Reports broach'd in *Paris* by the Writer of a News-Letter commonly call'd the *Paris Gazette-a-la-Main*, and firſt propagated in *England*, by the Scandalous Scribblers of the *Poſt Boy* and *Supplement*, *viz.* That Madame *de Gouvernet* was to bring rich Brocadoes, and other fine Preſents from the *French* King to our Queen, which Reports were entertain'd with Scorn and Contempt, by the Generality, out of a generous Tenderneſs for the Honour of the Queen, and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain*,

Miſtaken Report of his being arrived.

The Marchioneſs of Gouverner, *with her Son and Daughter arrive from* France.

Falſe Reports about Preſents from the French *King to the Queen of* Gr. Britain.

It

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It is, however, very obſervable, that the *French* Court thought themſelves ſo ſure of a Peace with *England*, that the *Paris* Gazetteer, not without Directions from the Government, began about this time, to give our moſt Gracious Sovereign Her true Stile and Title of Queen of *Great Britain*, whereas he never before mention'd Her Majeſty, but under the bare Name of Queen *Anne*. To the ſame purpoſe, we may take Notice of the *Devices* and *Mottos* of the *Counters* preſented to the *French* King on *New Year's Day*, 1712. N. S. according to cuſtom, by the City of *Paris*, and contriv'd by the Royal *Academy of Sciences*, Four of which were as follows:

The Queen ſtiled Queen of Great Britain, *by the* Paris Gazetteer.

Remarkable Devices and Motto's of the Counters preſented to the K. of France.

I. Daphne *chang'd into a Lawrel*, with this Motto, *Mortalem eripuit Formam*; that is, *Her Mortal Form is taken away. This Device*, (adds the *French* Explanator) *relates to the Queen of* Great Britain, *whoſe Reconciliation with Us gains Her Immortal Glory.*

II. Cyclops *working on a Shield*: The Motto, *Arte atque Metallo. The King's wiſe* Politicks *and Liberality forge the Shield of Peace.* This needs no Explanation.

III. Meduſa *Couchant in her Den on the Sea-ſhore*: The Motto, *Etiam Tranquille Videtur*; that is, *We look on her ſecurely and with Contempt.* Meduſa *is here the Emblem of thoſe who are for continuing the War, whoſe Efforts* France *looks upon with Tranquility, and deſpiſes them; whereas formerly that* Meduſa *chill'd the Hearts of* French *Soldiers.*

IV. Hercules's *Club*: The Motto, *Eadem poſt millè Labores*; that is, *'Tis the ſame after a thouſand Labours. Which expreſſes the infinite Reſources of* France, *which nothing can exhauſt.*

But notwithſtanding the great Confidence with which the *French* talk'd of a Peace with *England*, it is to be obſerv'd, that the *Britiſh* Miniſters, both here and in *Holland*, began to declare, that the Articles lately ſign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager*, were only Propoſals made by *France*, and not Preliminaries accepted on the Part of *Great Britain.*

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The Duke of *Marlborough*'s *Diſgrace*, and the Creation of *Ten Peers*, beſides Two more call'd up by Writ to the Houſe of Lords, uſher'd in the *New Year* with a *New Scene* of *Speculation*, and afforded great Matter of Diſcourſe. The Duke had, indeed, for many Months paſt been ſo openly attack'd and aſperſed in printed Libels and Pamphlets, with all the Bitterneſs of Malice and Satyr, by the *Scribblers* of a Party, who either were in, or endeavour'd to curry Favour, with the Men in Power, that his Grace's Removal could not but be reſolv'd upon; but yet the ſame had been ſo long delay'd, and was now ſo ſudden, that it occaſion'd almoſt as general a ſurprize, as if it had been altogether unforeſeen. Many were of Opinion, that it was in a great meaſure owing to the late Counſels his Grace was ſaid to have enter'd into, to thwart the Schemes of the preſent Miniſtry; and 'twas conjectur'd by others, that it was accelerated by the Emperor's fix'd Reſolution to ſend over Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*; upon a Surmize, that if the Duke of *Marlborough* were ſtill in his Employments during his Highneſs's ſtay, that Hero's Negotiation, would receive no ſmall Weight from his uſual entire Union with the Duke; whereas the latter being diveſted of all his Offices, he could not converſe with his Highneſs, otherwiſe than as a private Man.

The New Year uſher'd in with two remarkable Events.

Reflections and Conjectures on the D. of Marlborough's Diſgrace.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s inveterate Enemies eagerly laid hold on this Occaſion to inſult over his Diſgrace: For which purpoſe, in the firſt Place they publiſh'd an Account of what he loſt Yearly by his and his Dutcheſs being removed from their ſeveral Places and Employmets; which were reckon'd to amount to Sixty two thouſand three hundred and twenty five Pounds Sterling: Beſides what he had got by Preſents from the Emperor, the States General, King of *Pruſſia*, Elector of *Hanover*, and other Princes; the Eſtate of *Woodſtock*, and by Safe-Guards, Bread-Money, *&c.* which Matters were now under Examination. There were ſeveral other Libels and Pamphlets publiſh'd againſt his Grace, one in particular called

The Duke's Enemies inſult over his Diſgrace.

They publiſh an Account of what he loſt yearly, and ſeveral Libels and Lampoons againſt him.

called, *No Queen or no General*; another, *The Repreſentation of* Albinia; and the Muſes were alſo call'd in to bear a Part in the Triumphs of the Duke's Adverſaries: For one of the late Writers of the *Examiner*, before animadverted upon, and who had conſtantly purſued his Grace with mercileſs Fury and profligate Malice, printed, about this time, a Lampoon call'd, *Fable of the Widow and her Cat*; as another Rhymer, of much the ſame ſtamp, did a Copy of Verſes, entituled, *M. Manlius Capitolinus.* On the other hand, the Duke's Friends, and impartial Admirers, both of his Immortal Atchievements and ſolid Merit, were not wanting to defend his Grace; ſo far, at leaſt, as they thought they could do it with ſafety. And beſides the Weekly Paper called the *Proteſtant Poſt-Boy*, lately ſet up; and now mainly taken up with his Grace's Vindication, a Pamphlet was publiſh'd for the ſame Purpoſe, entituled, *Our Anceſtors as Wiſe as We, or ancient Precedents for modern Facts, in Anſwer to a Letter from a Noble Lord.* The Author having taken Notice of the Creation of Twelve Peers, and affirm'd *there was never ſo great a number at once introduced into the Houſe*, makes afterwards more bold Reflections on that Political Step. 'I ſhan't inſiſt, '(*ſays he*) on the Merit of every one of the 'Dozen; but only tell you in general what both 'Sides ſay of it: Thoſe who pretend to defend it, 'ſay, that 'tis the undoubted Prerogative of the 'Crown to make as many Peers as they will; 'that the Reaſon of putting that Power in the 'Crown, was, that the Kings of *England* might 'have it in their Power to reward Secret as well 'as Publick Services; that therefore we ought 'not in the leaſt to repine, had Her Majeſty 'made twice the Number She did, ſince it is 'nothing more than the Law warrants Her do-'ing.

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The Duke of Marlborough vindicated by the Author of the Proteſtant Poſt-Boy, and other Writers.

Reflection on the Creation of Twelve Peers.

'On the other ſide it may be very juſtly ſaid, 'That though the Queen has an undoubted 'Right of creating as many Peers as ſhe pleaſes, 'yet Her Miniſters may be called to a very ſtrict 'and heavy Account for adviſing Her to abuſe

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'that Right: That Peace and War are the Prerogatives of the Crown; and yet the engaging 'in a Ruinous War, or making a Treacherous 'Peace, are things no M——y ever did, and 'escap'd harmless. To this then at last we must 'come: Was the making Twelve Peers a justifiable Action? Is it not pouring a Number into 'a House to serve a Turn, and is it not making 'a House of Peers a Property to the Court? And 'can we think our Liberties as safe now, when 'one Negative upon the Crown is taken away, 'as they were before, and is not this our Case? 'I own it is not to be deny'd but the present 'Peers are Men of Noble Estates, and some of 'them have shew'd a commendable Zeal for the 'present Establishment; but who will secure to 'us, that hereafter such a Number shall be made 'of Men of a quite different Character? These 'are Men, that no one can suspect of being capable of suffering any thing to be done, which 'they think wrong, nor of receiving any Impression or Bias's from a Court in their Votes: But 'yet this is a Precedent, that in future Times 'may be made use of, by Princes that design to 'subject us to an Arbitrary Government; they 'may then introduce an equal or superiour Number into the House. And those may be Men of 'so mean Fortunes, and so base Minds, as to 'comply wholly with the Directions of a Court, 'and contribute, if required, to the enslaving the 'Nation, and the introducing a Popish Pretender 'or Religion.

'If this dismal Time should ever come, what 'can be said upon their pouring in such a Number into the House of Peers? You can't oppose 'it; and they will produce a Parallel in the History of the best of Queens, that will, perhaps, 'countenance the Actions of the worst of Kings. I agree these are made to serve no Turn, nor to 'do no Job; but what Assurances have we, or 'can we have, that they shall hereafter be made 'as innocently, and with as little ill Design. 'These Men are created Lords, and advanced to 'that Dignity, only to reward several past Ser-

'vices;

‘ vices; but others may, by this, be brib'd to ‘ future ones of another ſort. In ſhort, though ‘ this does no harm in it ſelf, yet it is a Precedent ‘ that may hereafter be of the moſt dangerous ‘ Conſequences. For if in the Reign of ſuch a ‘ Queen, this is ſo much cry'd out againſt, be- ‘ cauſe it's entirely a new thing; imagine how ‘ much greater the Cry would have been, had it ‘ been done in a ſuſpicious Reign: Whereas now ‘ they have an unexceptionable Inſtance to pro- ‘ duce, to ſilence any Clamour or Noiſe. It was ‘ impoſſible for Men, that owed ſo much to Her ‘ Majeſty, for Her ſhare in the late Revolution, ‘ to oppoſe a Prerogative, that had never been ‘ diſputed, becauſe never uſed in that manner. ‘ But had any Prince that had merited leſs of his ‘ Country, began ſuch a Thing, it would no ‘ doubt have been diſputed, and perhaps deny'd ‘ him. However, it being done, let us all agree ‘ in acquieſcing in it. And now that I have laid ‘ before your Lordſhip the Argument on both ‘ ſides, I can't forbear obſerving, that on the one ‘ ſide they inſiſt on this only, that the Queen can ‘ do it; but none of them enter into the Queſtion, ‘ whether it was right or no? But on the other ‘ ſide, they ſhew you how much the Reaſon of ‘ the Thing forbids ſuch a Creation; they diſ- ‘ pute not the Power, but the uſing of it, in ſuch ‘ a manner, which was certainly very extraordi- ‘ nary; and any one that converſes with Man- ‘ kind will own, that every one thought it a very ‘ bold Action, but no one diſputed the Prudence ‘ of it.

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To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, there's little Room to doubt, That the *French*, who before trembled at his Name, were extreamly elated upon the News of his being laid aſide: Either looking upon it as a certain Forerunner of Peace, upon better Conditions than they could have expected if he had had a ſhare in the Adminiſtration of Affairs; or fondly believing, that in Caſe the War continued, they might retrieve their priſtine Superiority and Glory in the Field. This gave one of his Grace's Friends the Hint to

The French *rejoyce at the Duke of* Marlborough's *Diſgrace.*

A. C. 1711. publiſh the following Ironical ſuppos'd *Letter* from the King of *France* to the Cardinal *de Noailles*, Arch biſhop of *Paris*.

Suppos'd Letter from the King of France to the Arch Biſhop of Paris thereupon.

Couſin and Councellor, We Greet you well,

'THis will let you underſtand that we have re-
'ceived the agreeable News of the ſurren-
'der and demoliſhing of the ſtrong important
'Fortreſs of *Marl——gh*, hitherto thought im-
'pregnable, being ſo well fortified both by Na-
'ture and Art, and which, for Ten Years toge-
'ther, has baffled our utmoſt Efforts. And ſince
'immenſe Sums profer'd could never corrupt
'the *Honeſty*, numerous *Armies* terrify the
'*Bravery*, the *Conduct* of our moſt experienc'd
'Generals never ſurprize the *Vigilance* of the
'*Governor*; therefore we have been forced to
'purſue *other Meaſures*, and at length have had
'the Comfort of ſeeing the Diſappointment of
'ſuch as *delight in War*.

'Tis notorious to all the World how con-
'formable it is to our innate Goodneſs and Mo-
'deſty not to aſſume to our ſelves the Glory
'due to others; wherefore we muſt with all
'Juſtice acknowledge this great Succeſs to be
'owing, next under *God*, to our Truſty and
'Well beloved Counſellors the Preſident *d' Harlay*,
'Marſhal *d' Harcourt*, and Count *de St. John*.
'But as theirs is the Praiſe, ſo will the Benefit
'and Advantage accrue to Us and our People.

'For this reaſon we command you to cauſe
'*TE DEUM* to be ſung in our Metropolitan
'Church of *Notre-Dame*, in our good City of
'*Paris*, the 16th Day of this preſent *January*.
'And ſo we bid you heartily Farewel.

Given at our Court at Verſailles, *the* 12*th Day of* January, 1712.

LOUIS.

Underſign'd, TORCY.

Before I leave this Subject, I ſhall, out of Hiſtorical Juſtice, tranſcribe the Concluſion of a Book publiſh'd upon the ſame Occaſion, Entituled, *The Conduct of the Duke of* Marlborough *in the preſent War*, &c. 'Nothing, *(ſays the Au-*
'*thor,)*

'*thor*,) can be more ridiculous, and abſurd, A. C.
'than to charge with a Deſign to perpetuate 1711.
'the War, a Man who has in every Reſpect
'out gone our Wiſhes, and has done ſo much
'towards a *good Peace*, by his own Addreſs and
'Ability, both in War and Peace; by his Con-
'duct in the Field; by his Intereſt with the
'Allies; by his happy Temper to prevent or
'make up Differences; by his Dexterity and
'Wiſdom; by his great Humanity and Sweetneſs
'of Behaviour, which is peculiar to him; by
'his Zeal for the Honour of the Queen, whom
'he has ſerved with more Affection than moſt
'Men ever did a Miſtreſs, and the Liberty of
'*Europe*, in which he has few Equals. By theſe
'admirable Qualities, which ſo eminently ſhine
'in him, he has ſtruck ſuch a Terror into the
'Enemy, and preſerv'd ſo perfect an Harmony
'among our Allies, that nothing, humanly ſpeak-
'ing, could have deſtroy'd our Hopes of a
'*Good Peace*, but the Endeavours that have been
'uſed to deſtroy him: And if *Quiet*, *Unity*,
'*Credit*, *Vigour*, *Harmony*, can be made uſe of
'as the Means to perpetuate the War, then he
'has bid fair, by the Practice of thoſe Virtues,
'towards being a *General for Life*.

The Duke of Marlborow further Vindicated.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace was attended with other Removes; and conſequently made way for ſeveral Promotions. On *New-Year*'s Day it was declar'd at Court, That the Duke of *Ormond* had the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, Commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, beſtow'd upon him; and, Three Days after, it was publickly made known in the Gazette, That Her Majeſty had been pleas'd to conſtitute his Grace (the Duke of *Ormond*) Commander in Chief of all Her Majeſty's Land Forces in that Part of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, call'd *England*; That the Duke of *Northumberland* was appointed Captain and Colonel of Her Majeſty's Second Troop of Horſe-Guards, in the Room of the Duke of *Ormond*; and the Earl *Rivers* made Maſter General of Her Majeſty's Ordnance, in the Room of the Duke of *Marlborough*,

Removes and Promotions upon the D. of Marlborough's *Diſgrace.*

The Duke of Ormond *made Commander in Chief in* England, *and Col. of the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards.*

The Duke of Northumb. *Col. of the 2d Troop of Horſe Guards.*

A. C. 1711.

borough, and Colonel of Her Majeſty's Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, in the Room of the Duke of *Northumberland*. The Duke of *Ormond* ſeeming unwilling to accept the Command of the Forces in *England* only, the Queen was, a few Days after, pleas'd to ſign another Commiſſion, appointing his Grace Commander in Chief of all Her Majeſty's Forces in *Great Britain*. On the 11th of *January*, the Duke of *Beaufort* was appointed Captain of the Band of Penſioners, in the Room of the Duke of St. *Albans*; and at the ſame time it was declar'd, That Lieutenant General *Cadogan* was remov'd from being Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, and was ſucceeded by Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the Lady *Maſham*. It was then ſtrongly reported, That General *Cadogan* would not only be call'd in Queſtion, about pretended Miſmanagements, and Exactions in *Flanders*, but alſo entirely laid aſide, together with ſome other General Officers who had ſhew'd the moſt Affection to the Duke of *Marlborough*; And that Mr. *Thomas Harley*, Couſin to the Lord High-Treaſurer, and Coadjutor to the Secretary of the Treaſury, who was named to go to *Hanover*, was to offer the Command of Her Majeſty's Forces in the *Low Countries*, either to his Electoral Highneſs, or to the Electoral Prince his Son. But tho' theſe Reports were not altogether groundleſs, yet, upon mature deliberation, General *Cadogon*'s Enemies did not think it proper either to attack him in Parliament, or to remove him then from his Poſt, in the Army, where in Concert with the Earl of *Albemarle*, he ſoon after, gave ſuch Proofs of his matchleſs Vigilance and Activity, in the burning of the Magazines of *Arras*; and as for the Command of the Army in *Flanders*, the Queen thought fit towards the end of *February*, to ſign a Commiſſion, appointing the Duke of *Ormond* *Captain-General* of all and Singular Her Majeſty's Forces, rais'd or to be rais'd and employ'd in Her Service, within the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, or which were, or ſhould be employ'd

The E. Rivers Maſter of the Ordnance, and Col. of the Royal Regim. of Guards.

Jan. 9. 1711-12.

The D. of Ormond made Commander in Chief in Great Britain.

Duke of Beaufort, Captain of the Band of Penſioners.

Brigadier Hill made Lieutenant of the Tower in the Room of Lieutenant General Cadogan.

Deſigns againſt the latter.

The Duke of Ormond made Captain General of all Her Majeſty's Forces.

Febr. 26.

ploy'd Abroad, in Conjunction with the Troops of Her Allies. A. C. 1711.

On the 17th of *January*, the Duke of *Somerset* was removed from his Place of Maſter of the Horſe to Her Majeſty; for which there appear'd ſeveral Competitors. Many expected that his Grace's Conſort, would likewiſe have been removed from her Place of Groom of the Stole, and Firſt Lady of the Bed-Chamber, which ſhe had offer'd to reſign: But Her Majeſty would not conſent to part with ſo Truſty and Affectionate a Servant. About this Time Sir *Matthew Dudley*, Mr. *Newport*, Mr. *Culliford*, and Mr. *Shute* were removed from being Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and a New Commiſſion was ſigned, appointing the following Gentlemen, *viz. Charles Godolphin*, Eſq; Sir *John Worden* and Sir *John Stanley*, Baronets; (which Three were in the Old Commiſſion) and *Matthew Prior*, *John Bridges*, *Robert Williamſon*, and *Edward Gibbon*, Eſquires. On the 27th of *January* the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, and the Lady *Rialton*, two of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Daughters, reſign'd their Places of Ladies of the Queen's Bed-Chamber; one of which was beſtow'd on the Lady *Catherine Hyde*, Siſter to the Earl of *Rocheſter*.

The Duke of Somerſet removed from being Maſter of the Horſe. His Dutcheſs continued in her Place. New Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms. The Count. of Sunderland, and the Lady Rialton reſign her Places of Ladies of the Bed Chamber; and the Lady Catherine Hyde Succeeds one of them.

Before we reſume the Account of the Proceedings in Parliament, we muſt take notice, That on the Firſt Day of *January* it was whiſper'd about, That in a Conſultation held the *Sunday* before, it was propos'd, either not to admit into the Houſe the Twelve New Peers, or to proteſt againſt their being made during the ſitting of Parliament. But neither of theſe Counſels was purſued: For the Lords being met the next Day, according to their laſt Adjournment, the Twelve New Peers were introduc'd and admitted, without any Difficulty; and after the Reading of their Patents, (the Preambles of which were ſhort, and almoſt the ſame, except that of the Lord *Maſſam*) they took their Seats in the Houſe. The Lords with the White Staffs did afterwards report to their Lordſhips the Queen's Anſwer to their laſt Addreſs, about the Negotiation at *Utrecht*,

Jan. 2. *The New Lords introduc'd in the H. of Peers.*

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Utrecht, which had been preſented the 27th of *December*, importing in Subſtance, That Her Majeſty *thought Her Speech to both Houſes would have given Satisfaction to every Body: And that She had given Inſtructions to Her Plenipotentiaries according to the Deſires of this Addreſs.* This done the Lord Keeper deliver'd to the Houſe a Meſſage from the Queen, importing, 'That 'Her Majeſty having Matters of great Import-'ance to communicate to both Houſes of Par-'liament, She deſired the Houſe of Lords to 'adjourn immediately, to the 14th Inſtant; being the ſame Day to which the Commons had adjourn'd themſelves. Hereupon many Lords cry'd, *Adjourn, Adjourn*, but others crying, *No, No:* There aroſe a warm Debate, and the Queſtion being put whether the Houſe ſhould Adjourn, it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 63 Voices preſent, and 18 Proxies; againſt 49 preſent and 19 Proxies. However, it was obſerv'd, That on this occaſion, Four Lords of the High Church Party voted againſt an adjournment; That as as many Whig Lords voted for it, out of meer Reſpect to the Court; That ſeveral others of the ſame Party went out of the Houſe, upon the ſame Score; and that Three or Four more were abſent: So that it was computed, That the oppoſite Party had gain'd no great Majority by the New Creation. However, 'twas well for a certain Great Man, that he bethought himſelf of this Counſel; for 'twas ſtrongly reported, That if the *Whiggs* had carried it againſt the Adjournment, he would have been call'd in Queſtion, and that very Day ſent to the *Tower*: Which occaſion'd another Report, That if the late Addition of Peers was not ſufficient, Seven or Eight more would be created.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs about the Negotiations of Peace.

Meſſage from the Q. deſiring the Lords to adjourn.

With which the Lords comply.

Jan. 2. The ſame Day, many of the *Scotch* Peers in Town, preſented to the Queen an humble Repreſentation about the late Judgment of the Lords in relation to the Validity of the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Patent, whereby he was created Duke of *Brandon*; to which Her Majeſty return'd the following Anſwer,

My

A. C. 1711.

My Lords,

I Am ſorry there ſhould be any Occaſion given for this Repreſentation. I am reſolv'd to preſerve the Union between the Two Kingdoms; and to do my utmoſt Endeavour to find out the moſt reaſonable Method for your Satisfaction.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Repreſentation of the Scotch *Lords.*

The Court having yet receiv'd no News of the Opening of the Congreſs, Councils were held on *Saturday* and *Sunday*, the 12th and 13th of *January*, in which it was debated, whether the Parliament ſit, or ſhould be deſired further to adjourn themſelves? And it being carried for the latter, the following Meſſage was, on the 14th, ſent to both Houſes.

ANNE R.

HER Majeſty fully determin'd to have been perſonally preſent in Parliament this Day, but being prevented by a ſudden Return of the Gout, *Her Majeſty, in hopes She may, by the Bleſſing of GOD, be able to ſpeak to both Her Houſes of Parliament, on* Thurſday *next, deſires this Houſe may forthwith adjourn itſelf to* Thurſday *next, the 17th of this Inſtant* January.

The Queen's Meſſage to both Houſes for a further Adjournment, Jan. 14.

Both Houſes readily complied with this Meſſage: But before the ſame was, by Mr. Secretary St. *John*, deliver'd to the Commons, they order'd their Speaker to iſſue out his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown to make out Nine new Writs for the Electing of as many Members call'd up to the Houſe of Peers, *viz.* *Allen Bathurſt*, Eſq; *Charles* Lord *Bruce*; *James* Lord *Compton*; Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Bar. *Samuel Maſham*, Eſq; *Henry Pagett*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Manſell*, Bar. *Thomas* Lord *Windſor*, and *Thomas Foley*, Eſq; The ſame Day Mr. *Finch*, preſented to the Houſe a Bill *to repeal the Act for Naturalzing Foreign Proteſtants*, which was read the firſt Time, and order'd a ſecond Reading.

Both Houſes adjourn.

Nine New Writs order'd by the Commons, in the Room of 9 new Peers.

Bill to repeal the Naturalization Act.

On *Wedneſday* the 16th of *January*, the Faſt appointed by Her *Majeſty*'s Proclamation of the 19th of *December*, was obſerv'd in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; But the Queen being ſtill indiſpos'd, Her Majeſty did not go to Her Royal Chappel. Neither did the Houſe of Lords go to *Weſt-*

Faſt-day obſerv'd Jan. 16

A. C. 1711.

Weſtminſter-Abbey, according to Cuſtom; ſo that the Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* contented himſelf with printing an excellent Sermon, which he was to have preach'd before their Lordſhips. Dr. *Altham* having, that Day, preach'd before the Commons at St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, they order'd, the next Day, their Thanks to be return'd to him, for his Sermon; and that he ſhould be deſir'd to print it. The ſame Day there were laid before the Commons, Firſt, *An Account of what Monies had been paid into the Receipt of Her Majeſty's* Exchequer, *upon the Funds granted the laſt Year*; 2dly, *An Eſtimate of the Sums wanting* to make up the Sum of 576,279 *l.* 10 *s.* payable to the *South-Sea* Company, for the Year commencing from *Chriſtmas*, 1711. And, 3dly, *An Eſtimate of Her Majeſty's* Guards, Garriſons, and Land-Forces, in *Great-Britain*, *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, the Plantations, and for Sea Service, with the Charge thereof for the Year 1712. After which the Bill for Repealing the Naturalization Act was read the ſecond Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Both Houſes meet again, Jan. 17.

Eſtimates and Accounts laid before the Commons.

It was that Morning doubtful, whether the Queen would that Day go to the Houſe of Peers? But about Eleven a-clock, it was publickly known, that Her Majeſty being ſtill indiſpoſed She had reſolv'd to ſend another Meſſage to both Houſes. Accordingly, about Noon Mr. Secretary St. *John* deliver'd to the Commons the following Paper.

ANNE *R.*

The Queen's Meſſage to the Commons, Jan. 17.

'1. HER Majeſty not having yet recover'd 'Strength enough, ſince the Return of 'the *Gout*, to be preſent this Day in Perſon, and 'being unwilling that the Publick Buſineſs ſhould 'receive any Delay, thinks fit to communicate to 'this Houſe the Subſtance of what She intended to 'have ſpoke.

2. 'At the Opening of this Seſſion, Her Maje-'ſty acquainted Her Parliament, That both Time 'and Place were appointed for the Meeting of the 'Plenipotentiaries of all the Confederates, to 'treat with thoſe of the Enemy concerning a Ge-'neral Place; and alſo expreſſed the Care which

'She intended to take of all Her Allies, and the 'ſtrict Union in which She propoſed to join with 'them, in order to obtain a Good Peace, and to 'guaranty and ſupport it when obtained. A. C. 1711.

3. 'Her Majeſty can now tell you, That Her 'Plenipotentiaries are arrived at *Utrecht*, and 'have begun, in purſuance of their Inſtructions, 'to concert the moſt proper Ways of procuring 'a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with Her, ac-'cording to their ſeveral Treaties, and particu-'larly with relation to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies.*

4. 'You may depend on Her Majeſty's commu-'nicating to Her Parliament the Terms of Peace, 'before the ſame ſhall be concluded.

5. 'The World will now ſee how groundleſs 'thoſe Reports are, which have been ſpread a-'broad, by Men of evil Intentions, to ſerve the 'worſt Deſigns, as if a ſeparate Peace had been 'treated, for which there has not been the leaſt 'Colour given.

6. 'Her Majeſty's Miniſters have Directions to 'propoſe, That a Day may be fixed for the Fi-'niſhing, as was done for the Commencement of 'this Treaty, and in the mean time, all the Pre-'parations are haſtening for an early Campaign.

7. 'The Zeal which this Houſe has already ex-'preſſed, is a ſure Pledge, that they will proceed 'in giving the neceſſary Diſpatch to the Supplies 'which have been asked of them.

8. 'Her Majeſty finds it neceſſary to obſerve, 'how great Licence is taken in publiſhing falſe and 'ſcandalous Libels, ſuch as are a Reproach to any 'Government. This Evil ſeems to be grown too 'ſtrong for the Laws now in Force; it is there-'fore recommended to you, to find a Remedy e-'qual to the Miſchief.

St. James's *17. January*, 1711.

Upon the reading of this Meſſage, the Com-mons reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That an 'humble Addreſs be made to Her Majeſty, re-'turning Her Majeſty the humble Thanks of this 'Houſe, for Her moſt Gracious Meſſage, eſpeci-'ally, for Her Great Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, 'in promiſing to communicate to Her Parliament 'the *Reſolution of the Commons thereupon.*

A. C. 1711.

'the Terms of Peace before the ſame ſhall be concluded, whereby thoſe groundleſs and ſeditious Reports muſt be ſilenced, which have been induſtriouſly ſpread Abroad, to the Diſhonour of Her Majeſty, and to ſerve Deſigns, which the Authors of them have not dared publickly to own: And to aſſure Her Majeſty, That Her Approbation of the Zeal which this Houſe has already ſhewn, will oblige them to continue their beſt Endeavours, in giving the neceſſary Diſpatch to the Supplies. And that this Houſe will take the moſt effectual Courſe to put a ſtop to the Publiſhing thoſe falſe and ſeditious Libels, which have expoſed Her Majeſty's Government to Danger and Reproach. And appointed a Committee to draw up an Addreſs upon the ſaid Reſolution.

This done, Mr. *Lockhart* acquainted the Houſe (from the Commiſſioners of Publick Accounts,) That Mr. *Walpole* had, the *Monday* before, brought Mr. *Man* to the ſaid Commiſſioners, with an Affidavit ready prepared, and deſired he might be ſworn to: And that the Commiſſioners did ſwear him to the ſame; and afterwards examined him themſelves, and took his Anſwer in Writing: And that the Commiſſioners had directed him to preſent to the Houſe, the Depoſition of Mr. *Robert Man*, proving, That he was Agent to *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; and that he has received ſeveral Sums of Money on Account of of two Contracts, for Foraging the Troops in *North-Britain*. And alſo, the Depoſition of Mr. *Robert Man*. And he preſented the ſame to the Houſe accordingly. And the Titles of the ſaid ſeveral Depoſitions were read.

Proceedings of The Commons againſt Mr. Walpole.

Then the Order of the Day was read, for taking into Conſideration the Report from the ſaid Commiſſioners the 21ſt of *December* laſt. Whereupon the Houſe proceeded to take into Conſideration, that part of the ſaid Report which relates to the Contracts for Forage in *North-Britain*. And the ſame was read, as were alſo the ſeveral Depoſitions of Mr. *Man*. And Mr. *John Montgomery* was called in and examined: And the two

Notes

Notes mentioned in the Report, and ſeveral Receipts, for Monies paid to Mr. *Montgomery* to Mr. *Man*, were delivered in and read. And then Mr. *Montgomery* withdrew. Mr. *Walpole* was likewiſe heard in his place; and being withdrawn there aroſe a very warm Debate, which laſted till paſt ten at night; when the Houſe came to theſe Reſolutions, *viz.* A. C. 1711-12.

He is ſent to the Tower and expel'd the Houſe.

1. 'That *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; (a Member of 'this Houſe) in receiving the Sum of Five hundred 'Guineas, and in taking a Note for Five hundred 'Pounds more, on account of two Contracts, for 'Forage of Her Majeſty's Troops, quartered in '*North Britain*, made by him when Secretary of 'War, purſuant to a Power granted to him by the 'late Lord Treaſurer, is guilty of a High Breach 'of Truſt, and notorious Corruption.

2. 'That the ſaid *Robert Walpole*, Eſq;, be, for 'the ſaid Offence, committed Priſoner to the '*Tower* of *London*, during the Pleaſure of this 'Houſe; And that Mr. Speaker do iſſue his War-'rant accordingly.

Then a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put that the Houſe ſhould adjourn, it paſs'd in the Negative; and after a ſmall Debate it was reſolv'd, (tho' but by a ſmall Majority of about 32 Voices) 'That the ſaid *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; be, for the 'ſaid Offence, alſo expell'd the Houſe; and that 'the Report of the Commiſſioners of Publick 'Accounts be taken into farther Conſideration 'that Day Se'night. According to theſe Reſolutions Mr. *Walpole* ſurrendred himſelf the next Morning, Priſoner to the *Tower*.

The Meſſage which the Queen ſent by the Lord Keeper to the Houſe of Lords, was exactly the ſame, with that ſent to the Houſe of Commons; except only that inſtead of the Seventh Paragraph, about the *Supply*, which was left out in that of the Lords, Her Majeſty took notice of the Affair relating to the *Scotch* Peers, in the following Words:

The Queen's Meſſage to the Lords, Jan. 17.

There is One thing in which Her Majeſty's Subjects of the North Part of this Kingdom are extremly concerned: The Diſtinction ſuch of them who

A. C. 1711-12. *were Peers of* Scotland *before the Union, muſt lie under, if the Prerogative of the Crown is ſtrictly barr'd againſt them alone. This is a Matter which ſenſibly affects Her Majeſty, and She therefore lays it before this Houſe, earneſtly deſiring their Advice and Concurrence in finding out the beſt Method of Settling this Affair to the Satisfaction of the whole Kingdom.*

Hereupon the Lords reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs of Thanks to Her Majeſty for Her Gracious Meſſage; and upon a Motion made by the Lord *Somers*, it was agreed that to theſe Words, and *particularly with relation to* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies, the following ſhould be added, *viz. Which are of ſo great Concern to the Safety and Commerce of Your Majeſty's Kingdoms.* The ſame Day, upon a Motion made by the Earl of *D*—— for giving ſatisfaction to the *Scotch* Peers; another Peer ſaid, He ſhould be glad to know, what Satisfaction that ſhould be? but all being ſilent that Buſineſs was put off to another Day.

On the 18th of *January*, the Houſe of Lords in a Body, waited on the Queen with the following Addreſs:

The Lords Addreſs to the Queen.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to Expreſs our extreme Concern for the Continuance of Your Majeſty's Indiſpoſition, by which we are deprived of the Honour of Your Royal Preſence, and at the ſame time beſeech Your Majeſty to accept of the moſt humble Thanks of this Houſe for Your moſt Gracious Meſſage on the Seventeenth inſtant, wherein Your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs Your juſt Care for all Your Allies, and the ſtrict Union, in which Your Majeſty propoſes to joyn with them in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guaranty and ſupport it when obtained; and for the Inſtructions Your Majeſty has given to Your Plenipotentiaries, to concert the moſt proper way of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with Your Majeſty, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with relation to *Spain*

and

'and the *West-Indies*, which are of ſo great con- A C.
'cern to the Safety and Commerce of Your Ma- 1711-12.
'jeſty's Kingdoms.

'We think ourſelves obliged more eſpecially to 'return our Humbleſt Acknowledgments for 'Your Majeſty's great Condeſcenſion in acquaint-'ing this Houſe with the Steps already taken in re-'lation to the Peace, and for the Aſſurance Your 'Majeſty is pleaſed to give of communicating to 'this Houſe the Terms of the Peace before the 'ſame ſhall be concluded. Your Majeſty's Decla-'ration, that there has not been the leaſt colour 'given for thoſe falſe and ſcandalous Reports 'which have been ſpread, that a Separate Peace 'has been treated, muſt be the higheſt Satisfaction 'to all Your People; and we readily embrace 'this Opportunity to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we 'entirely relie upon Your great Wiſdom in ſet-'ling the Terms of Peace.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer was as follows.

My Lords,

I Return you my moſt hearty Thanks for this Addreſs, and for the Confidence you place in Me: which will better enable Me to obtain ſuch Terms as may be ſafe and honourable for My own Subjects, and all our Allies. The Queen's Anſwer. 3 Jan. 18.

The ſame Day, the Commons in a Grand Committee, on the Supply, reſolv'd, 'That the Sum 'of 535,332 *l.* 1 *s.* be granted to make good (for 'Services of the Navy) the like Sum, which, in 'the Year commencing from *Chriſtmas* 1711, is 'to be paid by the Treaſurer of the ſaid Navy, to 'the *South-Sea* Company, to compleat the Sum of '576,279 *l.* 10 *s.* whereof 568,279 *l.* 10 *s.* for the 'Fund of the ſaid Company, and 8000 *l.* for Char-'ges of managing the Affairs of the ſame, for that Year. After this Sir *Gilbert Dolben* from the Committee appointed to draw up the Addreſs of Thanks to Her Majeſty, reported the ſame: which, with an Amendment, was agreed to, as follows: 535,332 *l.* 1 *s.* granted for the South Sea Company.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in 'Parliament aſſembled, appear before Your Maje- The Commons Addreſs to the Queen.

A. C. 1711-12.

'ſty with the greateſt Satisfaction, to return Our 'moſt humble Thanks for Your Majeſty's moſt 'Gracious Meſſage.

'Your Majeſty has, on all Occaſions, ſhewn 'ſuch a Tenderneſs and Regard to the Welfare of 'your People, and ſuch a Generous and Diſintereſted Concern for the ſupport and advantage of 'your Allies, in ſo many Inſtances, during the 'Proſecution of the preſent War, that we have no 'Reaſon to doubt Your Majeſty's care of both in 'a Treaty of Peace; and that *the moſt proper Ways 'will be concerted, of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to 'all in Alliance with Your Majeſty, according to their 'ſeveral Treaties, and, particularly, with relation 'to* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies. However, we 'think ourſelves obliged, with the greateſt Gratitude to acknowledge Your Majeſty's Goodneſs 'and Condeſcenſion, in promiſing *to communicate 'to Your Parliament, the Terms of a General Peace 'before the ſame ſhall be concluded:* And this, if 'any thing can, muſt entirely ſilence thoſe ſeditious 'Reports that have been induſtriouſly and malicioufly ſpread abroad, to the diſhonour of Your 'Majeſty, That *a Separate Peace has been treated*; 'which can have been raiſed only by ſome Factious 'Incendiaries, who, to cover their own Diſaffection to the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Adminiſtration, and ſuch Deſigns as they have not dared 'publickly to own, endeavour to diſtract your 'Subjects with unreaſonable and groundleſs Diſtruſts and Jealouſies.

'Your Majeſty's Approbation of the Zeal Your 'FAITHFUL COMMONS have already expreſſed, for raiſing the neceſſary Supplies, will engage them to continue their Application, and to 'give all poſſible Diſpatch thereunto.

'We are very ſenſible how much the Liberty 'of the Preſs is abus'd by turning it into ſuch a 'Licentiouſneſs as is a juſt Reproach to the Nation; ſince not only falſe and ſcandalous Libels are printed and publiſhed againſt Your 'Majeſty's Government, but the moſt horrid 'Blaſphemies againſt GOD and Religion.

'And

'And we beg leave, humbly to aſſure Your Ma- A. C.
'jeſty, that we will do our utmoſt to find out a 1711-12.
'Remedy equal to this Miſchief, and that may
'effectually cure it.

The Commons, in a Body, having on *Monday* the 21ſt of *January* waited on the Queen at St. *James*'s with their Addreſs, according to her Majeſty's Appointment, She return'd to them the following Anſwer:

The Queens Anſwer. Jan. 21.

I Have received ſo many Proofs of the Loyalty of this Houſe of Commons, *and of their love of our Country, that the beſt Anſwer which I can return to this moſt Dutiful Addreſs, is, to give you My hearty Thanks for it, and to repeat not only that good Opinion which I have of My* Commons, *but alſo My Aſſurances, that the Confidence which you place in Me ſhall be anſwered by My utmoſt Endeavours to promote the Safety and Advantage of all My Subjects.*

Two Days before, the Houſe of Commons a- Jan. 19.
greed to the Reſolution taken the 18th in the Grand Committee about the Supply; After which Mr. *Lockhart* from the Commiſſioners of Publick Accounts, acquainted the Houſe, that when Mr. Jan. 14.
Robert Man attended them on the *Monday* before, they directed him to bring to them the ſecond Note in his Depoſitions, mentioned to be given by Mr. *Montgomery* to Mr. *Walpole*; and that upon his attending them the next Day, he refuſed to deliver a Copy of the ſame Note, or to be examin'd, or to do any thing more, than what he had done before; ſaying, *He was ſo adviſed by Council:* Whereupon, the Houſe order'd, 'That the ſaid M. R. Man
'Mr. *Robert Man*, for having contemptuouſly re- order'd into
'fus'd to be farther examin'd before the Commiſ- the Cuſtody of
'ſioners of Accounts, be taken into the cuſtody of of the Ser-
'the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe. jeant at Arms.

On the 21ſt of *January*, upon a Motion made in the Houſe of Commons, for Reading the Act of the firſt Parliament of his late Majeſty King *William* in *Scotland*, paſs'd, the 29th of *June* 1695. entituled *An Act againſt irregular Baptiſms and Marriages*, the ſame was read accordingly; after which, a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *to pre-*

A Bill to tolerate Epiſcopacy in Scotland, order'd to be brought in.

A. C. 1711-12.

vent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion, in that part of Great Britain *call'd* Scotland, *in the Exercise of their Religious Worship, and in the Use of the Liturgy of the Church of* England; *and for Repealing an Act pass'd in the Parliament of* Scotland, *entituled,* An Act against irregular Baptism and Marriages: And Sir *Simon Stuart,* Lord *Lyon* and Mr. *Carnegy* were appointed to bring in the the same. After this Mr. Secretary St. *John* deliver'd to the House the following Message from Her Majesty.

ANNE R.

A Message from the Q. to the Commons about the Building of Fifty Churches. Jan. 21.

HER Majesty thinks fit to inform the House, that in pursuance of an Act entituled, An Act for granting to Her Majesty several Duties on Coals, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster, She issued out Her Commission under the Great Seal of* Great Britain, *authorizing several Persons to execute the Powers therein mention'd; That Her Majesty finding, by the Report of the Commissioners, that they have not been able, within the time limited, fully to answer the Purposes of the said Commission, earnestly recommends to Her Parliament, that the Time may be enlarged for the effecting this Work, and such farther Powers may be given, as shall appear necessary to render Her Majesty's Pious Intentions more effectual.* Hereupon it was order'd, that the Duplicate of the Report presented to the Queen by the said Commissioners, and Her Majesty's gracious Message, be taken into consideration the next Day, which was done accordingly; and thereupon a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in ' for enlarging the ' Time given to the Commissioners appointed by ' Her Majesty, pursuant to an Act, entituled, *An ' Act for Granting to Her Majesty, several Duties ' on Coals, for Building of Fifty New Churches in ' and about the Cities of* London *and* Westminster, ' *and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein ' mentioned*; And also for giving the same Commissioners farther Powers for better effecting the ' Purposes in the Act mentioned.

Jan. 22.

A Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon.

The same Day, upon the Speaker's Reporting the Queen's Answer to the Address of the House, pre-

preſented the Day before, it was reſolv'd, 'That A. C.
'the humble Thanks of the Houſe be return'd to 1711-12.
'Her Majeſty for the ſaid Anſwer, by ſuch Mem
'bers of the Houſe as are of Her Majeſty's moſt
'honourable Privy Council. The ſame Day like-
wiſe the *Bill* to repeal the *Act for Naturalizing* *Reſolutions on Ways and Means.*
Foreign Proteſtants, was read the third time, paſs'd,
and ſent up to the Lords: And then in a grand
Committee on Ways and Means for raiſing the
Supply, it was reſolved, 1. 'That the Duties on
'Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, be further conti-
'nued from the 23d of *June* 1712, to the 24th of
'*June* 1713. 2. That 1915 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* out of the
'Coinage Duty appropriated for the Uſe of the
'Mint, be applied to make good the Deficiency of
'the Money produced by the Coinage of Plate
'brought in upon the late Lottery Act, after the
'14th of *May*, 1711. 3. That 2700 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.*
'out of the Coinage Duty appropriated for the
'Uſe of the Mint, be applied for ſatisfying the
'Charges of Recoining the Monies of *Scotland*:
Which Reſolutions were on the 23d of *January*
reported, and with an Amendment to one of them,
agreed to; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in
thereupon; after which the Commons, in a grand
Committee, conſider'd further of the Supply.
The ſame Day Sir *Simeon Stuart* preſented to the
Houſe the *Bill to prevent the Diſturbing thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in* Scotland; which was read
the firſt time and order'd a ſecond Reading.

Mr. *Walpole* having been attack'd, found Guilty,
and puniſh'd, it was rightly conjectured by all
Obſervers of Publick Affairs, That the Duke of
Marlborough would not eſcape without a Cen-
ſure; which ſeem'd neceſſary to juſtifie his be-
ing removed from all his Employments. Ac-
cordingly, on *Thurſday* the 24th of *January*, the
Commons, in a full Houſe, proceedeeded to take
into Conſideration the Report of the Commiſ- *Inſerted in the Appendix Numb. V.*
ſioners of the Publick Accounts; and that part
of the ſaid Report, relating to the Duke of *Marl-
borough*, which was not peruſed the *Thurſday* be-
fore, was read; as were alſo the Minutes of
Mr. *Cardonnel*'s Depoſition, about the Allowances

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by the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons, taken, and produced by the Commissioners, of Accounts: And the Translations of the Certificates of Two Persons beyond Sea, the one of *Jacob de Mercado*, the other of *Don Manuel Cardoso*, relating to the said Allowances. Upon the Reading of these Papers there arose a warm Debate, that lasted from Three in the Afternoon, till near half an Hour past Eleven at Night, and in which many Speeches were made for and against his Grace. Sir *John Germain* was also call'd in, and being examin'd at the Bar, said, in his Grace's behalf, That the Allowance given to his Grace, by the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons, were *Customary Perquisites* of the Commander in Chief in *Flanders*; and as such formerly allow'd to Prince *Waldeck*, under whom Sir *John Germain* had served; But nevertheless it was resolved by a Majority of above a Hundred Votes, *That the taking several Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of* Marlborough, *from the Contractors for furnishing the Bread, and Bread-Waggons for the Army in the* Low-Countries, *was unwarrantable and illegal.* A Motion being made, and the Question put, That the House do adjourn, it pass'd in the Negative: After which it was also resolv'd, by a great Majority, *That the Two and an Half* per Cent. *deducted from the Foreign Troops in Her Majesty's Pay, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for; And that the said Resolutions be laid before Her Majesty, by the whole House.* Accordingly, on *Saturday*, the 26th of *January*, the House with their Speaker, laid the said Resolutions before the Queen, who thereupon was pleas'd to make this Answer—— *I have a great Regard for whatever is represented to Me by My* Commons; *And will do my Part to redress what you complain of.*

Debate in the House of Commons about the D. of Marlborough.

Resolutions against his Grace.

Laid before the Queen. Jan. 26.

The Queen's Answer.

Jan. 25. *Barrier-Treaty call'd for.*

The Day before the Commons order'd, That the Report of the Commissioners of Publick Accounts, be taken into further Consideration that Day Se'night; And resolv'd to address Her Majesty, That the *Barrier-Treaty* with the State General

General, might be laid before them. On the 28th *A Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *to continue the Act of the last Session of Parliament, for taking, Examining and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, for one Year longer*; And then Mr. Secretary St. *John* presented to the House, by Her Majesty's Command, 'A State 'of the War in *Flanders* from the Year 1701, 'to the 1711, inclusive; as also States of the War in *Portugal* and *Spain*; A State of the Subsidies annually granted by Parliament, and payable to Foreign Princes, pursuant to the Respective Treaties from the Commencement of the War; And a State of the Sea-Service: Which Papers were order'd to lye on the Table, 'It was afterwards resolv'd to address Her Ma- 'jesty, That she would be pleas'd to direct the 'Proper Officers to lay before the House an Ac 'count how much of the Thirty Five Millions, '302,107 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* of the Money granted by 'Parliament, and issued for the Publick Service, 'to *Christmas* 1710, which was humbly repre- 'sented to Her Majesty by this House, the last 'Session of Parliament, to remain unaccounted 'for, has been since accounted for, by whom, 'and when; and also, what Obstructions have 'arisen in accounting for the same. The next Day, Mr. Secretary St. *John* presented to the House a Copy of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the *States General*, for securing the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for settling the Barrier for the *States General* against *France*, concluded at the *Hague*, the 29th of *October*, 1709; A Copy of the separate Article of that Treaty, and a Copy of the second separate Article of the said Treaty, And also Translations of the said Treaties. The same Day upon Reading the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill 'to prevent the Disturb- 'ing those of the Episcopal Communion in that 'Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, in the 'Exercise of their Religious Worship, and in 'the Use of the Liturgy of the Church of *Eng-* '*land*,

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Bill for stating the Publick Accounts ordr'd.

States of the War laid before the Commons.

Address about part of the 35. Millions, &c. unaccounted for.

N.B. *See the* Appendix, Numb. II, *and* III.

Jan. 29.

The Barrier Treaty *laid before the Commons.*

Proceedings of the Commons on the Bill in favour of Episcopacy *in* Scotland.

Jan. 29.

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'*land*; and for repealing the Act passed in the 'Parliament of *Scotland*, entituled, *An Act a-* '*gainst irregular Baptisms and Marriages*; It was Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, That they receive a Clause to oblige all Persons who shall take the Benefit of this Act, to pray for Her Majesty, the Princess *Sophia*, and the rest of the Royal Family; and that all other Preachers and Teachers in *Scotland* be obliged to do the same. After this a Petition of *William Carstares*, Principal of the College of *Edinburgh*, *Thomas Blackwell*, Professor of Divinity at *Aberdeen*, *Robert Baillie*, Minister of *Inverness*, was offered to the House, relating to the said Bill: And a Motion being made, and the Question being put, That the said Petition be brought up; It passed in the Negative. A Motion was then made, and the Question put, 'That it be an Instruction to the Committee, 'that they receive a Clause to oblige all Persons 'in *Scotland*, who have any Office, Civil or Mi- 'litary, or any Salary, or Place of Employment 'of Profit under the Crown, to attend Divine- 'Service, according to the Law of *Scotland*, 'and to restrain them from going to Episcopal 'Meetings: Which also was carried in the Ne- 'gative. Then the House resolved it self into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill; And having made some Progress therein, the House adjourn'd till the 31st of *January*.

Mr Carstares Petition not received.

The Church of *Scotland* was very much alarm'd at the Design of setting up the Church of *England*'s Liturgy and Worship in that Part of *Great Britain*; and upon the first Notice that a Bill for that Purpose was brought into the House of Commons, the Commissioners of the late General Assembly drew up a large *Representation* and *Petition* to the Queen; wherein, among other things, they set forth, 'That the sixth *Act* 'of Parliament 1707, *for Securing the Protestant* '*Religion and Presbyterian Government*, whereby 'all the other Acts, in favour of the same, are 'ratify'd and approved, *is declared to be an Es-* '*sential and Fundamental Condition of the Treaty*

Representation and Petition of the Church of Scotland.

of

A. C. 1711-12.

'*of Union, without any Alteration thereof, or De-*
'*rogation thereto, in any ſort for ever, even be-*
'*yond the reach of Parliament.* That they could
'but expreſs their Surprize, and deep Affliction,
'to hear of a Bill offered for ſuch a large, and
'almoſt boundleſs Toleration, not only threatning
'the Overthrow of their CHURCH, but giving
'a large Licence, almoſt to all Errors and Blaſ-
'phemies, and throwing up all good Diſcipline
'to the Diſhonour of God, and the Scandal and
'Ruin of the true Chriſtian Religion, and the
'infallible Diſturbance of the Quiet, and to the
'Confuſion of that Church and Nation: And
'therefore with all Humility, but with the
'greateſt Earneſtneſs they did beſeech, nay ob-
'teſt Her Majeſty, by the ſame Mercy of GOD
'that reſtored that Church, and raiſed Her Ma-
'jeſty to the Throne, to interpoſe for the Relief
'of that Church, and the Maintenance of the
'preſent Eſtabliſhment againſt ſuch a manifeſt
'and ruining Encroachment, in ſuch manner, as
'in Her Royal Wiſdom and Juſtice She ſhould
'think needful. This Repreſentation was im-
mediately tranſmitted to Mr. *Carſtares*, Principal
of the College of *Edinburgh*, then in *London*,
who at the delivering of the ſame to the Queen
made a ſhort Speech, and receiv'd a very gra-
cious Anſwer from Her Majeſty; with further
Aſſurances of Her Royal Protection to the Church
of *Scotland*.

Preſented to the Queen by Mr. Carſtares.

It is to be obſerv'd, That towards the end of
December, a Motion having been made in the
Houſe of Lords, by an Eminent Peer of the *Whigg*
Party, for bringing in a Bill to ſettle the Pre-
cedence of the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*
in *Great Britain*: When the Lords met again on
the 17th of *January*, the Lord High Treaſurer,
who was glad of an Opportunity to expreſs his
Zeal and Affection for the Proteſtant Heir, pre-
ſented to that Houſe a Bill, entituled, *An Act for*
Settling the Precedence of the moſt excellent Princeſs
Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Han-
over, *of the Elector Her Son, and of the Electoral*
Prince the Duke of Cambridge. This Bill was
that

The Duke of Devonſhire.

A. C. 1711-12.

that Day read Twice by the Lords; and the Third Time the next Morning; and, by the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, and Mr. Juſtice *Eyre*, carried down to the Commons, who read it Three Times, without any Interruption; and having reſolv'd that it ſhould paſs, *Nemine Contradicente*, ſent it back to the Lords by Mr. Secretary St. *John*.

Bill for the Precedence of the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, *goes in two Days thro' both Houſes*

On *Monday* the 21ſt of *January*, the Lords took into Conſideration, That Part of the Queen's Meſſage of the 17th of the ſame Month, relating to the *Scotch* Peers made Peers of *Great Britain*, and, amongſt other Expedients, it was propos'd, That Her Majeſty ſhould create Sixteen Hereditary Peers to repreſent the Nobility of *Scotland* in the *Britiſh* Parliament, being the Number agreed on by the Act of Union; But this Project being liable to many Inconveniencies, no great ſtreſs was laid upon it; and after a ſmall Debate that Affair was put off till the 25th. That Day their Lordſhips reſumed the Debate about the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Patent, and reſolved that that Matter was cognizable by their Houſe only; and then adjourn'd it again to the 31ſt of *January*, when it was dropt: By which it appear'd, that their Lordſhips adhered to their former Judgment.

The Affair about the D. of Hamiltons *Patent dropt.*

The Martyrdom of King Charles I. *Solemnized.* Jan. 30.

The Day before was ſolemnized the Anniverſary of King *Charles* the Firſt's Martyrdom; and the Queen being almoſt perfectly recover'd of Her late Indiſpoſition, Her Majeſty went, in a Sedan, to Her Royal Chappel at St. *James's*, where Mr. *Pawlet St. John*, Rector of *Yelden*, preach'd a Sermon on *Matth.* XXII. Verſe 21. which he concluded with this remarkable Ejaculation: 'For thine Name's Sake, O LORD! 'by which we have been call'd: for thy Temple's, 'where we Worſhip Thee, O! give not up Thy 'Heritage again to ſuch Reproach; but pre'ſerve Thy Church from the Madneſs of their 'Zeal, who would ruin by reforming it; and 'Thy Name from thoſe Hypocrites, who fear 'not to advance thy Kingdom by *Rebelling*, and 'Thy *Glory* by *Blaſpheming* Thee! And from 'all

Mr St John *Preaches before the Queen.*

'all the ſad and terrible Effects of *Religious* A. C.
'*Rage, pretended Moderation, and independent* 1171-12.
'*Loyalty*, ſuch as afflicted our Fathers, or may
'threaten our Poſterity, Good Lord deliver us!
'And let all the People of this Church and Na-
'tion, let all the True Lovers of our Queen and
'Country, ſay, *Amen.* Mr. *St. John* was thank'd for his Sermon, and by Her Majeſty Commanded to print it; And Dr. *Thomas Gooch*, of *Gonvil*, and *Cajus* College in *Cambridge*, who preach'd before the Commons, on *Pſalm* XI. Verſe 3. receiv'd alſo the Thanks of that Houſe, and was deſired to Print his Sermon: Nor was that Acknowledgment unmerited at the Hands of the Perſons *then in Power.* The Biſhop of *Norwich* preach'd the ſame Day before the Houſe of Lords, on *Prov.* xvii. *verſ.* 14. but his Sermon not having the good Fortune to pleaſe the Majority of his Noble Auditory, he receiv'd no Thanks for it; and the ſame being miſ-repreſented, even in Print, throughout the Kingdom, that Prelate thought fit to publiſh it for his own Vindication.

And is thank'd for his Sermon.

Dr. Gooch *Preaches before the Commons; and receives their Thanks.*

The Biſhop of Norwich *Preaches before the Lds, but receives no Thanks for his Sermon.*

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, having, as was mention'd before, reſolv'd to embark for *England*, notwithſtanding the Endeavours uſed to keep him on the other ſide the Water, his Highneſs applied himſelf to the Earl of *Strafford*, who thereupon wrote the following Letter to Captain *Desborough*, Commander of one of Her Majeſty's Yachts call'd the *Fubs*, which, at that time was on the Coaſt of *Holland*, with another Yacht appointed to carry over the King of *Pruſſia*'s Envoy Extraordinary:

SIR,

'PRINCE *Eugene* having deſired my Orders to You, to carry him over, you know I don't 'pretend to command any of Her Majeſty's 'Yachts, without Her Majeſty's Special Com-'mand: You know your Orders, and how far 'they authorize you to carry over the Prince. 'You know the Reſpect and Conſideration due 'to the Prince and his great Merit; therefore 'tis 'needleſs for me to tell you what Reſpect and

The Earl of Strafford's *Letter to Captain* Desborough.

'Con-

A. C. 1711-12. 'Conſideration you ought to ſhew him. I can aſſure you I have a particular Reſpect and eſteem for him; and I ſhall always be glad to do the Prince all the Service that lies in my Power. I am your moſt humble Servant,

STRAFFORD.

Though this Letter did not imply a poſitive Order, and that ſome Men would rather have conſtrued it as a Civil Prohibition, yet the Captain thought it his Duty, as he could not but eſteem it an Honour to carry over ſo great a Heroe as Prince *Eugene*, who on the 8th of *January N. S.* ſetting out early in the Morning from the *Hague*, embark'd at the *Brill*, with his Nephew the Chevalier of *Savoy*, Count *de Soiſſons*'s Son, Count *de la Corſana*, and Count *Corneille of Naſſau*, otherwiſe call'd Count *Naſſau Woudenburgh*. The ſame Day his Highneſs put to Sea, but was forc'd back by contrary Winds. On the 10th in the Morning, the Wind proving favourable, his Highneſs ſet ſail again; and on *Tueſday* the 1ſt of *January*, *O. S.* arriv'd off of *Harwich*; where being inform'd that he could not eaſily get all the neceſſary Carriages for his Attendants, he was perſwaded to go up the River *Thames* by the Tides: Which Delay, and the uncertainty what was become of his Highneſs's Yacht, occaſioned in *London* a great uneaſineſs; the rather becauſe we were informed, that, at this very time, ſeven or eight *French* Frigots or Privateers had been ſeen on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*. On the *Wedneſday* his Highneſs receiv'd on Board his Yacht near the *Buoy of Nore*, an Account of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s being removed from all his Employments, at which his Highneſs was extreamly concern'd. The next Morning early his Highneſs was in ſome danger of being taken by a *French* Privateer, who, upon ſight of the Yacht, began to advance towards her, but the Man of War that convoy'd the Prince coming up in time, the Privateer ſheer'd off; and ſo his Highneſs got ſafe into the River the next Day. Upon Advice that his Highneſs was coming up by Water, the Government

Pr. Eugene of Savoy embarks for England, Jan. 8. N. S.

Jan. 2. O. S.

vernment ſent down Mr. *Drummond* and Mr. *Brinſden* to attend him with a Barge, into which his Highneſs went on the *Saturday* near *Graveſend*, and between Five and Six in the Evening landed *incognito* at *Whitehall*; and went in a Hackney Coach to *Leiceſter-Houſe*, which Count *Gallas* had order'd to be fitted up for his Highneſs's Reception. Immediately upon his Arrival, the Prince notified the ſame to Lord High Treaſurer, the Secretaries of State, and the Foreign Miniſters; and ſome of theſe waited the ſame Evening upon his Highneſs; as did alſo the Duke of *Marlborough*, to whom the Prince ſhew'd the ſame Friendſhip and hearty Affection as before his Diſgrace: In which his Highneſs gave a bright and remarkable Inſtance of magnanimous Generoſity; and demonſtrated to the World, that the Ties by which true Heroes are united, are not to be diſſolv'd by the Caprice of Fortune.

A. C. 1711-12.

The Prince arrives in London, Jan 5th.

His Reception

The Duke of Marlb'rough *and the Foreign Miniſters wait on his Highneſs who ſhews him the ſame Friendſhip as before.*

On *Sunday* Morning the Prince receiv'd a Compliment from the Lord High Treaſurer, which his Highneſs returned immediately by the Baron *de Hohendorf*. The ſame Morning, after a Viſit from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, Count *Maffey*, Monſieur *Hoffman*, and ſome other Foreigh Miniſters, the Duke of *Mountague*, the Earl of *Hertford*, the Generals *Lumley*, *Webb*, *Palmes Harvey* and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, made a Viſit to his Highneſs; who, about One a Clock went to return the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Viſit, and coming back to *Leiceſter-Houſe*, dined there with the Chevalier *de Savoy*, his Nephew, Count *de la Corſana*, and Baron *de Hohendorf*. The ſame Afternoon his Highneſs ſent a Gentleman with a Compliment to the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Ormond*, the Earl of *Powlet*, and ſome other great Officers of State; and about Seven a Clock in the Evening his Highneſs went to *St. James's* Houſe, where he was immediately introduced by Mr. Secretary *St. John* to a private Audience of Her Majeſty, at which none were preſent but the Lord High Treaſurer and

Jan. 6th. *Compliments and Viſits paid to his Highneſs.*

He has a private Audience of the Queen.

A. C. 1711-12. 'Consideration you ought to shew him. I can assure you I have a particular Respect and Esteem for him; and I shall always be glad to do the Prince all the Service that lies in my Power. I am your most humble Servant,

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Pr. Eugene of Savoy embarks for England, Jan. 8. N. S.

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Jan. 6th. *Compliments and Viſits paid to his Highneſs.*

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A. C. 1711-12.

and Mr. Secretary. After a ſhort Complement, which Her Majeſty very graciouſly return'd, his Highneſs deliver'd to Her a Letter from the Emperor, which he deſired Her Majeſty to peruſe, becauſe it contain'd the ſubſtance of his Errand. After the Reading of this Letter, the Queen was pleaſed to tell the Prince, *She was ſorry the State of Her Health did not permit Her to ſpeak with his Highneſs, as often as otherwiſe She ſhould be glad to do; but that She had order'd thoſe two Gentlemen,* (there preſent) *to receive his Propoſals and confer with his Highneſs as frequently as he ſhould think proper*: Whereupon the Prince took his Leave of the Queen. We may here take Notice, that People were variouſly affected by his Highneſs's coming to *England* at this critical Juncture. All the *Whigs*, and not a few of the *Tories*, who began to be Jealous that a Peace would be concluded upon unſafe and diſhonourable Terms, were extreamly rejoyc'd at his Highneſs's Arrival; hoping that the Propoſals he was ſaid to bring from the Emperor, back'd with his conſummate Wiſdom and great Addreſs, would go near, if not to to break off the preſent Negotiation, at leaſt to engage *Great Britain* to make early Preparations to carry on the War with Vigour, as the moſt effectual Means to obtain a Safe, Honourable and Laſting Peace. Upon this ſcore, together with the great Fame of his Highneſs's Immortal Atchievements, which rather encreaſed than leſſened by his Preſence, vaſt multitudes of People crowded to ſee him; and with loud Acclamations attended him wherever he went. On the other hand, the Friends of *France* and of the *Pretender*, who were equally deſirous of a Peace upon any Conditions, being apprehenſive that his Highneſs would blaſt their fond Expectation, could not forbear ſhewing their Diſcontent; and ſome rude Rabble, ſuppoſed to have been ſet on, committed ſome Diſorders in *Leiceſter Fields*, the ſecond Night after his Arrival. A more notorious Inſtance of the Spleen and Malice of that Party,

People variouſly affected by his Highneſs's Arrival.

was seen on *Tuesday* Morning in a scandalous News Paper, wherein an Advertisement was inserted, most falsly reflecting on the C——ss of *Soissons*, the Prince's Mother; which flagitious Affront his Highness overlook'd with his usual Magnanimity. Moreover, by his steddy Moderation and discreet Carriage, his Highness convinc'd all, that he was not come over to meddle with Intestine Divisions, or side with either Party; but rather to endeavour to bring the Leading-men of both to such a Temper, as was most conducive to level any Difficulties that might obstruct the carrying on the Common Cause. This wonderfully endear'd his Highness to every Body; and bespoke him more Civility and Respect than was ever shewn in *England* to any Foreign Prince; insomuch, that for two whole Months the Prime Nobility and Gentry of both Parties vied with one another, who should best regale and entertain his Highness. The Persons who distinguish'd themselves by this generous Emulation were the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Ormod*, *Buckingham*, *Mountague*, *Schombergh*, *Devonshire*, *Shrewsbury*, *Richmond*, and *Grafton*; The Earls of *Powlet*, *Sunderland*, *Portland*, *Oxford*, *Berkley*, *Stair*, *Orkney*, *Rivers*, and *Wharton*; The Lords *Lexington*, *Ashburnham*, *Hallifax*, and *North and Grey*; Sir *Thomas Hanmer*; the honourable Mr. *Henry Boyle*, Mr. Secretary *St. John*, General *Palmes*, Doctor *Garth* and Doctor *Ratcliff*, two of the most Eminent Physicians; and the Foreign Ministers then in *London*. Besides these set and magnificent Entertainments, the Prince went frequently to the Duke of *Ormond*'s Lodge at *Richmond* to take the Diversion of shooting; and every Body saw with extream Satisfaction, the growing Intimacy and Friendship between his Highness and his Grace, looking upon it as a happy Omen for the ensuing Campaign.

A. C. 1711-12.

Post Boy of Jan. 8. 1712. *Scandalous Advertisement against the C——ss of S——s.*

Discreet Carriage of the Prince of Savoy in relation to both Parties, which gains him the Love and Respect of every Body.

He is daily entertain'd by the Prime Nobility and Gentry.

Great Intimacy between the Pr. of Savoy and D. of Ormond.

On the 14th of *January* Sir *Alexander Cairnes*, Bart. and Sir *Theodore Janssen*, two of the most wealthy and eminent Merchants of the City of *London*, and who had contributed most to the

Sir A. Cairns and Sir T. Janssen wait on the Prince

A. C. 1711-12. Loan made ſome Years ago to the Emperor, upon the Security of his Revenues in *Sileſia*, for the uſe of the Prince of *Savoy*, waited upon his Highneſs with a Compliment from that Company. The Prince gave them a very kind Reception, and was pleaſed to tell them, 'That he was very much obliged to them, ſince the raiſing of the Siege of '*Turin*, and the Succeſſes that followed, were 'next to God, mainly owing to the Seaſonable 'Supply of Money he receiv'd from *Eng-* 'land: Thoſe Gentlemen anſwer'd, That 'when they made that Loan, they had not 'ſo much in view the Improvement of their 'Money, as the Honour of being Serviceable to 'the Common Cauſe, and having an Opportunity 'to ſhew their Reſpect for a Prince of ſo great 'Reputation; and as they accounted themſelves 'particularly oblig'd to his Highneſs's Integrity, 'for the punctual Payment of their Intereſt and 'Principal, ſo, if in the Courſe of this War, his 'Highneſs ſhould have occaſion for any greater 'Sums, their Company would readily advance 'them upon his Highneſs's ſingle Security. Concluding, with deſiring his Highneſs to accept of a ſmall Entertainment, which their Company deſign'd to give him in the City, and to fix a Day when it ſhould beſt ſuit with his Highneſs's Conveniency, which his Highneſs promiſed to do.

Jan. 15th. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen having Notice of this Invitation, and deſigning likewiſe to ſhew their Reſpect to the Prince of *Savoy*, it was propoſed amongſt them, that ſince moſt of their Court were concern'd in the *Sileſian* Company, they ought for greater Magnificence ſake, to make but one united Treat. The Motion was liked, but an unlucky Doubt was ſtarted that ſpoil'd all; for one of the Court having ſuggeſted, 'That before they made any further Steps in this 'Affair, they would do well to know, how the 'the Queen would take ſuch an Invitation to 'Prince *Eugene*; it was thereupon thought proper to ſend Two of the Court of Aldermen (one of the Sheriffs, being then indiſpoſed) to the Earl of

The City diſappointed in their deſign to treat the Prince of Savoy.

of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State; but there being, it ſeems, ſome want of Formality in the Meſſage, his Lordſhip wrote, the following Letter to the Lord Mayor: A. C. 1711-12.

Whitehall, *Jan.* 15. 1711-12.

MY LORD,

'TWO of the Court of Aldermen having 'brought a Verbal Meſſage to be deliver'd 'to Her Majeſty, which was, That *the Lord 'Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and ſeveral Citizens 'of the beſt Rank*, deſired to treat Prince *Eugene*, 'and order'd them to attend me to know the 'Queen's Pleaſure; and being ask'd by the Lords 'of the Council, whether they had ther Meſſage 'in Writing, anſwer'd, That they had no Order 'or Meſſage in Writing, but that they came 'upon a Minute taken at the Court of Al-'dermen, of which they had no Copy. They 'were thereupon told, That the Queen had com-'manded the Lords to acquaint them, That *Her 'Majeſty would return no Anſwer to any Meſſage 'which is not brought to Her, with the ſame Re-'ſpect as has always been paid by the City of* Lon-'don *to Her Predeceſſors*. To prevent any Mi-'ſtake in repeating what was ſaid to them, I ſend 'your Lordſhip this Account; and am,

The Earl of Dartmouth's *Letter to the Lord Mayor thereupon.*

My LORD,
Your Lordſhip's moſt Obedient,
and moſt Humble Servant,
DARTMOUTH

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Court of Aldermen did not think fit to make any further Steps in that Matter, to the great Diſappointment and Mortification of moſt of the Citizens.

In the mean time, the Generality were kept in the dark as to Succeſs of the Prince of *Savoy's* Negotiation: Though the ſcandalous News Paper often before quoted, had, on the 15th of *January*, this remarkable Paſſage in the Article dated from the *Hague*, *January* 21. *N. S. viz.* 'The Baron 'de *Heems* (at a Conference held the Day before

Remarkable Paragraph in the Poſt Boy.

A. C. 1711-12.

'that appointed by the Queen of *Great Britain* 'for the forming the Congreſs at *Utrecht*) con- 'tented himſelf with ſaying, That he referr'd 'himſelf to what Prince *Eugene* had declared, 'to wit, That the Emperor did not refuſe to ſend 'his Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs, provi- 'ded it might be done without Prejudice to his 'Rights, and that ſuch a Declaration muſt be 'obtained of the Queen of *Great Britain*. There- 'upon, the Earl of *Strafford* immediately anſwer- 'ing, *That he had made ſuch a Declaration by 'Word of Mouth, and* That the Seven Preliminary Articles were only bare Propoſals on the 'part of *France*, there happen'd ſome Warmth 'between thoſe Miniſters; an Account whereof 'was ſent Expreſs to Prince *Eugene* at *London*, by 'the Baron *de Heems* the next next Day, *viz.* '*January* 12. *N. S.* The only Hope now left to 'the Enemies of the Peace of *Utrecht*, is grounded 'upon a *ſandy Foundation*, namely, the Succeſs 'of Prince *Eugene*'s Commiſſion in *England*: 'And be this what it will, and ſucceed it what it 'will, it ſhould ſeem they are now in a deſperate 'Condition, ſince though we do not hear for cer- 'tain, that the Emperor has reſolv'd to ſend his 'Miniſters to *Utrecht*, yet it looks very pro- 'bable.

Account of the Contingencies ſince the Year 1705 order'd to be laid before the Commons. As alſo the Treaties not yet laid before them.

To reſume the Proceedings in Parliament, on the laſt Day of *January* the Commons read a third time and paſs'd the Bill for continuing the Duties upon Malt, and then reſolv'd to addreſs Her Majeſty, 'That an Account might be laid 'before the Houſe, of all the Money that has 'been paid by Her Majeſty for Contingencies, 'Bread and Bread Waggons, Forage, and all o- 'ther Extraordinaries, both for the *Engliſh* and 'Foreign Troops in *Flanders*, *Savoy*, *Italy*, *Pied- 'mont*, *Spain* and *Portugal*, ſince the Year 1705; 'diſtinguiſhing the Charge of all Stores, Corn, 'and other Proviſions furniſhed for the Army, 'the Expence of which has not been deduct- 'ed from the the Pay of the ſaid Troops re- 'ſpectively. As alſo the Treaties and Agree- 'ments,

ments that had been entered into between Her Majesty and Her Allies during the present War, except such as had been already laid before this House. Then, in a Grand Committee, they took into Consideration the State of the War; and having made some Progress therein, put off that Business till the *Monday* following: A. C. 1711-12.

Amendments in the Bill to repeal the Naturalization Act agreed to.

On the first of *February*, the Lords sent back to the Commons the Bill for repealing the *Act for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants*, with some Amendments, to which the Commons agreed; and then read several Petitions relating to the Trade to *Africa*, which were referr'd to a Committee of the whole House.

Febr. 2d. *Account of Prosecutions laid before the Commons.*

The next Day Mr. Attorney General presented to the House an Account of what had been done on the several Prosecutions for which the House addressed Her Majesty the last Session of Parliament. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd and made several Amendments to the Bill in favour of the *Episcopacy* in *Scotland*; and Mr. Secretary *St. John* laid before the House, pursuant to their Address of the 31st of *January* last, a Copy of the Treaty of Concert for the Fleets of *England*, concluded at *Whitehall*, the 29th of *April* 1689; and a Copy of Renewal of Treaties between *England* and *Holland*, concluded at *Westminster*, the 9th Day of *June* 1703, with Translations of the same; and acquainted the House, that these were all the Treaties relating to the Proportions for Sea or Land Service, that were not before the House.

As also Treaties between England and Holland.

And Estimates of the Forces in Spain and Portugal, and Additional Forces in Flanders, and Account of Subsidies for the Year 1712. As also other Estimates.

Mr. *Lynn*, from the Secretary at War, did also lay before them, Estimates of Her Majesty's Forces to serve in *Spain* and *Portugal*, or elsewhere; and of the Twenty thousand Men, Troops of Augmentation, and other Additional Forces taken into the Service of Her Majesty and the States General, with the Charge thereof for the Year 1712; and an Account of Her Majesty's Proportion of Subsidies, payable to the Allies, pursuant to the Treaties for the Year 1712. Then Mr. *Lownds* presented to the House a Schedule of Estimates for the Year 1712; and for 1711, Services voted and enacted, and granted

A. C. 1711-12. in Parliament for the ſame, with the Deficiency; and it was order'd, that an account be laid before the Houſe of the Yearly Charge in the Office of the Navy, Victualling, Ordnance and Tranſports for carrying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*; which was done accordingly.

Reſolutions of the Commons about the State of the War. Feb. 4.

On *Monday* the 4th of *February*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, took into conſideration the State of the War, and having examined the Treaties preſented them the *Saturday* before; after a long Debate, they came to the following Reſolutions:

I. 'That the *States General* have been Deficient in their Quota's for Sea Service, in Proportion to the Number of Ships provided by Her Majeſty, ſome Years two Thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota.

II. 'That towards the carrying on the War in *Spain*, in order to reduce that Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, neither the late Emperors nor his late *Imperial* Majeſty, have ever had any Forces on their own Account there, till the laſt Year, and then only a Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of Two thouſand Men.

III. 'That the Forces ſupplied and paid by Her Majeſty for the carrying on the War in *Spain*, from the Year 1705 to the Year 1711, inclu ſive, amounted to Fifty ſeven thouſand nine hundred ſeventy three Men, beſides thirteen Batallions and eighteen Squadrons, for which Her Majeſty has paid a Subſidy to the Emperor.

IV. 'That the Forces ſupplied by the States-General for the Service of the War in *Spain*, from the Year 1705 to the Year 1708, both incluſive, have amounted to more than Twelve thouſand two hundred Men, and that from the Year 1708, to this preſent Time, they have ſent thither no Forces at all.

V. 'That Her Majeſty has not only furniſhed Her Proportion of Twelve thouſand Men, according to the Treaty entered into for the Service of the War in *Portugal*, but has taken upon Her the Emperor's Proportion, by furniſhing

two

'two Thirds when the States General only furniſhed one Third for that Service. A. C. 1711-12.

VI. 'That by the Treaty with the King of '*Portugal*, there was to be furniſhed Twelve 'thouſand Foot, and Three thouſand Horſe, at 'his own Expence; and in conſideration of a Sub-'ſidy to be paid him, Eleven thouſand Foot, and 'Two thouſand Horſe more, notwithſtanding 'which, it appears that the King of *Portugal* did 'not furniſh Thirteen thouſand Men in the 'whole.

VII. 'That ſince the Year 1706, when the '*Engliſh* and *Dutch* march'd into *Caſtile*, and re-'turn'd no more into *Portugal*, Her Majeſty has 'replaced more than Her Share, according to Her 'Proportion, and the States General have not had 'any Troops in *Portugal*.

VIII. That the firſt Proportion of three Fifths to 'two Fifths agreed upon between his late Majeſty 'King *William* and the States General, for the 'Service of the War in *Flanders*, has not been ob-'ſerved by the States General.

IX. 'That the States General, during the 'Courſe of the War, have furniſh'd leſs than 'their Proportion in *Flanders* Twenty thouſand 'eight hundred thirty ſeven Men.

X 'That the Condition for prohibiting all 'Trade and Correſpondence between *Holland* 'and *France*, on which the Troops of Augmen-'tation were granted in 1703. and afterwards 'continued, has not been obſerved by the States 'General.

XI. 'That at the beginning of this War, the 'Subſidies were paid in equal Proportions by Her 'Majeſty and the States General, but Her Majeſty 'has ſince paid more than Her Proportion 'Three millions one hundred fifty five thouſand 'Crowns.

Theſe Reſolutions were the next Day reported by Mr. *Conyers*, and agreed to by the Houſe; and the ſame Day, the Bill in favour of *Epiſcopacy* in *Scotland*, was ordered to be engroſſed. Febr. 5th. *The Bill in favour of Epiſcopacy in Scotland ordered to be engroſſed.*

A. C. 1711-12.

The next morning being the Queen's Birth Day, Her Majesty receiv'd the Compliments of all the Great Officers of State, the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, the Nobility of both Sexes, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction; who made a very splendid and magnificent Appearance. Her Majesty went to the Royal Chappel at St. *James's*, with the usual Solemnity, the Duke of *Ormond*, carrying the Sword of State. After Divine Service Her Majesty staid a while in the Apartments, where the Court was extream Numerous, partly upon account of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who having waited upon Her Majesty, was by Her presented with a fine Sword enrich'd with Diamonds to the Value of about 5000 *l.* There was an Entertainment of Instrumental Musick, as usual; the Guns in St. *James's* Park, and in the *Tower* were fired; and at Night was perform'd at Court, an excellent Consort collected out of several *Italian* Operas, by Signior *Cavaliero Nicolini Grimaldi*, and perform'd by him, and the other best Voices; after which the Queen, with several of Her Ladies, the Prince of *Savoy*, &c. play'd at *Basset*. In the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* there were ringing of Bells, Bonefires, Illuminations, and all other Publick Demonstrations of Joy.

Febr. 6. the Queen's Birth day solemnized.

Her Majesty presents P. Eugene with a Sword enrich'd with Diamonds.

The Court having the *Sunday* before receiv'd Advice from *Dublin*, That Lieutenant General *Ingoldsby*, one of Her Majesty's Lords Justices, and Master of the Ordnance of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, being taken very ill of a Quinsie and Fever, died in that City the 29th of *January* last, Her Majesty, on Her Birth Day, was pleas'd to constitute, in his room, *John* Lord Archbishop of *Tuam* to be one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, jointly with Sir *Constantine Phips*, Her Chancellor there, for the Administration of the Government of that Kingdom, during the Absence of his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant. At the same time, Her Majesty appointed *William Stuart*, Esq; General of all and singular Her Foot Forces employ'd or to be employ'd in Her Service; and Commander in chief of all the Land Forces in *Ire-*

General Ingolsby dies, Jan. 29.

The Archbishop of Tuam made one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.

Gen. Stuart made General of all the Foot and Commander in chief in Ireland.

Ireland, in the Abſence of the Duke of *Ormond*. A. C. 1711-12.

The next Day Sir *James Wiſhart*, Kt. one of Her Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, was introduced to the Queen by Mr. Secretary St. *John*, and kiſs'd Her Majeſty's Hand, being appointed to go to *Holland* to regulate and ſettle, purſuant to Treaties, the Marine Quotas between Her Majeſty and the States General, for the Service of the Year, 1712. The ſame Day *Thomas Harley*, Eſq; was introduced to the Queen by the ſame Secretary, and kiſs'd Her Majeſty's Hand, being appointed to go to the Court of *Hanover*: And to beſpeak him a more favourable Reception there, it was reſolv'd, That he ſhould carry with him the *Act for ſettling the Precedence of the moſt excellent Princeſs* Sophia, &c.

Febr. 7. *Sir J. Wiſhart appointed to go to Holland, Kiſſes the Queen's Hand. As does alſo* Tho. Harley, *Eſq;*

On the 9th of *February* Dr. *John Shadwell* was ſworn one of Her Majeſty's Phyſicians in Ordinary, in the room of Dr. *Martin Liſter*, an Eminent and Learned Phyſician, who died ſome Days before at *Epſom*; and Dr. *Hans Sloan*, was likewiſe ſworn Phyſician in Extraordinary, in the room of Dr. *Shadwell*.

Dr. Liſter *dies, Dr.* Shadwell *made Phyſic. in Ordinary and Dr.* Sloan *Phyſ. in Ext. to the Queen.*

On the 7th of *February* the Commons read the third time the Bill in favour of *Epiſcopacy* in *Scotland*; Upon which Occaſion an eminent *Scotch* Member ſaid, 'That ſince he ſaw the Houſe were reſolv'd to make up Alterations in the Body of the Bill, he acquieſced; and only deſired that the Title might be charg'd thus, a *Bill for Eſtabliſhing of Jacobitiſm and Immorality in* Scotland. After this a Motion being made, the Bill ſhould paſs *Nemine Contradicente*, another *Scotch* Member oppos'd it; and ſaid, 'He hoped many of his 'Countrymen, and indeed all good Patriots, would 'be againſt a Bill which was ſo diamterically 'oppoſite to the Treaty of Union; ſince it re-'peal'd an Act which was an unalterable Part of 'that Treaty; But the Queſtion being put, Whether the Bill ſhould paſs? it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 162 Voices, of which 149 were *Engliſh* and 13 *Scotch*, againſt 17, whereof,

The Bill in favour of Epiſcopacy in Scotland *read the third time. Debate about it. Sir* D——d D——ple *Sir* E——t.

The Bill ſent up to the L.

A. C. 1711-12.

whereof 14 were *Scotch*; whereupon Sir *Simeon Stuart* was order'd to carry it to the Lords. The next Day the Commons order'd a *Bill* to be brought in *for Securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers sitting in the Houſe of Commons*; and Mr. *Wortley*, Mr. *Shackerly*, Mr. *Hyſham*, and Mr. *Onſlow*, were named to prepare and bring in the ſame. On the 9th a Petition of the People call'd *Quakers*, praying, that in their preſent ſolemn Affirmation an Alteration might be made, by leaving out the Name of GOD, was offer'd to the Houſe: But a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, that the Petition be brought up, it paſs'd in the Negative. After which Mr. *Wortley* preſented to the Houſe the *Bill for limiting the Number of Officers*, which was read the firſt time, and order'd a ſecond Reading. The Queen being, the ſame Day, come to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, Her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the following publick Bills:

Bill to limit the Number of Officers in the H. of C.

Petition of Quakers rejected Febr. 9.

Acts paſs'd Febr. 9.

1. *An Act for Charging and Continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year One thouſand Seven hundred and Twelve; And for applying Part of the Coinage Duties to pay the Deficiency of the Value of Plate coined, and to pay for the Recoining the old Money in* Scotland.

2. *An Act for Settling the Precedence of the moſt Excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover; *of the Elector her Son; and of the Electoral Prince the Duke of* Cambridge.

3. *An Act to repeal the Act of the Seventh Year of Her Majeſty's Reign entituled*, An Act for naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants, *except what relates to the Children of Her Majeſty's natural born Subjects, born out of Her Majeſty's Allegiance.*

4. *An Act to make a Cauſeway over the* Denes, *from* Great Yarmouth *to* Caiſter, *in the County of* Norfolk.

5. *An Act for explaining and altering the Laws now in being, concerning the Aſſizes of Fewel, ſo far*

far as they relate to the Aſſize of Billet, made, or to be made, of Beech-wood only. A. C. 1711-12.

On the 11th of *February*, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen, 'That all Inſtructions and 'Orders given to the Plenipotentiaries, that tranſ 'acted the *Barrier-Treaty*; and alſo all Treaties 'mentioned and referr'd to in the ſaid Treaty, 'might be laid before the Houſe, except ſuch 'Treaties as were already before the Houſe: Which Addreſs, being preſented by Mr. Secretary St. *John*, was readily complied with. The next Day, the Commons came to an *Unanimous* Reſolution, 'That this Houſe will effectually ſtand by, 'and ſupport Her Majeſty in all Things recom- 'mended to them in Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious 'Speech from the Throne; As alſo, that they 'would, upon that Day Se'night, in a Committee 'of the whole Houſe, conſider of that Part of 'Her Majeſty's Meſſage to the Houſe the 17th of 'January laſt, relating to the Great *Licence* taken in Publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous Libels: But the Conſideration of this Matter was afterwards put off from time to time. On the 13th Mr. Secretary *St. John* preſented to the Houſe, by Her Majeſty's Command, a Copy of Her Majeſty's Inſtructions to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, about the Barrier Treaty; Extracts of Letters from Mr. *Boyle* to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, concerning the ſaid Treaty; Differences between the *Barrier-Treaty* and the *Counter Project*; And a Tranſlation thereof. And alſo, a Copy of the *Preliminary-Articles to a General Peace*; Signed at the *Hague*, 28th of *May*, 1709: And a Tranſlation of the ſame. The Titles of which Copies and Extracts of Letters were read, and referred to the Conſideration of the Committee of the whole Houſe. After this it was reſolv'd, to preſent an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, That the Letters written by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* to Mr. *Boyle*, late one of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 1ſt and 26th of *November*, 1709. might be laid before the Houſe: Which Mr. Secretary St. *John* did, accordingly on the 14th of *February*. The Com-

Addreſs for the Inſtructions, &c. about the Barrier Treaty.

The Commons reſolve to ſtand by the Queen, &c. Febr. 12.

And to conſider of the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs.

Papers about the Barrier Treaty *laid before the Commons.*

Febr. 14.

A. C. 1711-12.

Commons being by this time furnish'd with all the Papers relating to the *Barrier Treaty*, took the same into Consideration in a full Committee of the whole House, of which Mr. *Anneſley* was Chairman; And tho' it was by many expected that either a Letter said to have been written, some Days before, by the Baron *de Bothmar* to one of the Secretaries about the *Barrier Treaty*; or the *Specifick Explanation* of the Offers of *France*, which was brought to Town the 12th of *February*, and which was receiv'd with general Indignation, would have moderated the Censure of that Treaty, yet the Commons thought fit to come to the following Resolutions:

Resolutions against the Barrier Treaty. Feb. 14.

'1. That in the Treaty between Her Majesty and the States General, for securing the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for the settling a Barrier for the States General against *France*, under Colour of securing the Protestant Succession, and providing a sufficient Barrier to the States-General against *France*, there are several Articles destructive to the Trade and Interest of *Great Britain*, and therefore highly Dishonourable to Her Majesty.

The Lord Viscount Townshend, *voted an Enemy to his Country.*

'2. That it appears, That the Lord Viscount *Townshend* had not any Orders or Authority for Negotiating or Concluding several Articles in the said Treaty. '3. That the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, who Negotiated and Signed, and all those who advised the Ratifying of the said Treaty, are Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom.

Agreed to Feb. 16.

Which Resolutions were on the 16th of *February* reported by Mr. *Anneſley*, and agreed to by the House.

Letter of the States General to the Queen about the Barrier Treaty.

It is to be observ'd that the States General used all Endeavours to prevent the Censure of the *Barrier* Treaty, for besides the Instructions they had before given to Mr. *Buys*; on the 19th of *February* N. S. They wrote a Letter to the Queen of *Great Britain*, wherein they represented, 'That 'during the whole course of Her Majesty's Glorious Reign, they have had nothing more at 'Heart, than to cultivate and maintain with 'Her a good Friendship perfect Confidence and 'Union,

‘ Union, and to corroborate them the moſt they ‘ poſſibly could; having always judged them ab- ‘ ſolutely neceſſary, and eſpecially in the pre- ‘ ſent Conjuncture. That they likewiſe judged ‘ they could not give a better Proof of this their ‘ Diſpoſition and Perſwaſion, than that which ‘ they lately gave in agreeing to the Propoſition ‘ which Her Majeſty had cauſed to be made to ‘ them, to begin the Negociation of a general ‘ Peace with the Enemy, and in concurring ‘ with Her Majeſty to facilitate the bringing to- ‘ gether of the Miniſters of all the High Allies to ‘ the Congreſs at *Utrecht*. That they are per- ‘ ſwaded nothing can more contribute to the Diſ- ‘ patch and Succeſs of that Negociation, than a ‘ ſtrict Union and intire Harmony between Her ‘ Majeſty and their State. That as they had the ‘ Honour to conclude with Her Majeſty the 29th ‘ of *October*, 1709, the Treaty of mutual Gua- ‘ ranty, commonly called the Barrier Treaty, ‘ ratified on both Sides in the moſt Authentick ‘ Form. They looked upon it not only as a ‘ Foundation of their own Safety, for ſecuring ‘ which they entered into the preſent War, and ‘ have carried it on ſo many Years, but like- ‘ wiſe as a firm Support of that good Underſtand- ‘ ing and Union between Her Majeſty and their ‘ State, which they ſo earneſtly and ſincerely de- ‘ ſire to ſee continued; ſo that they could never ‘ never doubt in any Manner that they ſhould not ‘ at all times enjoy the Effect of the ſaid Treaty. ‘ That however, having not long ſince been in- ‘ formed that in *England* ſome were of Opinion ‘ that the ſaid Treaty, in ſome Articles, might be ‘ prejudicial to Her Majeſty's Subjects, they com- ‘ miſſioned M. *Buys*, their Envoy extraordinary ‘ then going to *England*, to inquire what thoſe ‘ Points were, that might be thought Grievances, ‘ and authorized him to treat about them with ‘ Her Majeſty's Miniſters, and to remove, if poſ- ‘ ſible, the Difficulties by all the Explanations ‘ that ſhould appear neceſſary; *which they were* ‘ *put in Hopes would not be very hard to do,* ‘ *when once they ſhould have conſented to concur*

A. C. 1711-12.

‘ *with*

A.C. 1711-12.

'*with Her Majeſty, as they did, to procure a Congreſs for the Negociation of a general Peace.* But 'that the Misfortune was that the ſaid M. *Buys*, 'during his Reſidence in *England*, was not able 'to finiſh that Affair to reciprocal Satisfaction; 'and that it having been remitted to the *Hague*, 'no Way has hitherto been found to terminate 'it there neither; tho' their High Mightineſſes 'think they have ſhewn all the Readineſs to 'comply with any juſt Expedient that could 'reaſonably be expected from them: For, ha-'ving learnt that the principal Exceptions taken 'to the ſaid Treaty, were that it might prove 'prejudicial to the Commerce of Her Majeſty's 'Subjects in the *Spaniſh* Netherlands, and that 'ſome had entertained an ill-grounded and er-'roneous Opinion, that the States might deſign 'to take Advantage by it to make themſelves 'Maſters of the ſaid *Spaniſh* Netherlands, their 'High Mightineſſes did declare poſitively, and 'by this Letter do voluntarily repeat it, that 'it never was their Intention, nor ever will be, 'to make uſe of the ſaid Treaty, or of their 'Garriſons in the fortified Places of the Country, 'to prejudice in any manner the Commerce of 'Her Majeſty's Subjects; but that their Opinion 'is, That whatever relates to Navigation and 'Commerce there, ought to be ſettled on an in-'tire Equality, that ſo Her Majeſty's Subjects may 'not be charged with higher Duties of Impor-'tation or Exportation than theirs, to the end 'Commerce may be carried on there by both 'Nations on an equal Foot. That their High 'Mightineſſes did declare, and do declare again 'by this Letter, That they never had a Thought, 'nor have now, of making themſelves Maſters 'of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* in whole or in part; 'contenting themſelves to have Garriſons in the 'Places mentioned in the 6th Article, with the 'Revenues ſpecified in the 11th Article, and what 'is ſtipulated by the others ſeparate from the 'ſaid Treaty. That beſides, they have not the 'leaſt thought of making uſe of the Privilege 'ſtipulated in the 7th Article to put Troops

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'into other Places, but only in case of the last 'and most apparent Necessity. That they hope 'by this positive Declaration, to have the Happiness to remove all those Suspicions which may 'wrongfully have been conceived against them; 'and that they have firm Confidence in Her Majesty's so renowned Equity, that she will not do 'any thing in prejudice of the said Treaty, nor 'permit any to be done to it: but rather that 'she will be pleased to see that they may have 'the intire Effect of it, and take off all Uneasiness they may be in about it; which they most 'earnestly desire of Her Majesty. Adding That 'if there be some Articles of the said Treaty, 'which without affecting the Essentials of it, 'may be thought to want Explanation, Her Majesty shall find them willing and ready to treat 'thereupon, and with all the Facility and Condescension that can reasonably be required of 'them, without doing Prejudice to the Rights 'they have acquired, not only by the said Treaty, 'but by other preceding ones, and in whatever 'shall not be of the last Importance for the Security and Preservation of their State. Concluding, with intreating Her Majesty to continue towards them that very precious Friendship and Good-Will, with which she has hitherto honoured them; and with beseeching 'God to shower on Her his choicest Blessings, *&c.* This Letter which was soon after made Publick, did wonderfully reconcile the States General to the generality of the People, since it thereby appear'd, That they were sincerely ready to rectify any thing in the *Barrier-Treaty*, which might seem prejudicial to the Trade of *Great Britain*: But it had little or no Effect where it was intended.

Report about Laws expir'd or expiring; and a Bill order'd to renew and continue some of them. Feb. 15.

On *Friday* the 15th of *February*, Mr. *Crosse* reported to the Commons the Resolutions of the Committee appointed to examine what Laws were expired, or expiring, and what were fit to be renew'd and continued; and the said Resolutions, about *preventing Mischiefs by Fire*; the *Repairing of Goals, Parish-Offices, and Juries*; and *small Tythes*:

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Tythes; being agreed to, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. After this, Lieutenant General *Erle* preſented to the Houſe, an Eſtimate of the Charge of Ordnance, and Stores in *Spain*, for the Year 1712: Which was referr'd to the Grand Committee of the Supply; And then the Houſe proceed to take into Conſideration the Commiſſion to Sir *Henry Bellaſis*, and others; and reſolv'd, 'That having, ſince his being E-'lected a Member to ſerve in Parliament, ac-'cepted the Office of one of the Commiſſioners 'appointed by Her Majeſty, to enquire into 'the Number and Quality of the Forces in Her 'Majeſty's Pay in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and to ex-'amine the Accounts relating to the ſaid Forces, 'his Election was thereby become void; And order'd Mr. Speaker to iſſue out his Warrant for a New-writ, for the Electing a Citizen for the City of *Durham*, in the Room of Sir *Henry Bellaſis*. It was likewiſe order'd, upon this Occaſion, 'That a Committee appointed to enquire, 'what New Offices or Places of Profit have 'been created or erected, ſince the 25th of *October* '1705; and whether there are any greater 'Number of Commiſſioners made for the Exe-'cution of any Office ſince that Time; as alſo 'to conſider of the Laws in being, in relation 'to Officers ſitting in that Houſe. Then a Committee of the whole Houſe, took into Conſideration the State of the War, and reſolv'd,

The Election of Sir Henry Bellaſis's *declared void.*

Reſolutions about the ſtate of the War in Spain *and* Portugal. Feb. 15.

'1. That it hath appeared to this Committee, 'That the Charge for Tranſport-Service, in car-'rying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, from the 'Year 1702 to the Year 1711, incluſive, amount-'ed to One Million, Three hundred, Thirty ſix 'thouſand, Seven hundred, Nineteen Pounds, 'Nineteen Shillings, and Eleven Pence.

'2. That there has been paid by Her Majeſty, 'for Contingencies, Bread, and Bread-Waggons, 'Forrage, and all other Extraordinaries, both 'for the *Engliſh* and Foreign Troops, in *Savoy*, '*Piedmont*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Flanders*, 'ſince the 24th of *June*, 1705, ſo far as the ſame 'hath been returned from Abroad, ſeveral Sums,

'amount

'amounting, in the whole, to Three Millions, A. C.
'Four hundred, Eighty ſeven thouſand, and Two 1711-12.
'Pounds, and Eleven Pence.

3. That the Charge of Victualling the Land-
'Forces for the Service of the War in *Spain* and
'*Portugal*, has amounted to Five hundred, Eighty
'three thouſand, Seven hundred, Seventy Pounds,
'Eight Shillings, and Six Pence.

'4. That the Charge of Her Majeſty's Ships
'and Veſſels, employed in the Service of the
'War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckoned after the
'Rate of Four Pounds a Man *per* Month, from
'the time they ſailed from hence till they re-
'turned, were loſt, or put upon other Services,
'amounted to Six Millions, Five hundred, Forty
'thouſand, Nine hundred, Sixty ſix Pounds,
'Fourteen Shillings.

'5. That an humble Repreſentation be made
'to Her Majeſty, upon the Reſolutions of this
'Houſe relating to the State of the War and
'the Treaty between Her Majeſty and the States-
'General, for ſecuring the Succeſſion to the
'Crown of *Great Britain*, and for ſettling a
'Barrier for the States-General againſt *France*;
'And alſo, humbly to deſire Her Majeſty, That
'She will be pleaſed to order Her Miniſters to
'inſiſt with the Emperor, That the Revenues of
'all the Territories and Places reſtored or added
'to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, during this War,
'(over and above what is neceſſary for their De-
'fence) may be applied for the carrying on the
'War in *Spain*; And to aſſure Her Majeſty, That
'this Houſe will enable Her Majeſty to bear Her
'Share of any farther Expence that ſhall be want-
'ed by Sea and Land, in proportion to what the
'Emperor and the other Allies ſhall actually fur-
'niſh for thoſe Services; And that as to other
'Parts of the War, to which Her Majeſty is o-
'bliged by particular Treaties to contribute,
'That Her Majeſty will, for the future, only
'furniſh Troops, and pay Subſidies, in propor-
'tion to what Her Allies ſhall actually furniſh
'and pay. Theſe Reſolutions were by Mr. *Agreed to* Feb. 18.
Comers reported on the 18th of *February*, and,

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with an Amendment to one of them, agreed to by the House; and a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Representation, according to the said Resolutions, and upon the Debate of the House. Another Committee was appointed to consider of the Abuses committed in the Musters and Cloathing of the Army; and also the Abuses relating to the Hospitals Abroad; And then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd of the Supply; after which they resolv'd to address Her Majesty, That a Particular might be laid before the House of the Pay to the General Officers, and for Waggon and Forrage Money in *Flanders*. The same Day, the 7th Section of the Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, relating to the *Multiplying Voices to vote in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, being read, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the more effectual preventing Fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament. Another Bill was also order'd to be brought on for preventing irregular and corrupt Proceedings in the Elections of Citizens and Burgesses to serve in Parliament. The next Day the Commons order'd that the Commission to Sir *James Wishart*, to treat with the States General, in relation to the Quota's for this Year's Service by Sea, be laid before the House; and having order'd a Bill to be brought in for the Ease of Insolvent Debtors, Mr. *Campion*, from the Commissioners of the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, acquainted the the House, That they had taken several Depositions and other Papers relating to the Matters in their Report, which he presented to the House. And then the Order of the Day was read, for taking into farther Consideration the said Report; And the said Depositions and Papers, and those Parts of the said Report, which related to Mr. *Cardonnell*, and Sir *David Dalrymple* therein named, were read: And Mr. *Cardonnell* was heard in his Place; and then he withdrew. After a long

A Committee to inquire into Abuses in Musters and Hospitals.

Account of the Pay of the Generals, &c. call'd for.

Feb. 18. *Bill to prevent corrupt and irregular Elections order'd to be brought in.*

Feb. 19. *Sir* James Wishart's *Commission call'd for.*

Bill for the Ease of Insolvent Debtors.

long Debate, it was resolved by a Majority of 125 Voices against 99. A. C: 1711-12.

'1. That the taking a Gratuity of Five Hundred Gold Ducats, annually, from the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons for the Army in the *Low Countries*, by *Adam Cardonnell* Esq; (Secretary to the General there) a Member of this House, was Unwarrantable and Corrupt. *Resolutions against Mr. Cardonnell.*

'2. That the said *Adam Cardonnell* Esq; be, for the said Offence, expelled this House.

Sir *David Dalrymple* was heard in his Place; and then that Part of the said Report was read, which related to Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Master at *Amsterdam*, after which it was resolved, *And against Mr. Sweet.*

'That the One *per Cent.* received by Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Master at *Amsterdam*, upon the Payments made by him to the Contractors for furnishing Bread and Breads Waggons, in the *Low-Countries*, is Publick Money, and ought to be accounted for: And *ordered*, That the said Report of the Commissioners of Accounts, together with the Examinations and Depositions relating thereunto, with the Resolutions of this House thereupon, and Her Majesty's Gracious Answer to the Resolutions laid before Her, be printed.

The next Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of the Supply, and having made some Progress in that Matter, the House resolv'd to address Her Majesty, 'That all Treaties or Conventions, for the hiring 'Foreign Troops in Her Majesty's Pay and Service, be laid before the House. Feb. 20. *Treaties about the hiring of Troops called for.*

To follow our usual Method in this Annual History, we shall refer to another Opportunity the Account of the Negotiation at *Utrecht*; but we must observe in this Place, That the *Specifick Explanation* of the Offers of *France*, deliver'd by the *French* Plenipotentiaries on the 11th of *February* N S. were entertain'd with the highest, (tho' not Universal) Indignation in *Great Britain*; and went near, (Prodigious!) to reconcile the Two Jarring Parties; both *Whig* and *Tory*, *The Specifick Offers of France received with the highest Indignation.*

A. C. 1711-12. silencing their inveterate Feuds, and joining, as it were, in Consort, to exclaim against the Haughtiness of the Common Enemy; who even when he lay gasping for Life, seem'd to dictate to his Conquerors. All True *Britons* declaring for a Vigorous War, rather than accept such dishonourable Offers, the Publick Funds which rose of late upon the Hopes of an approaching Peace, fell immediately Three or Four *per Cent*; and would, in all likelyhood, have sunk lower, had not Endeavours and Arts been used to keep them up. Among the rest, it was, plausibly enough, suggested, That as in Bargains the Sellers and Buyers are generally far asunder, till the one abating, and the other advancing, they agree at last, upon the Price, so it was very probable, that after the Allies had made their *Demands*, the *French* would be more reasonable in their *Offers*. The Emissaries of *France*, and Friends to the *Pretender* went a far greater Length: For they did not stick publickly to say, That a Peace, even upon these Terms, was preferable to a War; and the Scandalous News-Writer before quoted, had the Boldness to advance, in a Paragragph pretended to be writ from the *Hague*, *That the Offers of* France, *howsoever unreasonable they might seem to some of that Country, did certainly promise much more to the* English, *than was even demanded in those famous and numerous Articles*, fallaciously *term'd* Preliminaries, *which were signed by the Duke of* Marlborough, *and the Lord Viscount* Townshend *at that Place, in the Year* 1709: Than which nothing can be so monstrously Paradoxical!

The Publick Funds fall.

See Post Boy *of* Feb. 14. *Numb.* 2615. *Monstrous Paradox in that Paper.*

The Peers of *Great Britain* entertain'd far different Sentiments. For on *Friday* the 15th of *February*, O. S. the Lord *H——x* made a Motion in that Illustrious Assembly, for presenting an Address to the Queen, about the *Specifick Offers of* France, which his Lordship call'd *trifling, arrogant, and injurious to Her Majesty and Her Allies.* He was seconded by several Peers, of both Parties, who, said, in substance, 'That 'those Propositions ought to be rejected with 'the utmost Indignation; that it plainly appear'd,

Motion in the House of Peers against the Offers of France. Feb. 15. *O. S.*

'*France*

'*France* had no other Design in View than to amuse the Allies; And, in particular, that it was derogatory to Her Majesty's Honour, to enter into any Negotiation with that Crown, before Her Majesty's Just Title was acknowledged. Some endeavours were used to adjourn the Debate to the *Monday* following, or, at least, to the next Day; by suggesting, 'That the *Offers* 'that were handed about, having yet no other 'Authority than their being inserted in the *Holland* Gazettes, might not be genuine; and 'therefore the Lords ought not to take any 'Notice of them, till such time as the Queen 'had communicated them to the House. But this, and other Arguments, were over-rul'd; and it was resolv'd, without dividing, to address Her Majesty. A Committe was thereupon appointed to draw up that Address, which, the same Day, was reported, and agreed to, and, by the whole House, presented the next Day to the Queen, as follows: A. C. 1711-12.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly 'to represent to your Majesty the just Indignation of this House at the dishononrable Treatment of your Majesty by *France*, in having proposed to acknowledge your Majesty's Title to these Realms no sooner than when the Peace shall be signed. And we cannot forbear expressing 'our utmost Resentment at the Terms of Peace 'offer'd to your Majesty and your Allies by the 'Plenipotentiaries of *France*: And we do, with 'the greatest Zeal and Affection, assure your 'Majesty, That this House will stand by and assist your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, 'in carrying on this War, in Conjunction with 'your Allies, till a safe and honourable Peace 'can be obtained for your Majesty and your 'Allies. *Address of the Lords to Queen against those Offers.*

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The Queen's Answer was to this Effect:

MY LORDS,

The Queen's Answer.

I Return you my hearty Thanks for the Zeal you express for the Honour, and for the Assurance you give of supporting Me.

This Vigorous Step of the House of Peers somewhat quickned Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*'s Negotiation, which, it seems, had met with some Obstructions and Difficulties. His Highness having receiv'd an Answer to the first Memorial he deliver'd to Mr. Secretary *St. John*, he thought fit to reply to it by a new Memorial, as follows:

Pr. Eugene's *Memorial in the Name of the Emperor, deliver'd to Mr. Secr. St. John, Feb.* 18. *N. S. or Feb.* 7. *O. S.*

'IN the Answer to the Fifth Article of my Memorial, which Mr. Secretary *St. John* deliver'd Me in the Queen's Name, relating to the War in *Spain*, which is one of the chief Points of my Commission, I found two Letters, one from the Earl of *Dartmouth* to Count *Gallas* dated *Febr.* 20. 1711. and the other from Mr. Secretary *St. John* to the said Count, dated the 20th of *August* 1711.

'In the first Her Majesty takes Notice of the great Efforts She has made for the Recovery of *Spain*; and at the same time gives Assurance, that She would continue to support that War, as She has done hitherto, with so much Advantage to the Common Cause, and for the Interest of his Imperial Majesty in particular. This Declaration his Imperial Majesty took for a new Mark of Her Majesty's great Generosity towards him, for which he will be eternally obliged to Her.

'In the other Letter from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, Her Majesty desir'd to have the Emperor's Scheme, how he thought this War could be maintain'd, that it might be supported in time, by continuing to make all possible Efforts.

''Tis certain that the Emperor was gone from *Barcelona* before he could have this Advice from Count *Gallas*, and that he was obliged to consult his Ministers and Generals, in order to draw up an exact Scheme according to Her Majesty's Desire. In this he did not lose one

Mo-

'Moment of Time. He ſent for me to *Inſpruck* A C.
'to receive his Orders, and diſpatch'd me imme- 1711-12.
'diately with the ſaid Project to Her Majeſty the
'Queen; becauſe he thought he could ſend no
'Body who was better inform'd of his Military
'Affairs, and particularly of the State of all his
'Forces in the Empire, and that ſide the Me-
'diterranean. He ſent alſo with me, as I menti-
'oned before, the Count *de Corſana*, who is very
'well inform'd of all that relates to the Affairs of
'*Spain*.

'Twas therefore, by his Imperial Majeſty's
'Orders, that I drew up my firſt Memorial, to
'requeſt Her Majeſty to appoint Her Miniſters
'to enter into the Particulars of it with me,
'at leaſt, about the Affairs of *Spain*, in caſe the
'preſent Conjuncture could bear the continuance
'of the War.

'In the Conference which I had afterwards the
'Honour to have with thoſe Miniſters, I gave
'a more particular Account of the Efforts which
'his Imperial Majeſty is able to make this pre-
'ſent Year 1712, both as to Men and and Mo-
'ney. I think it needleſs to re capitulate what
'what has paſs'd during the Courſe of this War;
'All the World knows, that it was the Houſe of
'*Auſtria* who began and maintain'd it alone for
'above a Year, with vaſt Expence both of Men
'and Money; and that when the Allies enter'd
'into it, according to the Treaty of the Grand
'Alliance, his Imperial Majeſty proſecuted it
'with the ſame Vigour in *Italy*, having beſides a
'conſiderable Army in the Empire; and tho'
'the Affairs of *Bavaria* and the Rebellion of
'*Hungary*, carry'd the War into all his Heredi-
'tary Countries, he not only continued his
'Troops, and did all that lay in his Power for
'the Common Cauſe, but even exerted himſelf
'ſo far, that he had ſcarce a Garriſon left to place
'in his Capital, which was then threatned with
'a Siege. Therefore 'tis plain, no Prince in the
'World could have ſhewn more Firmneſs and
'Zeal for the Good of the Common Cauſe: And
'there was no Difference betwixt thoſe Years,

'and

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'and them that followed, but only that the Regiments could not be ſo compleat, while all his Hereditary Countries were in a Commotion; but he did not fail immediately after Peace was reſtored there, and the Enemy remov'd from his Frontiers on the ſide of *Bavaria*, to compleat all his Regiments, and likewiſe to raiſe new ones for reinforcing his Armies in *Italy*, *Spain*, the Empire, and elſewhere, as it was judg'd neceſſary.

'This Year, his Imperial Majeſty having apply'd himſelf to the Recruiting and Augmenting of his Regiments, particularly thoſe of Foot, and knowing the Neceſſity there is of making all poſſible Efforts, at once to put an end to the War, and oblige the Enemy to ſuch a Peace as the Safety of *Europe* requires, he is ready to redouble them on his part, as appears by my former Memorial; ſo that they ſhall exceed not only ſixteen hundred Men, the Number ſet down in the Anſwer, but alſo fourteen thouſand. Even though, as 'tis alledg'd in the ſame Anſwer, his Imperial Majeſty ſhould be oblig'd to furniſh ninety thouſand Men, which does not appear to be founded upon any Treaty in Writing. For his Majeſty now offers to have One hundred and three thouſand nine hundred and twenty Men of his own Troops in the Field, without the Garriſons of *Bavaria*, thoſe of the Frontier Places being always reckon'd among the Troops in that Country, which the General is at liberty either to diminiſh or augment, according as the ſtate of the War ſhall require; as is ſeen by Experience in the *Low Countries*, where the National Troops, *viz. Engliſh* and *Dutch*, and the Foreigners in their Pay, are put every Year, in good Numbers into Garriſons.

'Her Majeſty, the Queen, may pleaſe to conſider, that the Month of *February N. S.* is almoſt at an end; that the Seaſon is far more advanced in *Spain* than elſewhere; that no Diſpoſition is yet made on that ſide; that the Troops there are far behind in Arrears; and

'that

'that whether we have *PEACE* or *WAR*, A. C.
'not one Moment ought to be loſt: For if the 1711-12.
'firſt, our good Diſpoſitions alone may oblige
'the Enemy to grant ſafe and honourable Terms,
'by letting them ſee that we are ſtill in a Condi-
'tion to continue the War with more Vigour
'than in the preceding Years; and if the War
'laſts, there's hardly time enough to make
'the neceſſary Preparations there, and in other
'Places.

'Their High Mightineſſes the *States General*,
'have declared in ſeveral Conferences to the
'Queen's Miniſters and My ſelf, that as to the
'War in *Spain*, they will keep the ſame Number
'of Troops in that Country that are now there
'both of their own Troops, or in their Pay;
'and that they will ſend thither the four
'Batallions which were ſtipulated laſt Year;
'ſo that I hope Her Majeſty the Queen will
'pleaſe to order the reſt to be concerted with
'Me.

'Beſides my firſt Memorial, I declared in the
'Conference, in the Name of his Imperial Ma-
'jeſty, that he propos'd to have thirty thouſand
'Men of his own Forces in *Spain*; and that
'whereas the Charge of that Service would a-
'mount to four Millions of Crowns, he would
'take one million upon himſelf. It may rea-
'ſonably be judg'd that this Effort, which, if
'rightly conſider'd, is no ſmall Eaſe to *England*,
'is the greateſt that his Imperial Majeſty is able
'to make; and if the two Maritime Powers
'make the like Efforts now, as in the preceding
'Years, we may hope to put a ſpeedy and happy
'End to this War, and to oblige *France* to a
'ſafe and good Peace, even during the Congreſs,
'when She ſees ſuch good Diſpoſitions on all ſides
'to oppoſe Her.

'I deſire Mr. Secretary St. *John* to repreſent
'this to Her Majeſty, and to procure me a po-
'ſitive Anſwer, the very much advanc'd Seaſon
'preſſing my departure.

Sign'd,

Done at London,
Feb. 18, 1712. *Prince* Eugene *of* SAVOY.

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Some Days past before any formal Notice was taken of this Memorial; upon which the Prince of *Savoy* having renew'd his Instances and presented other Memorials, Mr. Secretary *St. John* did, on the 26th of *February*, acquaint the Commons, 'That he had receiv'd Her Majesty's Command to communicate to that House a Proposition made to Her Majesty by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, in the Name of the Emperor, for the Support of the War in *Spain*, viz.

The Queen's Message to the Commons about Pr. Eugene's Proposition, Feb. 26.

His Imperial Majesty judges, that Forty thousand Men will be sufficient for this Service, and that the whole Expence of the War in Spain, *may amount to Four millions of Crowns, towards which his Imperial Majesty offers to make up the Troops, which he has in that Country to Thirty thousand Men, and to take One million of Crowns upon himself.*

The Prince of Savoy uneasy.

It was observ'd, that no Member said any thing to this Message; which made the Prince very uneasie, as doubting the Success of a Negotiation which had detain'd him so long from other important Affairs on the Continent. On the other Hand, the course of the Publick Entertainments to which his Highness was almost daily Invited, was by this Time interrupted by the Death of his Nephew the Chevalier *de Savoye*, Son to the Count *de Soissons*, who was taken ill of the Small Pox, on the 20th of *February*; expired the 25th in the 21st Year of his Age; and on on the 27th at Night his Corps was deposited without any Funeral Pomp, in the Vault belonging to the Dukes of *Ormond* in *Westminster-Abbey*. Prince *Eugene* bore this Accident with the Fortitude of a Heroe: Though not without some Concern for the Loss of so near a Relation, for whom he had a particular Affection.

His Nephew the Chev. de Savoy dies of the Small Pox Feb. 27.

The House of Peers hear Council against the Bill in favour of Episcopacy in Scotland, Feb. 13.

On the the 13th of *February* the House of Peers, before they proceeded to the second Reading of the Bill pass'd by the Commons in favour of those of the *Episcopal Communion* in *Scotland*, heard Council in behalf of the *Presbyterians* of that Part of *Great Britain*, who oppos'd the said Bill. The Lawyers alledg'd, in general, that this Bill annulling an Act ratified by the Act of

Union

Union, might be attended with very fatal Conſequences; and then made particular Objections to the Bill it ſelf, as that it ſeem'd to grant Toleration to all *Epiſcopal Miniſters*, under colour whereof *Popiſh* Prieſts might pretend to perform the *Romiſh* Service in *Scotland*. The Council having done Pleading, the Bill was read a ſecond time; and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, into which the Lords reſolved themſelves the ſame Day. The Lord *Hallifax* and the Biſhop of *Salisbury* endeavour'd to ſhew the Inconveniencies and Danger of ſuch a Bill, eſpecially at this Juncture: And the firſt ſaid, among other things, 'That he hoped that illuſtrious Aſſembly would never follow the Example of a Neighbouring Prince, in making uſe of the Diſtinction between the *Spirit* and the *Letter* of a Treaty; adding, that in the preſent Caſe ſuch an Evaſion would not do, ſince this Bill was diametrically oppoſite to the Treaty of Union. After ſome other Lords had made Speeches *Pro* and *Con*, it was reſolv'd to add ſeveral Clauſes to the Bill, particularly *for limiting the Toleration to ſuch Miniſters as have received Holy Orders from the Hands of a Proteſtant Biſhop; and who have taken and ſubſcribed the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration; as alſo for obliging the Miniſters of the Eſtabliſh'd Church of* Scotland, *to take and ſubſcribe the ſaid Oaths.* On the 15th theſe Amendments were reported, and agreed to by the Houſe of Lords, who, the next Day, ſent down the Bill to the Commons; and the latter having taken theſe Amendments into Conſideration on the 21ſt, agreed to them, with a ſmall Amendment of their own, to which the Lords agreed on the 26th.

A. C. 1711-12.

Debate thereupon.

Clauſes added to the Bill.

On the 21ſt of *February*, Mr. Auditor *Harley* preſented to the Houſe of Commons, *an Account of how much of* 35,302,107 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d*, *had been accounted for, before the Auditors of the Impreſts, ſince the Report of the Committee of Parliament in* April 1711, *by whom, and when, and what Obſtructions had ariſen in accounting for the ſame:* And *a Certificate from the Auditor of the Impreſts, how far*

Account of the remaining part of the 35 Millions, &c. accounted for.

A. C. 1711-12.

far the Impreſt Accomptants had paſſed their Accompts. The next Day, the Commons in a Grand Committee, about the Supply, came to the following Reſolutions:

Feb. 22. *Reſolutions about the Supply.*

I. 'That the Forty thouſand Men raiſed to act 'in Conjunction with the Forces of Her Majeſty's 'Allies, re continued for the Year 1712:

II. 'That the Additional Forces of Ten thouſand 'Men taken into Her Majeſty's Service in the Year '1703, be continued for the Year 1712.

III. 'That a farther Number of Additional 'Forces in the *Low Countries* be continued for the 'Service of the Year 1712, not exceeding Fifteen 'thouſand one hundred ſeventy eight Men, upon 'condition that the States General do agree to 'add to ſuch Additional Forces the Proportion of 'three Fifths to two Fifths.

IV. 'That Eight hundred eighty ſix thouſand 'two hundred twenty three Pounds, eighteen 'Shillings and ſix Pence be granted for maintaining the ſaid Forty thouſand Men for the Service 'of the Year 1712.

V. 'That One hundred ſeventy ſeven thouſand 'five hundred and eleven Pounds three Shillings 'and ſix Pence, be granted for maintaining the 'ſaid Ten thouſand Additional Forces, for the 'Service of the Year 1712.

VI. 'That ſo much Money as now is, or be'fore the firſt Day of *Auguſt* 1712, ſhall be de'ficient to compeat the Quarterly Payments of 'the Annuities, amounting to Eighty thouſand 'Pounds *per Ann.* purchaſed upon an Act of the 'ſixth Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, and charg'd 'upon the half Subſidies of Tonage and Poundage 'to ariſe by ſeveral Acts therein mention'd, be 'ſupplied and made good.

VII. 'That ſo much as is, or ſhall be deficient 'to compleat the Quarterly Payments of the 'Annuities, amounting to Forty ſeven thouſand 'Pounds *per Annum*, purchaſed upon another Act 'of the ſixth Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, and 'thereby charged upon ſeveral Overplus Monies 'therein mentioned, be alſo ſupplied and made 'good from Time to Time.

VIII. 'That fifty Pounds *per Annum* be added 'to the Fund ſettled by an Act of the laſt Seſſion 'of Parliament, whereby (amongſt other Things) 'a Rent of Ten Shillings a Year is payable upon 'Licencing Hackney Chairs, towards the Pay-'ment of the Principal and Intereſt Monies there-'in mentioned. A. C. 1711-12.

IX. 'That the ſaid Additional Sum, not ex-'ceeding Fifty Pounds *per Annum*, be raiſed du-'ring the continuance of the ſaid Act.

Which Reſolutions were reported, and agreed to the 23d. The Day before, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs Her Majeſty, *That an Account might be laid before them, of the Remittances of Money for the Foreign Service during the preſent War, at what Rates, and upon what Terms and Conditions the ſame Remittances had been made.* And the next Day the *Bill for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons*, was read the third time, paſs'd and ſent to the Lords. Three Days after the Commons order'd, *That the Barrier Treaty, and the Extracts of Letters and other Papers relating thereunto, which had been laid before the Houſe, be printed.* And the ſame Day a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *to hinder the further growth of Popery, by more effectually preventing the Foreign Education of the Children of* Popiſh *Parents; and for enforcing the Laws againſt Popery*: And the Earl of *Hertford*, Mr. *Onſlow* and Mr. *Sharpe* were appointed to prepare and bring in the ſame.

Agreed to Feb. 23d.

Account about the Remittances of Money called for.

Feb. 23d. *The Officers Bill ſent to the Lords.*

Feb. 26th. *The Barrier Treaty, &c. ordered to be printed.*

Bill to hinder the growth of Popery ordered to be brought in.

On *February* 27th, the Commons reſolv'd to Addreſs Her Majeſty, *That a particular Account might be laid before them, of the Diſtribution of the Monies, for the Service of the Year* 1711, *for the General Officers, Contingencies, Garriſons, Independent Companies*, and Invalids, in *Great Britain*, *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, and *the Plantations*: And the ſame Day, in a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Supply, they reſolv'd to *grant the Sum of* 260,993*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* *for maintaining the further Number not exceeding* 15178. *Additional Forces in the* Low-Countries, *for the Year* 1712. which Reſolution was agreed to, the next Day, by the Houſe.

Account of the Diſtributing of the Moneys for the Year 1711. *called for.*

Reſolution for the Supply.

Agreed to Febr. 28.

On

A. C. 1711-12. On the last of *February*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went upon *Ways and Means* for raising the Supply; and came to the following Resolutions:

Resolutions of the Commons about Ways and Means Febr. 29.

1. 'That the Deduction of Two and a Half *per Cent* which has been, or ought to have been 'made from the Pay, Subsidies, or other Allow-'ances for Foreign Forces in Her Majesty's Service, 'be continued for the Year 1712, and applied for 'the Service of the War, in Aid of the Provision 'made, or to be made, in this Session of Parlia-'ment for that Purpose.

2. 'That the Money which is, or at any time 'before the first Day of *August* next, shall be de-'ficient to compleat the Quarterly Payments of 'the Annuities, amounting to Eighty Thousand 'Pounds *per Ann.* purchased upon an Act of Par-'liament in the Sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, 'be supplied and made good, out of any Publick 'Money that is or shall be in the *Exchequer*, not 'appropriated to any particular Use or Uses, by 'any former Act or Acts of Parliament in that 'Behalf.

3. 'That so much as is, or shall at any time or 'times be deficient to compleat the Quarterly Pay-'ments of the Annuities amounting to Forty Thou-'sand Pounds *per Ann* purchased upon an Act of 'the Sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, and 'thereby charged upon several Overplus Monies 'therein mentioned, be supplied and made good 'from time to time, out of any Publick Money 'that is or shall be in the *Exchequer*, not appro-'priated to any particular Use or Uses, by any o-'ther Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf.

4. 'That for raising the Sum not exceeding Fifty 'Pounds *per Ann.* resolved to be added to the Fund 'settled by an Act of the last Session of Parlia-'ment, whereby (among other Things) a Rent 'of Ten Shillings a Year is payable upon licensing 'of Hackney Chairs, a farther Power be given for 'licensing an additional Number of Hackney-'Chairs, during the continuance of the said Act, 'so as the said additional Number of Chairs do 'not exceed One Hundred, and so as the Rent or

'Sum

'Sum payable for each additional Chair, do not 'exceed Ten Shillings *per Annum.* A. C. 1711-12.

These Reſolutions being, on the 1ſt Day of *March*, reported, were agreed to by the Houſe. *Agreed to* March. 1. After this Sir *Thomas Hanmer* reported from the Committee, to whom it was referr'd to draw up a Repreſentation to be made to Her Majeſty, That they had drawn up the ſame accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the Houſe; And he read the ſame in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where it was read. And a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That the ſaid Repreſentation be re-committed, It paſſed in the Negative; after which it was *Reſolved*, That the ſaid Repreſentation be preſented to Her Majeſty by the whole Houſe; which was done accordingly on *Tueſday* the 4th of *March*. *The Commons preſent their Repreſentation to the Q.* That memorable Piece which, with a great deal of Art and Eloquence was drawn up by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*; together with the Queen's Anſwer, is inſerted, at large, in the *Appendix* to this Volume. *See the Appendix Numb. VI.*

On the 29th of *February*, the Lords read the ſecond Time the Bill from the Commons *for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers, ſitting in the Houſe of Commons.* Which being committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, their Lordſhips immediately reſolved themſelves into that Committee; and after a Debate, which laſted till Nine a Clock in the Evening, the Queſtion being put, whether the ſaid Bill ſhould paſs, it was carried in the Negative by five or ſix Voices; ſome Peers, who were ſaid to be for the Bill, being Abſent, and not having left their Proxies. *The Officers Bill rejected by the Lords.*

On the 3d of *March* the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord High Treaſurer, and other Lords commiſſioned by Her Majeſty to give the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, ſent a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, by the Gentleman Uſher of the *Black Rod*, to deſire the immediate Attendance of that Houſe to the Houſe of Peers: Which being readily complied with, the Lords Commiſſioners *Acts paſſ'd* March 3.

A. C. 1711-12. others gave the Royal Assent to these Publick Bills, *viz.*

1. 'An Act for Recruiting Her Majesty's Land 'Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 'One thousand seven hundred and twelve. 2. An 'Act to continue the Act of the last Session of 'Parliament for *Taking, Examining and Stating the 'Publick Accompts of the Kingdom*, for one Year 'longer. 3. An Act to prevent the Disturbing those 'of the Episcopal Communion in that Part of *Great 'Britain* called *Scotland*, in the Exercise of their 'Religious Worship, and in the use of the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and for Repealing 'the Act passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, 'Entitled, *An Act against Irregular Baptisms and 'Marriages*.

4. 'An Act for enlarging the Term for Payment of certain Duties, granted in and by an Act 'of Parliament pass'd in the Seventh Year of Her 'Majesty's Reign, Entitled, *An Act for preserving 'and enlarging the Harbour of* Whitehaven, *in 'the County of* Cumberland.

Resolutions on the Supply, for the War in Spain

The Commons being return'd to their House, in a Grand Committee, consider'd farther of the Supply, and resolv'd, 'That 225,385 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* be 'granted to defray the Charge of the *British* and 'other Forces, in Her Majesty's Pay in *Spain*, 'for one Quarter of a Year, from *Christmas* 1711, 'to *Lady-day*, 1712. 2. That 250,000 *l.* be granted 'for Her Majesty's Proportion of the War in *Spain*, 'for three Quarters of a Year, from *Lady day* '1712. to *Christmas* 1712, the same being after the 'Rate of 333,333 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* for Her 'Majesty's Part of Four Millions of Crowns, to 'be born by Her Majesty and Her Allies, for the 'carrying on the said War. 3. That an humble 'Address be presented to Her Majesty, humbly 'beseeching her Majesty, that it may be represented to his Imperial Majesty, that from, and 'after the 25th of *March* 1712. her Majesty will 'look upon herself oblig'd to contribute no more 'to the Expence of carryiag on the War in *Spain*, 'than one Third of Four Millions of Crowns pro-'posed by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, for the Charge

'of that Part of the War. These Resolutions being, the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House, and it was order'd, that the said Address should be presented to her Majesty by such Members of that House, as were of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; which was done accordingly by Mr. *Benson*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; upon which the Queen was pleas'd to comply with the Desires of the House. A. C. 1711-12. *Agreed to* March 4th.

On the 5th the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply; but came to no Resolution. The next Day, they took into Consideration the Merits of the Petition of *Samuel Taylor*, Esq; and of the Freemen and Free Burghers of the Borough of *Kings Lynn*, in the County of *Norfolk*, against the Election of *Robert Walpole*, Esq; : And a Motion being made and the Question put, That Counsel be call'd in, it pass'd in the Negative. Then the Writ for Electing a Burgess for the said Borough, in the room of *Robert Walpole*, Esq; expelled the House; and also the Sheriff of *Norfolk*'s Precept thereupon, and the Indenture of the Return between the said Sheriff and the Mayor and Burgesses of the said Borough, were read: After which it was resolv'd, 'That *Robert Walpole* Esq; 'having been this Session of Parliament committed 'a Prisoner to the *Tower* of *London*, and expelled 'this House, for an high Breach of Trust in the 'Execution of his Office, and notorious Corruption, when Secretary at War, was, and is incapable of being elected a Member to serve in this 'present Parliament. 2 That *Samuel Taylor* Esq; 'is not duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Kings Lynn*. '3. That the late Election for a Burgess to serve 'in this present Parliament for the said Borough 'of *Kings Lynn*, is a void Election. And thereupon it was *Ordered*, 'That Mr. Speaker do issue 'his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to 'make out a new Writ for the electing a Burgess 'to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Kings Lynn*, in the County of *Norfolk*, 'in the room of *Robert Walpole* Esq. March 6. *Votes against the Election of* R. Walpole, *Esq*.

A. C. 1711-12.

On the 7th of *March* the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of the Supply, as they did likewise on the 12th, and the Resolutions taken at those Two Sittings were reported, and agreed to on the 13th, being as follows: 1. 'That 196,452 *l.* 14 *s.* '10 *d.* be granted for her Majesty's Proportion of 'the Pay, Subsidy, and other Charges for carrying 'on the War in *Portugal*, for the Year 1712. '2. That 111,983 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* be granted for the 'Charge of the Office of her Majesty's Ordnance 'for Land Service, for the Year 1712. 3. That '2500 *l.* be granted for carrying on and finishing 'the Fortifications of *Edinburgh* Castle. 4. The 'Sum of 1620 *l.* for the Fortifications of *Dunbarton* 'Castle; And by the Sum of 308 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.* for 'the Fortifications of *Fort-William*.

Resolutions on the Supply March 7. *and* 12. *Reported and agreed to the* 13*th.*

Three Days before, the Commons in a Grand Committee consider'd further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; and resolv'd 'To lay a 'Duty upon all Silks, Callicoes, Linnens, and 'Stuffs, of what kind soever, which shall be 'printed, stained, or painted in *Great Britain*, 'except Stuffs made of Woollen, or whereof the 'greatest Part in Value shall be Woollen; also 'upon all Bricks, Tiles, Slate, and Lime, made 'within the Limits of the Weekly Bills of Morta- 'lity, or brought into the same, whether the said 'Bricks, Tiles, and Lime, be made or brought 'for Sale, or not for Sale. And on all Stones, 'which should be brought within the Limits of 'the Weekly Bills of Mortality, to be used in 'Building and Paving: Which Resolutions were reported and agreed to on the 11th of *March*.

Resolutions on Ways and Means March 10.

Reported and agreed to March 11.

The same Day, the Earl of *Hertford* presented to the House *A Bill to hinder the farther Growth of Popery, by more effectually preventing the foreign Education of Children of Popish Parents, and enforcing the Laws against Popery*; and the same was received, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill to hinder the further Growth of Popery.

On the 13th, upon a Motion made in the House of Commons for the Reading Two Acts passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, the one entituled,

An

An Act for Encouragement of Preachers at vacant Churches, be North-Forth, in July 1695: The ſame were read accordingly; and a Motion being made, and the Queſtion propoſed, That Leave be given to bring in *A Bill to reſtore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of preſenting Miniſters to the Churches Vacant, in that Part of* Great Britain, *call'd* Scotland; a Debate aroſe thereupon; and a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, That the ſaid Debate be adjourn'd. But the Queſtion being carried in the Negative, the ſaid Bill was, afterwards, order'd to be brought in; and Mr. *Murray*, Mr. *Mackenzie*, and Mr. *Carnegie* were appointed to prepare and bring in the ſame; which was done accordingly a Week after. It is to be obſerv'd that upon the bringing in of this Bill there was publiſh'd an *Account of Lay Patronages in* Scotland, *and of the fatal Conſequences they have occaſion'd between the Church and Lay Patrons, with Obſervations on the Arguments for reſtoring them.* But ſome Perſons did not apprehend ſo much Miſchief or Danger from the *Patronage Act*, as they did from the *Toleration Bill.*

A. C. 1711-12.

Two Acts paſs'd in Scotland *about Patronages read,* March 13.

Bill to reſtore the Patrons to their ancient Rights in Scotland, *brought in,* March 20.

Notwithſtanding the Reaſons contain'd in the *Account* before mention'd; which was ſaid to be written by a Learned *Scotch* Member, the Majority of the Houſe of Commons ſeem'd reſolv'd to go through with the Bill for reſtoring Lay Patronages; And to ſhew yet the more Favour to thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion, they order'd *a Bill* to be brought in *for Repealing an Act paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland, *entituled*, Act for diſcharging the *Yule Vacance*; That is, for reſtoring the Obſervation of *Chriſtmas* Holy days: Which Mr. *Carnegie* did, accordingly, preſent to the Houſe on the 17th *March*, when the ſame was read the firſt time, and order'd a ſecond Reading.

Bill to repeal a Scotch Act for diſcharging the Yule Vacance. March 14.

On the 14th of *March* the Commons, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, reſolv'd to preſent Three Addreſſes to her Majeſty, Firſt, 'That She would be 'pleaſed to direct That an Account be laid before the 'Houſe, of the Debt of the Navy, Victualling, Tranſ-

Reſolves relating to the Supply.

A. C. 1711 12.

'ports, and Ordnance Offices, from *Chriſtmas* '1710, to *Lady-day* 1711; for which, Certifi-'cates or Debentures were to be made out, in 'purſuance of the Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of 'Parliament, *for making good Deficiencies, and ſa-'tisfying Publick Debts.* Secondly, An Account 'of the one Million, Five Hundred Thouſand 'Pounds, granted the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, 'for the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal.* 'And, in the third place, an Eſtimate of the 'Charge of the Navy, Ordnance, Victualling, 'and for Tranſport Service, for the Year 1711.

The ſame Day, Mr. Seretary St. *John* deliver'd to the Houſe the following Meſſage ſign'd by Her Majeſty, *viz.*

ANNE *R.*

The Queen's Meſſage about the Engliſh Epiſcopal *Church at* Roterdam.

IT having been certified to Her Majeſty, by the Earl of Strafford, *Her Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the* United Provinces, *That the Collections for Building a Church at* Roterdam, *wherein Divine Service is celebrated after the Uſage of the Church of* England, *for the Benefit of the* QUEEN's *Subjects in that Place, are not ſufficient to compleat the Charge of that Work by about Two Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds; Her Majeſty thinks fit, earneſtly to recommend to the Houſe, the making a Proviſion for the ſame.*

Addreſs of the Commons thereupon.

Hereupon, it was reſolv'd, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, to return her 'Majeſty the humble Thanks of this Houſe, for 'Her moſt Gracious Meſſage, wherein She has 'expreſſed her Concern for the building a Church 'at *Roterdam*, for the celebrating Divine Service 'there, according to the Uſage of the Church of '*England*, and to aſſure her Majeſty, That this 'Houſe will enable her Majeſty to compleat the 'Charge of building the ſame.

All theſe Addreſſes were laid before the Queen by Mr. Secretary St. *John*, with which he acquainted the Houſe on the 18th of *March*, and inform'd them, at the ſame time, 'That purſuant 'to their Addreſs of the laſt Seſſion, her Majeſty 'had given Directions for taking Care of the Set-'tlements in *Africa*, for the Preſervation of the

Papers relating to the Trade to Africa.

'Trade

'Trade thither, which She hoped would be pre- A. C.
'ſerved accordingly: and that her Majeſty had 1711-12.
'been pleas'd to direct the State of that Trade to
'be laid before her, which had been done by the
'Commiſſioners of Trade; and that he was com-
'manded by her Majeſty to lay before the Houſe,
'a Repreſentation and ſeveral Papers relating
'thereto; which he preſented to the Houſe;
who referr'd them to the Conſideration of the
Grand Committee, who were to conſider farther
of the Trade to *Africa*.

March 18. *Reſolutions on the Supply.* The ſame Day the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the Supply, reſolv'd to grant 1ſt. 'The Sum of 2500 *l.* to compleat the
'Charge of building a Church at *Roterdam*;
'2dly, 468,830 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* for the Pay of the
'Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons in *Great Britain*, and
'of Nine Independant Companies. 3dly, 14410 *l.*
'18 *s.* 7 *d.* for the Pay of the General Officers,
'for the Guards and Garriſons in *Great Britain*.
'4thly, 13734 *l.* for the Pay of the Contingencies
'for the Guards and Garriſons in *Great Britain*.
'And, 5thly, 32752 *l.* for the Pay of the ſaid
'Garriſons. Theſe Reſolutions being the next March 19.
Day reported, the three firſt were agreed to by
the Houſe, but inſtead of 13734 *l.* only 7500 *l.*
were granted for Contingencies; and inſtead of
of 32752 *l.* only 23400 *l.* for the Garriſons in
Great Britain.

Reſolutions on Ways and Means. On the 21ſt of *March* the Commons, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means to raiſe the Sup ply, reſolv'd to lay *a Duty upon all Paper made in* Great Britain, *or imported into the ſame, over and above the preſent Duties upon Paper imported*; which new Duty they aſcertain'd according to the different ſorts of Paper made Abroad; and fur-
ther reſolv'd, That the *Duty upon all other Paper imported and not ſpecified, be after the Rate of* 20 l. per Cent. ad Valoræm; *They alſo reſolv'd, that the Duty upon all Books, Prints, and Maps, printed or wrought off in any Parts beyond the Seas, and imported into* Great Britain, *bound or unbound, be after the Rate of* 30 l. per Cent. ad Valorem; And having aſcertain'd the Duty upon the moſt u-

New Duty on Paper.

Duty on Printed Book and Paper.

A. C. 1711-12.

sual sorts of Paper made in *Great Britain*, resolv'd, *That the Duty upon all other Paper, not particularly charg'd, be after the Rate of* 25 *l.* per Cent. ad Valorem; *That the said Duties be granted for the Term of Thirty Two Years; That all Stocks of Paper for sale*, on the 21st of *March* 1711-12. *be charg'd with the said Duties; That a Duty be laid on all Soap made in* Great Britain, *or imported into the same*, viz. *Two Pence* per *Pound weight* Averdupoize *on all foreign Soap imported, over and above the Duties already payable upon the Importation thereof; and one Penny* per *Pound only upon all Soap made in* Great Britain; *That the said Duties be granted for the Term of* 32 *Years; And that all Stocks of Soap, in the Hands of any Person trading therein, be chargeable with the like Duties:* Which Resolutions were reported and agreed to on the 24th of *March*. The next Day the Lord Keeper of the *Great Seal*, the Lord *High Treasurer*, and some other Lords, gave the Royal Assent to the Bill entituled, *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters*; and to two private Bills: Being authorized for that Purpose by Her Majesty's Commission under the Great-seal of *Great Britain*.

Duty on Soap.

March 25. *Acts pass'd.*

The Queens Accession to the Crown Solemniz'd, March. 8.

On the 8th of *March*, being the Anniversary of the Queen's Auspicious Accession to the Throne, Her Majesty was complimented thereupon by the Great Officers of the Crown, and the Household; the Foreign Ministers, and the Persons of Distinction of both Sexes, and in particular by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*; but the Lord High-Treasurer did not appear at Court, being at that Time somewhat indisposed. At Noon the great Guns in St. *James's-Park* and in the *Tower* were discharg'd, and in the Evening there were Bonefires and Illuminations in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, with all other Demonstrations of Joy, suitable to so happy an Occasion. That Day *Thomas* Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, was sworn of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly. Two Days after Monsieur *Marschalch de Bieberstein*, Minister of

L. Vis. Weymouth Sworn a Privy-Counsellor. Mar. 10.

State

State and Plenipotentiary from the King of *Prussia*, had a private Audience of Leave of Her Majesty. A. C. 1711-12.

It was by many conjectured, that the Prince of *Savoy* put off his Departure for *Holland*, that he might have the Opportunity to compliment Her Majesty on the Day She begun Her Glorious Reign: But nice Observers were of Opinion, that his Highness had met with some Difficulties in his Negotiation with the *British* Ministry, which he still labour'd, by all possible Means, to overcome. Be that as it will, his Highness had not his Audience of Leave of her Majesty till *Thursday* the 13th of *March* in the Evening; to which he was introduced by Mr. Secretary St. *John*. His Highness spent the Three next following Days in receiving and Paying Visits to the Ministers of State and Nobility; and, among the rest, the Lord High-Treasurer waited upon his Highness on *Sunday* morning. After this the Prince went to take his Leave of his Dear Friend, and illustrious Partner in Military Atchievements and Glory, the Duke of *Marlborough*; and of the Earl of *Godolphin*. And having dined with Mr. *Boyle*, late one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and supp'd at the Baron *de Rosencrans*'s, his Highness, accompanied by the Duke of *Grafton*, Count *Nassau Woudenburgh*, and the Lord *Lifford*, set out in a Coach and Six for *Greenwich*. Being come there at Three a-clock in the morning, his Highness immediately went on Board the *Peregrine* Yacht, with Count *de Corsana*, and the Baron *de Hohendorf*, and about Four set sail with a fair Wind, which just serv'd him to reach the Coast of *Holland*, on the *Wednesday* following. There were Two Men of War appointed to convoy his Highness; and two more for the two Yatchs that carried over, at the same time, the one Don *Louis da Cunha*, Plenipotentiary from the King of *Portugal*; the other Monsieur *Marschalch de Bieberstein*, the *Prussian* Plenipotentary. As for Mr. *Thomas Harley*, who had another Yacht to carry him over, he sail'd a Day ot two before the Prince.

The Prussian Plenipotentiary has an Audience of Leave.

Pr. Eugene of Savoy meets with Difficulties in his Negotiation.

He has his Audience of Leave Mar. 13th.

He embarks at Greenwich Mar. 17th.

Various Opinions about the Success of his Negotiation at the British Court.

After his Highness's Departure there were various Speculations and Reasonings about the Success

A. C. 1711-12.

of his Negotiation. Some affirm'd, not without Probability, that notwithstanding the several Memorials he had presented, and the lively and prefling Representations he made by word of Mouth, the *British* Ministry made no Alteration in their Scheme, in relation either to the War or Peace; and that if any Change happen'd in the latter it was owing to other Causes, particularly the late unexpected Death of two Dauphins of *France*. Others were of opinion, that his Highness's coming over, at this critical Juncture, was extream beneficial to the common Cause; For as, on the one hand, the universal Attention and Admiration which that Heroe drew after him, somewhat abated the Animosity of the Two contending Parties, (Men being naturally asham'd to shew their Follies before them who are universally reverenc'd for Wisdom and Moderation:) So on the other hand, the continued Entertainments to which his Highness was invited by the Prime Nobility and Gentry of this Nation, gave him, no doubt, an Opportunity to know the Strength and Inclinations of both Parties: Which may be of mighty Use to a Prince who has so great a Share in the Councils of *Vienna* and of the whole Empire. After all, it must be acknowledg'd, that tho' his Highness did not go away fully satisfied, he obtain'd, however, the best part of what he came for, *viz.* One Third judg'd of the Four Millions of Crowns to be sufficient for the carrying on the War in *Spain*; which was, perhaps, more than the Commons would, at this Juncture, have granted to the Emperor, had not Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* sollicited for him in Person.

REMARKABLES *of the Year* 1711.

March 1711-12.

ON the 1st of *March* died *Jasper Ratcliff* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Camelford*, in *Cornwall*; as did on the 22d the Honourable *Charles Bertie* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Stamford*.

Mr. Ratcliff and Mr. Bertie dy.

About

About the latter End of the ſame Month *William Broderick* Eſq; was appointed Her Majeſty's Attorney General of *Jamaica*, in the room of *Dixey Percival* Eſq;, deceaſed. March 1711-12.

Mr. Broderick *made Attorney General of* Jamaica.

About the middle of the Month of *March* died Dr. *Kenn*, late Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who upon the Revolution was deprived, for refuſing to take the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*. However, he was a Perſon of exemplary Virtue, and ſuch a Strain of Piety runs through his Writings, as will ever render his Memory dear to all good Chriſtians. He wrote a *Manual of Devotion for the Uſe of* Wincheſter-Schools; *and an Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm.*

Dr. Kenn *Bp. of* Bath *and* Wellis *dies.*

On the 19th of *April*, *William* Marquiſs of *Annandale*, was ſworn of Her Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council. April 1712.

The Marquiſs of Annandale *Sworn Privy Counſellor.*

The next Day, the Marquiſs *de Stouli*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa*, had a Publick Audience of the Queen, to which he was introduc'd by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord *Chamberlain* of Her Majeſty's Houſhold; and conducted by Sir *Clement Cottrel*, Maſter of the Ceremonies. Six Days after the Sieur *de Kreyenberg*, Reſident from Elector of *Hanover*, had a private Audience of Her Majeſty, at which he deliver'd his Letter of Credence; being introduc'd by Mr. Secretary St. *John*, and conducted by the Maſter of the Ceremonies. April 20th.

The Genveſe *Envoy Extraordinary has a publick Audience.*

April 26.

And the Reſident of Hanover *in private.*

On the 2d of *May*, between Six and Seven a-clock in the Evening, *Lawrence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, Maternal Uncle to the Queen, and Preſident of the Council, died ſuddenly to the extream ſorrow of the *High Church-Party*, who in him loſt their ſtrongeſt Support. His Lordſhip, who ever favour'd that Party, having a great Intereſt at Court, and an equal weight in the Houſe of Peers, not only upon Account of his Birth, but alſo of his natural Abilities, conſummate Experience in Buſineſs, both Foreign and Domeſtick; and Exemplary Morals. He was the ſecond Son of *Edward*, Earl of *Clarend n*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* and Brother of *Henry* the late Earl of *Clarendon*. His unexpected

The Earl of Rocheſter's *dies* May 2.

Much regretted by the High Church Party

May 1711. expected Death made way for the Advancement of the preſent Earl of *Oxford*; for it put an End to the Competition that was between thoſe Two new Favourites, on account of the eminent Poſt of Lord High Treaſurer, which thereupon was given to the Survivor. The Earl of *Rocheſter* married the Lady *Henrietta*, Fifth Daughter to *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*, by whom he had Iſſue *Henry* Lord *Hyde*, the preſent Earl of *Rocheſter*; and Four Daughters, *viz.* Lady *Anne*, Firſt Wife to the preſent Duke of *Ormond*; Lady *Henrietta*, married to the Earl of *Dalkeith*; Lady *Mary*, married to the Lord *Conway*, and who died 1708-9; and Lady *Catherine* unmarried.

His Character
His Iſſue.

E. of Bath

On the 17th of *May*, *William Henry Granville* Earl of *Bath*, died of the *Small Pox* in the 20th Year of his Age, being born the 30th of *January* 169½. He was Son to *Charles* Lord *Landſdowne*, Son and Heir of *John* Earl of *Bath*, who married two Wives: Firſt, the Lady *Martha*, firſt Daughter of *Thomas* Duke of *Leeds*, by whom he had Iſſue only one Daughter, that died an Infant; Secondly, the Lady *Iſabella de Naſſau*, Daughter to *Henry de Naſſau*, Lord *D'Auverquerque*, by whom he had Iſſue this *William Henry*, his only Child and Heir, in which the Honour is extinct.

The Earl of Bath dies May 17th.

On the 26th of *May*, *Wriotheſeley Ruſſel* Duke of *Bedford*, died of the *Small Pox*, in the 30th Year of his Age. He was Grandſon to *William Ruſſel* Earl of *Bedford*, who in *April* 1694. was created Marquiſs of *Taviſtock*, and Duke of *Bedford*; and who by the Lady *Anne*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Somerſet*, had Seven Sons; and amongſt them *William* Lord *Ruſſel*, Father of the late Duke, which *William* fell a Sacrifice to the *Popiſh* Faction towards the latter end of King *Charles* II's Reign.

The Duke of Bedford dies May 26th.

'*Wriotheſeley* the late Duke of *Bedford*, inſtall'd 'Kt. of the Garter *Anno* 1700, married *Mary* 'only Daughter and Heireſs of —— *Howland* of 'of *Stretham* in the County of *Surrey* Eſq; (from 'whence his Grace was Baron *Howland* of *Stre-* 'tham) by whom he leaves Iſſue two Sons and two 'Daughters, *viz.* *Wriotheſeley* Lord Marquiſs of 'Taviſtock, born in 1708, who ſucceeds in Honour and

'and Eſtate; *John* Lord *Ruſſel*, born in 1710; 'the Lady *Rachel*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*. His 'Eldeſt Son *William*, born in 1703. died in his 'Infancy. May 1711. *His Iſſue.*

The Lord Viſcount *Strathallan* of *North Britain*, died of a Conſumption at *Kenſington*, the ſame Day with the late Duke of *Bedford*. *The Ld. Viſc.* Strathallan *dies.*

About the middle of *June* the Lord *Willoughby*, only Son to the Marquis of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, was married to Mrs. *Jane Brownlow*, one of the Coheirs of Sir *John Brownlow* of *Belton* in *Lincolnſhire*, whoſe Fortune was near Forty thouſand Pounds. *The Ld* Willoughby *marries Mrs.* Jane Brownlow.

About the ſame time dyed, in the 70th Year of his Age, Mr. *Henry Dodwell*, a Divine equally famous for his great Piety and Learning, and his ſingular Opinions both in *Divinity* and *Politicks*: For on the one hand, in a Book, entituled, *An Epiſtolary Diſcourſe concerning the Mortality of Humane Souls*, He aſſerts, and endeavours to prove, that the Soul of Man being naturally *Mortal*, acquires *Immortality* by *Epiſcopal Baptiſm only*; And on the other Hand, he not only refus'd to take the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, but was the Head of the *Schiſm* which happen'd upon the late Revolution, when many Non-Juring Clergy-men ſeparated themſelves from Church-Communion upon Account of the *deprived Biſhops*. I do not hear that he ever recanted his Error about the *Natural Mortality of Humane Souls*; but ſoon after his Death, the World was inform'd, 'That 'though for ſome Years paſt he went not to the 'Publick Church, yet he of late return'd to it, 'and in his laſt Sickneſs receiv'd the Holy Sacra-'ment from the Miniſter of his Pariſh; and that 'he declar'd much Satisfaction in his late Practice, 'and in his Endeavours towards cloſing the Diffe-'rence among Non-Jurors relating to Church-'Communion, in a Book, the laſt that he writ 'and publiſhed, entituled, *The Caſe in* View, *now in Faſt, proving that the Continuance of a Separate Communion without ſubſtitutes, in any of the late* INVALIDLY DEPRIV'D SEES, *ſince the Death of* William *Lord Biſhop of* Norwich, *is* Schiſma- *Mr.* Dodwell's *Death. His great Learning and ſtrange Opinions.*

July 1711. Schiſmatical. *With an* Appendix *proving that our late* Invalidly-depriv'd *Fathers had no Right to ſubſtitute Succeſſors, who might legitimate the Separation, after that the SCHISM had been concluded by the Deceaſe of the late Survivor of thoſe ſame Fathers.*

M. Vrybergs *Death.* On *Tueſday* Morning the 3d of *July*, Monſieur *de Vryberge*, one of the Deputies of the Provinces of *Zealand* to the Aſſembly of the States General *His Character* of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and their High Mightineſſes Envoy Extraordinary to Her Majeſty, died of a Conſumption at *Chelſey*, generally lamented; having diſcharg'd that Truſt for about ten Years, (that is, from the latter end of King of King *William*'s Reign, till his own Death) with no leſs Prudence and Dexterity, than Honour and Reputation.

The Duke of Queensberry *and* Dover *dies.* On *Friday* Morning the 6th of *July*, *James Dowglaſs*, Duke of *Queensberry* and *Dover*, Her Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, died at his Houſe in *Albemarleſtreet* near *Piccadilly*, after he had ſome Days been afflicted with the *Iliack Paſſion*, or *Miſerere*, which baffled all the Remedies that were adminiſtred to him.

He married *December* 1ſt, 1685. *Mary Boyle* ſecond Daughter of *Charles* Lord *Clifford*, Eldeſt Son of *Richard* Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*, a Lady of incomparable Virtue and Merit, who died *October* 2, 1709; and by whom he had four Sons and five Daughters, *viz. William*, born *May* 18, 1696, who died ſeven Months after; *James*, born *November* 2, 1697; *James*, born *November* 24, 1698, who inherits his Father's Titles; and *George*, born *February* 20, 1701. Of the five Daughters two only ſurvive the Father, *viz.* the Lady *Jane* and Lady *Anne*.

The Ld Fair-fax *dies.* On the 6th of *July* the Lord *Fairfax*, of *Gilling* in *Yorkſhire*, died alſo in *London*.

July 10. *Mr.* Bertie *dies.* Four Days after, between Eight and Nine in the Evening, the Honourable *Peregrine Bertie*, Brother to the Marquis of *Lindſey*, and one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, died ſuddenly of an Apoplexy. He had formerly been Vice-Chamberlain, both in the late and preſent Reign.

On *Tueſday* the 13th of *July*, *John Holles* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy Seal, as he was hunting near

near his Seat at *Welbeck* in *Nottinghamſhire*, had the misfortune to fall from his Horſe; and receiv'd ſuch a Bruiſe, that he died on the *Sunday* Morning following. He was Son to *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, by *Grace* Daughter of *William Pierrepoint* Eſq; and having appear'd one of the moſt forward in the late Revolution, was, in the Year 1694, advanc'd to the Dignity of Marquis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcaſtle*; and in 1698 made Knight of the Garter. On the 27th of *March* 1705, he was made Lord Privy Seal; and in the Year 1708, upon the Death of Prince *George* of *Denmark* was appointed one of the Lords Commiſſioners for holding the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, About that time, he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of the Town and County of *Nottingham*, Lord Warden of the Foreſt of *Sherwood*, Lord Lieutenant of the Eaſt and North-Riding of the County of *York*, and Governor of the Town and Fort of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*; and ſome time before his Death, Lord Lieutenant of *Bedfordſhire* and *Middleſex*.

July 1711.

The Duke of Newcaſtle *falls from his Horſe* July 13. *And dies* July 15.

He married *Margaret*, third Daughter and Heireſs to *Henry Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, by whom he had Iſſue only one Daughter, the Lady *Henriette*, who is yet unmarried.

He left the Bulk of his Eſtate, which is computed at about 25000 *l.* Sterling *per Ann.* to his Nephew the Honourable *Thomas Pelham*, who is to change his Family Name to that of *Holles*; and about 80000 *l.* in Money, Jewels and Plate to his Daughter, beſides Her Mother's Dowry, which is about 8000 *l.* a Year.

On the 28th of *July* died *Richard Verney*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Brooke*, and was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his only ſurviving Son the Reverend *George Verney* Doctor of Divinity.

The Ld Willoughby *of* Brooke *dies.*

About the beginning of *Auguſt*, the Lord *Duplin*, Son in Law to the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, Lord High Treaſurer, was made one of the Tellers of Her Majeſty's Exchequer, in the room of *Peregrine Bertie* Eſq; lately deceaſed.

The Ld Duplin *made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer*

On the 9th late in the Evening, the Corps of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, was, with great Pomp depo-

August, 1711. deposited in *Westminster-Abbey*; where Dr. *Knipe*, who died the 5th, was interr'd the same Night, and was succeeded as head School-master of *Westminster* by Dr. *Friend*. The Lord *Danby*, Eldest Son to the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, died about the same time of the Small-Pox, at *Utrecht*, in the 21st Year of his Age.

The Duke of Newcastle interred.

Dr. Friend made School master of Westminster,

About the middle of *August*, Monsieur *Bussy*, a *French* Roman Catholick, who formerly married the Countess of *Newburgh*, and who was lately taken coming from *France* without a Pass, and thereupon committed to the Custody of a Messenger, was sent back to his Country by the way of *Dover*.

Mr. Bussy *apprehended and sent back to* France.

On *Sunday* the 12th of *August*, Monsieur *Bonnet*, Resident from the King of *Prussia*, had a private Audience of Her Majesty, wherein he notified the Death of the young Prince Frederick William, only Son to the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, who expired on the 31st of *July N. S.*

Mr. Bonnet *notifies the Death of the young Prince of* Prussia.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

About the same time Dr. *Adams*, Rector of *St. Albans Woodstreet*, was presented by the Lord-Keeper to the Rectory of *St. Bartholomew* behind the *Royal Exchange*, a Living of near 500 *l. per Ann.* in the room of Dr. *Woodroff*, lately deceased; Dr. *Atterbury*, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, was made Dean of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, which Preferment had been vacant ever since the decease of Dr. *Aldrich*; Dr. *Smalridge*, Dean of *Carlisle*, and Canon of *Christ-Church*; and Mr. *Kimberly*, Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, a Prebendary of *Westminminster*, in the room of Dr. *Knipe* lately deceas'd.

The Earl of Jersey *dies.*

On *Sunday* the 26th of *August*, *Edward Villiers* Earl of *Jersey* died of an Apoplexy. He was descended of an ancient Family, originally of *French* Extraction, possess'd of a fine Inheritance in *Leicestershire*. He was was Son to Sir *Edward Villiers* Bart. and being Master of the Horse to the Princess of *Orange*, afterwards Queen *Mary*, was upon the Revolution created Viscount *Villiers* of *Dartford*, Baron of *Hoo* in *Kent*; and in the Year 1697. Earl of *Jersey*. He was constituted one of the Lords Justices in *Ireland*, and one of the Plenipotentiaries

His Titles and Employments.

at *Ryſwich*; ſoon after Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the States General, and one of the Privy Council. In the Year 1698. he ſucceeded the Earl of *Portland*, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *France*, and at his Return was made Principal Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*. In 1700, he was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries (together with the Earl of *Portland*) for the ſecond Treaty of Partition, and the ſame Year alſo made Lord Chamberlain of the Hoouſhold, having been twice one of the Lords Juſtices during the Reign of King *William*. At Her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, he was continu'd in his Place of Lord Chamberlain, which he enjoy'd till the 23d of *April* 1704, when the Staff was taken from him and given to (then) Earl, (now Duke of *Kent*; but his Lordſhip having continued firm to the High Church Party was, of late, in ſo great Favour, that he was to have been named Lord *Privy-Seal*, the very Day he expired. He married *Barbara* the Daughter of *Wm Chivins* Eſq; formerly Cloſet-keeper to King *Charles* II. by whom he left Iſſue, now ſurviving, two Sons and one Daughter, *viz. William Villiers*, preſent Earl of *Jerſey*, who married *Judith* only Daughter of *Frederick Herne* of the City of *London* Eſq; *Henry*, ſecond Son, yet unmarried; and *Mary*, only Daughter, married 1709 to *Tho. Thynne* Eſq; of *Old Windſor*, and Nephew to the preſent Viſcount *Weymouth*, who dying in 1710, She was married a ſecond time on *Decemb.* 15, 1711. to *Geo. Granville* Eſq; ſoon after created Lord *Lanſdowne*. Auguſt, 1711.

Towards the latter end of *Auguſt* died likewiſe the young Marquis of *Montbermer*, only Son to his Grace the Duke of *Mountague*; as alſo *Anthony Henley* Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Melcomb-Regis*, a Perſon of great Learning and Abilities, who about a Year and half before made a Motion in the Houſe of Commons to addreſs the Queen for ſome Preferment in the Church for Mr. *B. Hoadly*, as a Reward for his late Political Writings; And Sir *James Forbes*, a Clerk of the Green Cloth. *The Marquis of Montbermer dies, as alſo M. Henly.* *And Sir J. Forbes.*

On the 28th of *Auguſt* the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Da mſtat*, who had been ſome time in *England*

Septemb. 1711. land, took his Leave of the Queen at *Windsor*; and Her Majesty was pleased to present him with a Pack for hunting the Stag.

The Earl of Strafford *married.* On the 6th of *Sept.* the E. of *Strafford* was married to the only Daughter of Sir *Henry Johnson.*

Dr. Upton *dies.* On the 4th Dr. *Upton*, an eminent Physician, died suddenly.

And Mr. Bathurst. *Villias Bathurst* Esq; Judge Advocate of her Majesty's Fleet, died also the 8th of this Month; and was succeeded by Dr. *Strahan.*

The Duke of Leeds made Ld. C. J. in Eyre; *and Brig.* Sutton *Gov. of* Hull. About the middle of *September* the Duke of *Leeds* was made Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre* on the North-side of *Trent*; and Brigadier *Sutton* was appointed Governor of *Hull.*

The D. of Beaufort *married.* On the 14th the Duke of *Beaufort* was married to the Lady *Mary Osborne*, Daughter to the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, and Grand-daughter to the Duke of *Leeds.*

Sir Robert Beachcroft *chosen Lord Mayor of* London. On the 29th of *September* Sir *Robert Beachcroft* and Sir *Richard Hoare*, Aldermen, were return'd by the Common Hall, and the Court of Aldermen unanimously chose Sir *Robert Beachcroft* Lord Mayor of *London* for the Year ensuing; who, according to Custom, was sworn on the 29th of *October* with the usual solemnity.

October, 1711.

The Bishop of Kilmore *dies.* On *Monday* the 3d of *Octob.* died Dr. *Sherridan*, late Bishop of *Kilmore*, in *Ireland*, a Non-Juror.

Parliament prorogued. By a Proclamation dated the 7th of this Month, the Parliament that stood prorogued to the 9th, was further prorogued to the 13th of *November.*

The Queen goes to Hampton Court. On the 23d of *October* the Queen removed from *Windsor* to *Hampton Court.*

The Earl of Berkley *made Constable of St.* Brionel's *Castle.* About this Time *James* Earl of *Berkley* was appointed Constable of the Castle of St. *Brionels.* in the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Glouceſter.*

On the 24th of *October* died *John Chomley* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Southwark.*

Novemb. 1711. About the Beginning of *November* there was an Information lodg'd against *R. Creswell* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Bridgenorth*, for drinking the Pretender's Health at the *Bath.*

Dr. Grabe's Death and Character. On *Saturday*, the 3d of *November*, died Dr. *John Ernest Grabe*, a most Learned and Pious Divine. He was a *Prussian* by Birth; came over soon

after the Revolution; and having given pregnant Proofs of his great Learning and Indefatigableneſs in accurate and neat editions of ſeveral *Greek* Books, printed at the Theatre in *Oxford*, he was preſented to the Degree of Doctor in Divinty by that famous Univerſity; and recommended to the late King *William*, from whom he receiv'd a Penſion, which was continued to him by our moſt Gracious and Bounteous preſent Sovereign. Mr. *Whiſton* having, in his *Hiſtorical Preface*, inſinuated, as if Dr. *Grabe* had aſſerted to him the Authentickneſs of ſome Manuſcripts, and the genuine Truth of a Book call'd, *The Conſtitutions of the Apoſtles*; which favours the *Arian* Doctrine, lately reviv'd by Mr. *Whiſton*; Dr. *Grabe*, in his own Vindication, publiſh'd, about Two Months before his Death, a Pamphlet, entitnled, *An Eſſay upon Two* Arabick *Manuſcripts of the* Bodleian *Library, And that ancient Book call'd the Doctrine of the Apoſtles, which is ſaid to be extant in them: Wherein Mr.* Wiſton's *Miſtakes about both are plainly proved:* Which is the laſt Work Dr. *Grabe* printed. As for his Manuſcripts, which are ſaid to be very valuable, he left them to the Learned Dr. *Hickes*, for his Life, afterwards to Dr. *Smalridge*, for his, and then to be depoſited in the Library of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. On the 8th of *November* his Corps was interr'd in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Pancras* in *Middleſex*, being attended thither by Monſieur *Bonnet*, the *Pruſſian* Reſident, and ſome of the moſt eminent Divines of this City; as, Dr. *Smalridge*, Dean of *Carliſle*; Dr. *Pelling*; Dr. *Sherlock*; Dr. *Gaſketh*, &c. Novemb. 1711-12.

Commiſſioners for Victualing the Navy.

About the Beginning of *November* the Queen appointed *Kendrick Edisbury* Eſq; *Tho. Bere* Eſq; Sir *Francis Maſſam* Bart. *George Courtney* Eſq; *Henry Vincent* Junior Eſq; Col. *Henry Lee*, and *Samuel Hunter* Eſq; Commiſſioners for Victualing her Majeſty's Navy.

The Muſcovite Envoy has a publick Audience.

On the 6th of *November* Monſieur *Leith*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Czar of *Muſcovy*, had publick Audience of the Queen at *Hampton-Court*.

Parliament Prorogued.

On the 13th the Parliament met, and was by Commiſſion, further prorogued, to the 27th, when it was ſtill prorogued to the 7th of *December*.

Decemb. 1711-12.

On the 29th of *November* died Sir *Robert Atkins*, Son to the late Lord Chief Baron *Atkins*.

On the 11th of *December* the Dutchess of *Buckingham* was brought to Bed of a Son.

Sir Robert Atkins *dies.* Decem. 1711

The Dutchess Buckingham *brought to Bed.*

On the 7th died the Lord *Lempster*, (formerly Sir *William Farmer*) famous for the fine Collection of *Aurundelian Marbles*, and other Antiquities, which he had gather'd and placed in his fine Gardens, at his Noble Seat in *Northamptonshire*. He was succeeded in his Honour and the Bulk of his Estate by his Eldest Son, *Thomas*.

The Lord Lempster *Dies.*

Mr. Mackdonnel *taken into Custody, and bail'd out.*

On the last Day of *November* Mr. *Mackdonnel* was taken into Custody, by a Warrant from the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State, for Drinking the Pretender's Health; but having, the next Day, given Sureties to appear the 1st Day of next Term, to answer to an Information, to be exhibited against him, he was set at Liberty.

Mrs. Popping *committed to* Newgate.

On the 3d of *December*, one Mrs. *Popping*, a Publisher, was committed to *Newgate*, by a Warrant from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, for publishing a Weekly Paper, call'd the *Protestant-Post-Boy*; and Mr. *Harris* was taken into the Custody a Messenger for Printing the same.

Walter Caverley *Esq; created Baronet.*

About this Time, *Walter Caverley* of *Cavelrey*, in the County of *York*, Esq; was erected a Baronet of *Great Britain*.

Sir William Coriton *and Mr.* Ireton *die.*

Sir *William Coriton*, Member of Parliament for *Kellington*, and *Henry Ireton* Esq; Member for *Tewksbury*, died about the middle of this Month.

A General BILL of all the Christnings *and* Burials *from the 12th of* December, 1710. *to the 11th. of* Dec. 1711.

January 1711-12.	Christn'd	Males -7482	Buried Males -9841.
		Females-7224	Females-9992.
		In all -14706	In all 19833.

Decreased in the Burials this Year---4787.

Brigadier Bretton *appointed Evoy Extraord. to* Prussia.

About the beginning of *January*, Brigadier *Britton* was appointed Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Prussia*.

The E. of Ranelagh *dies.*

On *Saturday* the 5th, about Eight a-Clock in the Morning, Died the Earl of *Ranelagh*, Governor of *Chelsea*-Hospital, without Issue.

Sir John Houblon *Alderman dies.*

About this time dy'd also Sir *John Houblon*, an Alderman for *Cornhill* Ward, in the City of *London*; in

in which Place he was ſucceeded by *Tho. Scawen* Eſq; January

On the 7th and 8th of this Month the Three Lions in the Tower died; which occaſion'd various Speculations among the Superſtitious and Credulous. 1711-12.

The Lions in the Tower die.

The Convocation of the Clergy, of the Province of *Canterbury*, which met on the 7th of *December*, was prorogued to the 16th of *January*, when the Upper Houſe of Convocation was adjourn'd by the Archbiſhop's Commiſſary; and the Lower-Houſe by the Prolocutor, to *Wedneſday* the 23d of the ſame Month. *The Convocation adjourn'd.*

On the 28th the Young Earl of *Coventry* died at *Eaton* College, and was ſucceeded by his Uncle, the Honourable *Gilbert Coventry* Eſq; *Earl of Coventry dies.*

On the 10th of *January* Monſieur *Marſchalſch de Bieberſteyn*, Miniſter of State and Plenipotentiary from the King of *Pruſſia* had his firſt Private Audience of Her Majeſty, being introduced by Mr. Secretary *St. John*. *The Pruſſian Plenipotentiary has a private Audience of the Queen.*

The Sieur *d' Elorme*, Reſident from the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony* had alſo, about this Time, a Private Audience of Her Majeſty, having receiv'd Orders from his Maſter to go to *Utrecht*, and return to *London* after the Conferences. *As has alſo the Reſident of* Poland. February 1711-12.

About the beginning of *February*, Sir *Robert Jenkiſon*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Oxford*, was married to Mrs. *Scarborough*, one of the Maids of Honour to Her Majeſty. *Sir* Robert Jenkinſon *Marries Mrs* Scarborough

On the 4th died Dr. *William Grahame*, Dean of *Wells*, a Prebendary of *Durham*, and one of the Clerks of the Cloſet to the Queen. *Dr.* Grahame *dies.*

On the 23d *Thomas* Lord *Pellham*, fell ill of a Pain in his Stomach, at his Seat of *Hall-Lane* in *Suſſex*, and dy'd Three Hours after. He was Son of Sir *John Palham*, Bart. by the Lady *Lucy Sidney*, ſecond Daughter of *Robert*, the famous Earl of *Leiceſter*. He was one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, in the Reign of K. *W.* and Q. *M.* and in the 5th Year of the Reign of Q. *Anne*, 1706, was created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Pelham* of *Laughton* in the County of *Suſſex*. By his firſt Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Jones*, formerly Attorney General, he *The Lord* Pellham *dies.* *His Deſcent.* *His Iſſue.*

February 1711-12. he had Two Daughters, *Lucy*, who died Young; and *Elizabeth*, married to the Lord Viſcout *Townſhend*. By his Second Wife, the Lady *Grace Holles*, fourth and Youngeſt Daughter of *Gilbert*, late Earl of *Clare*, and Siſter to *John* late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, he had Iſſue Two Surviving Sons, and Five Daughters, *viz. Thomas*, born in *July* 1693. who not only ſucceeds his Father, in Honour and Eſtate, but is Heir to the beſt Part of the Eſtate of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, on condition that he ſhall bear the Name of *Holles*; *Henry*, born in 1694; *Grace* Eldeſt Daughter, married to *George Nailor*, *Eſq*; *Monceaux*, in the County of *Suſſex* Eſq; *Frances*, *Gertrude*, *Lucy*, and *Margaret*, unmarried.

J. Merrick Eſq; made Chief Juſtice of North Wales.

About this time, *John Merrick* Eſq; was made Chief Juſtice of *North-Wales*, in the Room of Serjeant *Hook*.

Audiences of Foreign Miniſters.

On the 25th of *February* in the Evening, Count *Sanſeverini*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Parma*, had a private Audience of Leave of Her Majeſty, to which he was introduced by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, One of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Maſter of the Ceremonies.

The ſame Evening Monſieur *Van Borſele*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General of the United Provinces, had his firſt private Audience of Her Majeſty, to which he was introduced by the Right Honourable *Henry St. John* Eſq; One of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cotterell*.

The Lord Lieutenants removed.

On the 27th in the Evening Monſieur *Bruciado*, Envoy Extraordinary from the K. of *Portugal* (in the Room of Don *Luis da Cunha*, who was appointed to go as one of his *Portugueze* Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs at *Utrecht*) had his firſt private Audience of Her Majeſty; to which he was introduc'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, &c.

The Duke of Beaufort made Lord Lieutenant of Glouceſter Shire.

About the latter end of this Month, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* was removed from being Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Norfolk*, as the Earl of *Berkley* was from being Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Glouceſter*: And at the ſame time, the Duke of *Beaufort*, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Glouceſter*, and of the Cities of *Briſtol* and *Glouceſter*, and Counties of the ſame.

APPEN-

THE APPENDIX TO THE ANNALS OF *Queen* ANNE's *Reign.*

Year the Tenth.

NUMB. I.

The PETITION *of the* Council *of* State *of the* United-Provinces *for the Charges of the Year* 1712, *call'd the* State of the War; *presented to the* States-General *the* 13th *of* November, (N. S.) 1711.

THIS for the Eleventh Year of the present War, that the Council of State do this Day present to your High Mightinesses their general Petition, together with the ordinary and extraordinary Establishments for the War. A War very remarkable, with respect

not ſo much to the Time it has laſted, as to the great and numerous Military Actions which have paſſed in it, and the advantageous Succeſſes (exceeding even all Expectation) which by the Aſſiſtance of the Almighty have been obtained. For, though this War has already laſted longer than either of the two former againſt *France* and its Adherents; though ſince the Sword was drawn in 1702, very much Blood has been ſhed, many Provinces, Towns and Communities laid waſte, and an infinite Number of People in divers Parts brought to Poverty and Miſery; and tho the good Inhabitants of this State particularly, have for ſo many Years together been burthen'd with various Taxes and Impoſts (neceſſary for ſupplying the War) which by this time are become very grievous to them; as Years and Days are heavy and tedious to thoſe who are under any Suffering, or whoſe Hearts pine with long delay'd Hope; yet due Reflection ought to be made on the Nature of this War; which (as has formerly been ſhewn at large) is abſolutely neceſſary and unavoidable, and conſequently the Arms taken up in it, are no other than *Pia Arma*; that the ſole End propoſed by it is the Preſervation and Maintenance of the general Liberty, an End ſo valuable and important, that it cannot be purchaſed at too dear a Rate; that the Enemy, with whom the Allies have ſo long been contending for ſo ineſtimable a Good, is the Crown of *France*, ſupported by *Spain*, and aſſiſted by the two Electoral Princes of the Houſe of *Bavaria*; that the Power of *France* is great as (paſſing by all Arguments which might be drawn from the Methods of Government in that Kingdom, its wide and well Peopled Extent, and the Temper of the Nation) is abundantly evident from paſt Experience, the ſureſt Inſtructor; witneſs the former War, which was carried on againſt that Crown by the Emperor and all the Members of the Empire, and by the Kings of *Great-Britain* and of *Spain*, with your High Mightineſſes, with great toil, and for nine Years, before it could be brought to reaſonable Terms of Peace by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*; that the Kingdom of *Spain*, ſince the Duke of *Anjou*

jou got Poſſeſſion, and has govern'd it according to the Maxims and Methods of *France*, has begun to recover it ſelf from the Decay into which after the Treaty of *Vervins*, it fell under the three laſt Kings; that the Efforts of both theſe Crowns, for maintaining their Union in the Houſe of *Bourbon*, have been much more vigorous and conſiderable than in the preceding War: that *Spain* has ſent more Troops into the Field than in half a Century before; and *France*, by extraordinary Levies, collecting Recruits by Lot from all the Generalities and Pariſhes, and compelling the unwilling to go into the Service, has made its Armies more numerous than ever before; for maintaining which, ſo many and various Taxes and Impoſts under different Names have been laid on the reſt of the People, that 'tis almoſt impoſſible, at leaſt very difficult, to enumerate all of them: Particularly towards the end of laſt Year, under very ſpecious, though at the ſame time fallacious Pretences, a Tax was impoſed of the Tenth Penny on all Incomes, by Houſes, Lands, Rents or other Profits; probably in imitation of King *John* of *France*, who being reduc'd to very great Streights by the Arms of K. *Edward* the Third of *England*, and his Son commonly called the Black Prince, was obliged to ask of the States of his Kingdom, and with their free Conſent, collected a like Tax on all Revenues, whether ariſing from immoveable Goods, or from Offices and Benefices, and even from Salaries and Wages for Service: In ſhort, no kind of Tax, however unuſual or ſtrange, but has been laid in *France* during this War: A War in all reſpects great, and not without much Labour and Time, beſides Miraculous Events, brought towards a good End. But happily ſuch is the preſent ſituation of Affairs, as ſhall be deduced at large in this Petition, that there is ground to hope it may e'er long be actually terminated, to the entire Satisfaction of the Allies; even in a much ſhorter time than other States, this Republick eſpecially, have been obliged to contend for the Eſtabliſhment or Defence of their Liberty: For we need not inſtance, that in the laſt Century the famous *Ger-*

man War was not ended till after thirty Years, by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*; and as for this State, its Liberty was not compleatly eſtabliſhed, till after a hard Struggle of no leſs than ſeventy Years.

But, High and Mighty Lords, very memorable have been the Occurrences of this War, whether we reflect on the bloody and glorious Actions and Battles, which are much more in Number than ever happen'd in any other War of the like duration, and particularly on thoſe of *Schellenberg*, *Blenheim*, *Ramillies*, *Turin*, *Oudenarde*, *Malplacquet*, *Almenara* and *Sarragoſſa*, beſides ſeveral others which were not of ſo great and diſtinguiſh'd Conſequence as theſe, but which however contributed very eminently to the Acquiſition and Maintenance of the Glory of the Arms of your High Mightineſſes and your Allies; or on the difficult Sieges and Conqueſt of ſo great a Number of Towns and Fortreſſes, particularly of *Keyſerwaert*, *Barcelona*, *Liſle*, *Tournay*, *Mons*, *Doway*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, and laſtly *Bouchain*, all taken in the ſight of the Enemy's Army, notwithſtanding all their Machination and Efforts to the contrary; or on the hazardous Paſſages of Rivers, as in *Italy* the *Adige*, the *Mincio*, and the *Oglio*, and in the *Netherlands* (more than once) the *Schelde*, the *Scarpe*, and laſtly the *Sanſet*; or on the forcing of Lines and Intrenchments, as thoſe of *Schellenberg*, *Lauterbourg*, *Walloon-Brabant*, *Comines*, the *Trouille*, and *Malplacqaet*; or laſtly, on all the kinds of well concerted, daring and ſignal Attempts and Enterprizes, which Military Skill could invent, and which will ſerve for Inſtruction to all Poſterity: To which Events (which as occaſion has offered we have formerly ſet forth more amply, and therefore do but juſt mention them now) we are obliged to add the laſt Campaign, which the more ſtrictly it is examined in all its Circumſtances, will appear to be of too much conſequence and weight, ever to ſink into Oblivion. What has paſs'd in this War will always ſerve for a Rule to the Allies at another time, as it cannot fail to keep them from all Error and Miſtake in what remains to be done now:

now: But above all, it will ſerve for an illuſtrious Teſtimony of the Bleſſing of God Almighty on the Arms of your High Mightineſſes and of your Allies; and to infix both in you and them a firm Aſſurance, that if this Bleſſing be not ſlighted, but a right uſe made of the Succeſſes and Acquiſitions already obtained, it will, like a clear riſing Sun, as it advances in its Courſe, ſoon bring on the full Day of a good and happy Peace.

At the ſame time it muſt be acknowledg'd, that the Courſe of all theſe ſo great and advantageous Events has not been equally ſwift, nor every Year of the War equally glorious and ſucceſsful: That ſometimes Battles have been loſt, as that of *Spierbach*, *Calcinaro*, *Caſtiglione*, and *Almanza*; (that of *Villavicioſa* may upon good Grounds be affirm'd to have rather increas'd than leſſen'd the Glory of the High Allies); ſome Towns beſieg'd by the Enemy have been forced to yield, but for the moſt part have been recover'd again; and the Campaigns which followed thoſe wherein great Victories were won, as for inſtance, thoſe of *Schellenberg*, *Blenheim*, and *Ramellies*, were not altogether ſo ſucceſsful; But beſides that in general, 'tis not in the Nature of human Affairs to be on all ſides and always proſperous, and even the Heavenly Luminaries are ſometimes darken'd in their Courſe; and that particularly the Almighty is ſometimes pleaſed more eſpecially in Affairs of War, to manifeſt his Superior Power, to fruſtrate the Deſigns of Men, and to mock their Confidence in the Spear and Sword; we ſhall take Notice of the two Principal Cauſes of this Variation of Succeſs: Firſt, the great Power of the Enemy, who by the Efforts they had made, and the Defeats they had receiv'd, were indeed much ſhattered, but not intirely broken; and, who far from being diſpirited and plunged into Deſpair, were ſtimulated to ſpare nothing, and to collect all their Strength and Reſources for retrieving their Loſſes; thereby wiping off the old traditional Imputation which at all Times, even in thoſe of Heatheniſm, had been beſtowed on their Nation, ever addicted to Arms, namely, that in Proſperity and Succeſs

they were more than Men in Activity and Courage, but in Adverſity more faint-hearted than Women, utterly impatient of Fatigue under any great Diſaſter of War. In the next Place 'tis to be obſerved, that the Enemy, even before this War broke out, having poſſeſſed themſelves of all the Parts and Dependencies of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy and other aſſociated Countries, made it their firſt Care to fortify themſelves in what they had ſeiz'd by Uſurpation and Violence; and when, not long after, the Arms of the Allies began to be ſuperior, the Enemy choſe to act moſtly on the Defenſive, to ſeek carefully all advantageous Situations of Ground, Paſſes, Defiles, Eminences, Moraſſes and Woods; to poſt numerous Armies behind unfordable Rivers, and ſtrong fortified Lines, and in the Intervals between them. So that it would have been extreamly difficult for the Allies to make Conqueſts, or to exteud further thoſe already made, (which yet more than once, and particularly the laſt Campaign, has been done with ſucceſs) had not thoſe Precautions and Meaſures been eluded by the Dexterity, Skill, and other Military Virtues conſtantly ſhewn by their Generals. Beſides all this, the War has been very difficult, in ſome Parts byreaſon of the backwardneſs and ſhort duration of good Weather, in others becauſe of their diſtant Situation, and their being ſurrounded on the Land ſide by the Enemy; ſo that it has been impoſſible to ſend Succours thither otherwiſe than by Sea, and that in an expenſive and at the ſame time uncertain Manner. Mean while the Enemy who by their Situation, border on the Dominions, of all the Allies on the Continent, and in reſpect to ſome, were poſſeſs'd (and ſtill are in ſome Parts) of the Advantage of Rivers, could eaſily make War there, and in caſe of Loſs, re-eſtabliſh their Armies; as in *Spain* they have often done; and laſtly in the preceding Year, after the Battle of *Sarragoſſa*: Add to this, that with Reſpect to the laſt mentioned Kingdom, the ſaid Difficulties of the Allies were increas'd by the Difference of the Climace and Food, the Sterility of the Country, and the multitude of Mountains, which of old ſerved

the

the *Spaniards* in their Wars againſt the *Moors*, above ſeven hundred Years together, for Places of Retreat and Defence, as they have done likewiſe ſince in the Wars which from Time to Time have happen'd between the *Caſtillians* and the *Arragonians*: To all this is ſtill to be added, that what through want of Order or Diſcipline, as well as the Slowneſs of one or other of the Allies, or elſe through Diſtraction and Separation of their Forces, either to quell Commotions in one part, or to prevent thoſe which there was cauſe to apprehend in others, the fore-mentioned Progreſſes have ſometimes been ſtopp'd, or for a Time repell'd.

But beſides the Occurrences here ſummarily taken Notice of, very remarkable likewiſe, and on Account of the aforeſaid Difficulties and Obſtacles the more to be eſteem'd, are the Advantages which have been gain'd in this War, and the manifeſt likelihood of greater ſtill, in caſe theſe be manag'd as they ought, and a right and good Uſe made of them. Theſe Advantages conſiſt, firſt of all, in the Glory which the Arms of your High Mightineſſes and your Allies have acquir'd, and next, in the many conſiderable Conqueſts gain'd from the Enemy. The Glory of thoſe Armies cannot fail to procure Reſpect, and if duly maintained, will render the Peace which is to be made more firm and laſting: Hiſtory ſhewing, that States and Nations by this ſometimes, more than by other Means, have preſerved themſelves from foreign Inſult and Invaſion, and conſequently from the worſt of Calamities; and that on the contrary, thoſe who have neglected or loſt it, have liv'd in continual Inquietude and Danger, and in Time have fallen to Decay, and even become the Prey of an Enemy. Some have therefore not unaptly compared the Glory of Arms to the Husk or Rind of Fruit, which continuing whole, the Fruit within is long preſerv'd, but damag'd or ſtripp'd off, the Fruit ſoon periſhes. As to the Conqueſts of the Allies, and the Frontiers widely extended thereby, we muſt obſerve (confining our ſelves to ſpeak only of what directly concerns theſe Provinces and their Neighbourhood, having on other Occaſions, ſpoken at

large of what relates to *Germany*, *Italy* and other Parts) that the Enemy, who in the Beginning of this War had extended themſelves on the Frontiers of this State, and even cloſe under its Eye, from *Sluys* in *Flanders* to the *Waal* and *Rhine*, are now driven very near within the ancient Bounds of *France*; that the *Lower Rhine*, which in the three Years Wars againſt *France* ſince 1672. was conſtantly the firſt Scene of Action, as being the Part by which the Enemy thought they could with leaſt Difficulty break into the Heart of our Country, is intirely wreſted from them; that the *Maeſe* is in the Hands of the Allies clear up within a little of the Outlet of the *Sambre*; as is alſo the *Scheld* further than *Tournay*, which is further than any of the Allies have been poſſeſſed of it in forty Years before; and laſtly, the *Lys* ſo far as 'tis navigable: That ſo much of the Province of *Gelderland* as by the Peace of *Munſter* was left to *Spain*, is reduc'd; as are alſo thoſe of *Limbourg*, *Brabant*, *Mechlen*, *Flanders*, two thirds of *Hainault*, *Liſle*, *Tournay*, and great part of *Artois*: That other more diſtant Provinces are compelled to pay Contribution: That in the laſt Campaign the War was carried up to the further ſide of *Hainault*, and to the Source of the *Scarpe* and of the *Lys*, Rivers which by means of the *Deule* and its Canal, which has a Communication with the *Scarpe* and the *Schelde*, were formerly ſerviceable to the Enemy in their many, and ſince the Year 1665, almoſt continual Invaſions of the *Spaniſh* Provinces of the *Netherlands*: That by the Armies on both ſides, the Enemy's Frontiers are eaten up, and conſequently it will be very difficult for them, whatever Expence and Labour they are at, to bring dry Forage from their diſtant Towns in moſt Provinces to their Frontiers and Places which lie moſt expoſed; 'twill even be almoſt impoſſible for them to bring together ſo great a quantity as is requiſite, for ſubſiſting there during the Winter an extraordinary Body of Troops, eſpecially of Cavalry, and taking the Field in the Spring before the Graſs is come up, with a great Army: That on the other Hand, your High Mightineſſes and your Allies,

by

by means of the aforeſaid Rivers, which are in your Poſſeſſion, can eaſily form the neceſſary Magazines of Hay and Oats in the Towns and Places lying neareſt to the Enemy, if the Sums neceſſary be furniſhed in Time, and due Diligence uſed; and conſequently you can maintain there during the Winter a convenient Number of Troops, and early in the Spring prevent the Enemy in the Field with a formidable Army; when in very great probability, advancing as it were at one Step from the neareſt Frontier, and performing only one proper and good Exploit, this Army may penetrate to the Source of the *Schelde*, the *Somme*, and the *Oyſe*, and ſo on to the *Seine*, and to the very Capital of the Kingdom, as formerly the *Spaniards* might have done after the Battle of *St. Quintin*, had not the ſelfiſh Views and Paſſions of ſome Perſons prevailed above the plaineſt Reaſons of State. And as at that Time the *French* were oblig'd, for ſupporting their tottering State, to draw together all the Force they had any where, even from the Kingdom of *Naples*, and to lay aſide all their Views and Pretenſions to foreign Dominions; as notwithſtanding this, they were conſtrain'd to ſubmit to the famous Treaty of Peace of *Chareau-Cambreſis*, by which they yielded up one hundred ninety eight Towns, in lieu of three only that *Spain* reſtored to them in *Picardy*; ſo now by the Means above mentioned, may the Enemy in a ſhort time be compell'd to abandon the Kingdom of *Spain*, with its Dependencies, and to yield to a no leſs glorious than laſting and ſafe Peace.

After what has been ſaid of the foregoing Advantages and Succeſſes, it might not be improper to conſider more attentively by what means they were acquired; that is, by what Efforts, Conduct and Bravery, Vigilance and Zeal, Unanimity and Conſtancy, the War has been carried on hitherto. But all this having been ſet forth pretty largely on former Occaſions, it ſhall ſuffice here to obſerve, That as a Foundation of this War in 1701 the Grand Alliance was formed between the Emperor, Her *Britannick* Majeſty and this State, into which

which Alliance divers other Princes have ſince enter'd; by it the ſeveral High Allies did reſpectively engage to employ all their Force by Sea and Land, to form in effect a Counterpoiſe againſt *France*, and particularly to procure all juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction to his ſaid Imperial Majeſty, with reſpect to his lawful and well grounded Pretentions to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, which by the Death of King *Charles* II, of Glorious Memory, had devolved upon him, as alſo to procure for her ſaid *Britannick* Majeſty and this State particular and ſufficient Security for their reſpective Dominions and Territories, and for Commerce and Navigation of their Subjects, and eſpecially that the *Spaniſh Netherlands* might be made a Barrier to ſeparate and keep *France* at diſtance from this State; and as the other High Allies came into the ſaid Grand Alliance, 'twas ſtipulated with them, that they ſhould have juſt Satisfaction upon all their Grievances and reaſonable Demands, and ſo the general Tranquility ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed. 'Twas much in the ſame manner that formerly, when the Imperial Dignity and the *Spaniſh* Crown, together with the *Netherlands* and the *Indies* were all in one Hand; and when *France*, ever unquiet, was continually infeſting *Italy*; divers Princes and States, to either of whom ſingly that Crown was ſuperiour, formed Leagues together to balance that Power. That is to ſay, when King *Charles* VIII of *France* had on a ſudden and unexpectedly over-run *Italy* like a Deluge, the five principal Potentates there confederated together, and with united Forces reſcued their Native Country; ſoon after which, King *Lewis* XII was by the (ſo called) *Holy League* obliged to quit the *Milaneze*, *Tuſcany* and divers Neighbouring Provinces, which he had gained when Superior in Force. The Counterpoiſe was yet the more neceſſary, when *France*, by the Battle of *Formigny*, having reduced ſeveral conſiderable Provinces, and ſoon after had annexed to her Crown others of no leſs Strength, exalted herſelf more and more; ſo that the Kingdom of *England* (eſpecially after the Diſputes between

tween the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* were ended) with the Houſe of *Burgundy*, and afterwards that of *Auſtria*, were obliged, for maintaining the common Liberty and their own particular Security, to keep a vigilant Eye upon Her. King *Henry* VIII of *England*, being more jealous of the growing Power of *France*, and leſs parſimonious than his Father King *Henry* VII, did more than once league himſelf with other Princes, to reduce that increaſing Power within due Bounds. The *Engliſh* Nation, repreſented by their Parliament, have always been no leſs jealous and apprehenſive of ſuch a Power than were their Kings; ſo that hardly one Example is to be found, when for curbing *France* a War has been judged neceſſary, the Parliament did not readily conſent and give liberal Supplies thereto; as indeed for above 220 Years paſt they have conſtantly interpoſed, to preſerve a Balance between the moſt powerful Princes and Houſes in *Europe*. After the Death of *Henry* II of *France*, during the time that *Catherine de Medicis* had the Direction of Affairs, and even long after, till the Minority of the preſent King, that Crown being almoſt continually perplexed with inteſtine Diſſention and Wars, fell to ſuch Decay and Weakneſs, that the above-mentioned Precautions became leſs neceſſary than before. But ſince that time, and particularly after ſome Succeſſes in War, made way for the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, which was concluded to the Diſadvantage of *Spain*, the *Netherlands* became more and more the Object of the Ambition of *France*, as formerly, during the Reign of the Houſe of *Valois*, *Italy* had been. And when after the Death of King *Philip* IV of *Spain*, *France* fell upon them; then again, as formerly, a Counterpoiſe was neceſſary to be form'd againſt that Crown. To this End the Triple Alliance would doubtleſs have been of great Effect, had not the common Intereſt been forced to give way to ſelfiſh and blameable Politicks. After the ending of the firſt *French* War, Endeavours were uſed again to form ſuch a Counterpoiſe; but in the mean while the ſecond War breaking out, the Grand Alliance was formed 1689, againſt the

the ſaid Crown, and in the beginning of this War renewed to the End and Purpoſe before-mentioned.

The Enemy mightily flattered themſelves, that a League of ſo many Potentates as are in the Grand Alliance, could not long hold together, but after the firſt Efforts would diſſolve; that altho the High Allies are by common Intereſt confederated againſt the Power of the Common Enemy, ſome Coldneſs or open Diſſention would ſoon grow up between them, either thro' Miſunderſtanding, Jealouſy or Difference of Views; that even their Succeſſes (whether good or bad) would breed Diviſion and Diſunion among them: More particularly, they imagined from the various Conſtitutions of the ſeveral Dominions of the High-Allies, and from the Difference in their Forms of Government,) in which Reſpects they always endeavour'd to repreſent this State odiouſly to the reſt, as they did that of *Venice* in the time of the old *Italian* War, that the maintaining a Counterpoiſe by their Union was impracticable: And laſtly, they ſpared no Pains nor Arts to ſow Diſtruſt among the High Allies, or to bring Troubles upon or excite Commotions in the Dominions of one or other of them; as King *Lewis* XI of *France*, to free himſelf from the great ſtreights to which he was reduc'd by the Houſe of *Burgundy* and other Princes, being even in Danger of being inſulted in his Capital City, applied himſelf (inſtead of expoſing his Kingdom to the loſs of a Battle) to create Diſunion among the Princes. But tho' he ſucceeded, the Grand Alliance, notwithſtanding all Intrigues and Artifices, ſubſiſts hitherto; as for maintaining the general Safety it muſt neceſſarily be continued, whether the War be ſtill carried on, or be ſoon ended by a good and wiſhed for Peace: For as to War, the Allies are timely ſenſible of what antiently the Princes and States of *Italy*, and other Parts of the *Mediterranean*, came to comprehend too late, with reſpect to the increaſing Grandeur of *Rome*, that if they were to contend ſeparately with ſo great a Power as that of *France*, they might one after another be

be overcome, and ſo be all ruin'd: And as to Peace, ſhould it be made upon the very Terms and Views propoſed by the Grand Alliance above ſpecified, nevertheleſs *France* would have Force enough left to render it ſelf formidable to any one of the High Allies ſingly. Beſides, that Crown will be able to recover very ſpeedily all the Strength it may loſe in this War, Experience having ſhewn, that for almoſt half a Century *France* has needed no more than ſix Years Reſpite at the moſt, to ſtart afreſh and begin new Troubles. And beſides the Arguments which might be drawn from the ever-reſtleſs and buiſy Temper of that Nation, which for above 200 Years has made them ſuch troubleſome Neighbours; as alſo from the Maxims which *France*, for extending her Empire, has conſtantly purſued; Experience proves, how little Account is to be made of a Treaty of Peace which ſhall ſeparate the High Allies: For not to mention what *France*, after the ſolemn Treaties of *Weſtphalia* and the *Pyrenees*, undertook againſt the Empire and *Spain* at once in different Parts, that Crown, after the Peace of *Nimeguen*, which was not concluded wholly to the common Satisfaction of the Allies, infeſted at once the *Empire*, *Italy*, and the *Netherlands*, under moſt ſtrange and unaccountable Pretexts. So that neither Reaſon nor Experience will permit us to hope, that tho' this War ſhould end in an advantageous Manner, the Peace will therefore be more laſting than were the former, unleſs both before and after the Treaty the High Allies keep and remain cloſely united and combined, in a perfect good Underſtanding, by the continuance of their Alliance; and even in ſome convenient Meaſure armed, to aſſiſt each other reciprocally (if Occaſion ſhall require) to repel new Inſults. All which will be the more neceſſary, becauſe after the ending of the War, the violent Animoſities, which have ſubſiſted for above theſe forty Years, and have broken out in three ſucceſſive Wars, with no long Intervals between, will not ſoon be extinguiſhed in the Minds of the Nations who have had ſuch long and fierce Conteſts.

To

To inforce what has been urged to prove the Neceſſity of continuing the Alliance after the Peace, we proceed, High and Mighty Lords, to obſerve, firſt, That (as has often been repreſented) the great Aim of your High Mightineſſes and of your High Allies in this War, is the maintaining of the general Liberty and eſtabliſhing the Security of this State: A Deſign no leſs lawful than neceſſary, on which the Good or Ill of theſe Provinces depends. For without all Queſtion, nothing can be ſo oppoſite as an inſecure and precarious Condition to the Proſperity of States and Republicks, which like ours, have Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation for their chief Baſis and Support, and which are not only obliged to facilitate to their Subjects and Inhabitants, by all Methods imaginable, the Means of carrying on thoſe Arts with Hope and Profit, but to ſecure them in the quiet and eaſy Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of what they get or ſpare. Doing this, the People are increaſed, and with them the Power and Grandeur of the Prince, infinitely more, than by Conqueſts, which, if numerous, are like abundance of Branches on a Tree, that draw out the Strength and Sap, weaken the Trunk, and render it leſs able to abide Storms and Tempeſts. Nothing is more evident, than that Conqueſts beyond what are neceſſary for a Barrier to cover Frontiers, have always been detrimental to Republicks which were not founded on Maxims of War, or did not ſeek to aggrandize themſelves by the Ruine and Deſtruction of their Neighbours: That Conqueſts always bring more Charge than Profit, which drains the Strength, and conſequently diminiſhes the Sway and Influence of the Conquerors: For Proof of which, neither Ancient nor Modern Examples are wanting. Secondly, that the aforeſaid great Aim and Deſign has not yet been poſſible to be obtained by any Treaty, wherein your High Mightineſſes and your Allies could find their Security: And thirdly, that therefore there is nothing to be done, but to carry on the War: Concerning which, we muſt obſerve, that though *France* by all her Diſaſters and Defeats, the loſs of her old and

and beſt diſciplined Troops, and of many Countries and Provinces which at the beginning of this War ſhe poſſeſſed, as alſo in eſpecial manner by the fall of publick Credit, is very much weaken'd and impoveriſhed; She has however, Strength enough left to give the Allies a thoughtful Concern: For, beſides her ancient Dominions, which in themſelves are of great Weight and Power, as has formerly appear'd, She is ſtill predominant in *Germany*, on the *Upper-Rhine*, the *Saar*, and the *Moſelle* almoſt to *Traerbach*; She has Forts in the ſight of the *Swiſs*, and by means of them a Communication with *Savoy*, and can therefore eaſily move to the Succour of her Frontier on either ſide, and continually harraſs the Allies if they do not keep carefully on their Guard. The Dutchy of *Lorrain* is in effect wholly in the Power of the Enemy, by means of their Garriſons in *Nancy* and other Places, and by the great and wide extended Roads which they have appropriated to themſelves: The Dutchy of *Bar* is likewiſe in their Hands, and by its Situation and the Revenues ariſing from Wine and Salt, is of great importance to them. They are likewiſe ſtill poſſeſſed in the *Netherlands* of ſeveral Provinces and Towns, which are highly neceſſary for a good and ſufficient Barrier to the Allies, and for keeping off *France* from the Frontiers of this State. But what is of the laſt Conſequence, they are Maſters of the *Indies*, and of the greateſt part of *Spain*, as well as of the Iſland of *Sicily*, and other Territories on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, with the County of *Nice* and the Dutchy of *Savoy*. Beſides all theſe Poſſeſſions, the Enemy have Reſourſes which the Experience of fifty Years will not permit us to over-look; which Reſourſes are actually employ'd, and all imaginable Efforts uſed to defend their Poſſeſſions, and not without Succeſs this laſt Campaign on the ſide of *Spain*, *Italy* and *Germany*. 'Tis likewiſe ſeen, how tenacious they are of what they have in the *Netherlands*, and that they not only ſtrive to ſecure themſelves from the Irruptions of the Allies, but to recover what they have loſt: That to this End they ſpare no Induſtry, Diligence or Labour:

And

And therefore 'tis of abſolute Neceſſity to puſh on the War againſt them, by the ſame Methods with which the aforemention'd Advantages and Succeſſes were gain'd; and to do it with all the Strength the Allies are able, with all poſſible Application, Zeal, Unanimity, and Conſtancy; in firm Hope and Confidence, that the Arms of your High Mightineſſes and of your Allies continuing to be proſperous, the ſo very needful and deſired Peace and Security, againſt ſo powerful and haughty a Neighbour, may e'er long be procured.

In the mean time we muſt with the moſt ſenſible Concern acknowledge, that ſo great Efforts as for the aforementioned End have now for ſeveral Years been made by the reſpective Provinces, and are requiſite to be continued for the enſuing Year, muſt be very hard and grievous to them: That beſides the extraordinary Taxes with which the good Inhabitants of this State are burthen'd, the Accidents and common Calamities of War have cut off or diminiſhed many of their uſual Methods of Gain, as well as brought great Loſſes on and reduced to extreme Neceſſity divers particular Perſons; and that the negociating of Money upon the ſeveral Funds has occaſioned the having Recourſe to ſuch Methods as formerly, with reſpect to the publick Finances, were wholly unknown. But it becomes us all to conſider, that great Actions are not uſually to be atchieved otherwiſe than at a dear Rate; and that the Paſſage to true Glory and Honour is by a ſteep and ſlippery Aſcent: That in War Conſtancy and Patience is no leſs laudable than Intrepidity and Courage: That this Republick of ours was not raiſed, nor has been kept up, but by the utmoſt Efforts of our Anceſtors, and by their Perſeverance and firm Confidence in the Goodneſs of their Cauſe; and that if Men reflect duly on the great and unexpected Advantages which by the aforementioned Efforts have been acquried, they ought not only to be patient, but in all Reaſon to be well content and ſatisfied. What other means are there, High and Mighty Lords, but thoſe already men-

mentioned to have been uſed hitherto, for attaining a ſpeedy and good End of this War? And how can Men expect any other than a very tragical Iſſue, if through Impatience and Wearineſs under really burthenſome Taxes, or from other Motives and Views, they ſhall fall off from that laudable Zeal which they have hitherto ſhewn for carrying on the War as it ought, and if the means neceſſary for that purpoſe ſhould be neglected or diminiſhed? Moſt certain it is, humanly ſpeaking, that ſuch Dimunition or Neglect will ſtop all Improvement or Augmentation of the Advantages hitherto obtained; and when the Enemy ſhall be no longer in Apprehenſion of further Loſs, they will harden themſelves in their Averſion to all good Terms of Peace. Then ſhall the Monarchy of *Spain*, with divers of its Dependencies, and the *Indies* with their Treaſures, be all left in one and the ſame Houſe, which will weigh down the Ballance to their Side, and impower them to give Laws to all *Europe*; which they were actually about to do, and were far advanced towards it, when to prevent the Evil, it was found neceſſary to undertake this War, becauſe it was impoſſible to avoid it by any amicable means in the way of Treaty: There will then be an End of the Glory of the Arms of the Allies, and of their Conqueſts, ſo dearly purchaſed; and we ſhall ſee things ſink apace either to the Terms of a Defenſive War, which in ſeveral reſpects is more heavy and diſadvantageous than an offenſive one; or of a very mean and ſlight Peace, which will be neither ſure nor laſting any longer than *France* ſhall pleaſe: like thoſe of the *Pyrenees*, of *Aix la Chapelle*, of *Nimeguen*, of the twenty Years Truce, and of *Ryſwick*, every one of which, not long after they were made were broken by *France*, and in effect ſerved only to give that Crown a little Reſpite to recruit its Force, and then to undertake afreſh ſome new Deſign againſt one or other of its Neighbours. But ſurely Affairs are now advanced too far and too proſperouſly, for Men to faint and give out. To all the Conqueſts of the Allies no more is wanting than a Hand's Breadth of Ground, as

one may call it, to penetrate into the very Heart of *France*, and to oblige that Crown to agree to wiſhed for reaſonable Terms of Peace. 'Tis now about 150 Years ago that the Victory of *St. Quinten* (as was ſaid before) opened ſuch a Paſſage to the *Spaniards*. We are come within a very little of it, and in a much better Condition than King *Philip* was then. Yet a very little time, yet one good Exploit more, and with God's Aſſiſtance, we may get over what remains to be done. But how can it be anſwered, High and Mighty Lords, if the great End and Deſign of this War, which is a ſafe and good Peace, for obtaining which ſo little is wanting, ſhall not be perfectly ſecured but left to Hazard? If all the Taxes and Impoſts given for that End, ſhould be ſo long endured in vain; and the Blood of ſo many brave Men ſpilt for nothing; only becauſe People could not be incited to exert their utmoſt Efforts for a very little time longer? Doubtleſs ſuch Conduct as this would no leſs deſerve to be laughed at, than of old that of the King of *Syria* was, who having vanquiſhed his Enemy thrice, made a ſudden Stop in the Career of his Victories, and ſo loſt the Opportunity of Subduing them. Doubtleſs this would be to acquit our ſelves very unworthily of the Acknowledgments owing to Heaven for all the Victories obtained; nor would it better conſiſt with Right Reaſon and Common Prudence, to ſtand ſtill unſeaſonably, and loſe all the Fruits of thoſe Victories. We have heard an Inability to ſupport further Taxes alledg'd; but as that Argument is generally found to proceed rather from Impatience under the Burthen of Taxes, than to be juſt in itſelf and true in Fact: ſo it is not to be imagined, that ſuch pretended Inability can be of that Nature, as that a laſt Effort cannot be made for ſo ſhort a time, and in ſo advantageous a Criſis of Affairs as is above mentioned. This at leaſt we can affirm, That our Anceſtors had quite other Notions of Things, when they thought nothing too much to defend themſelves from having a Tax of the Tenth Penny unlawfully impoſed upon them; but rather than ſuffer their

Rights

Rights and Liberties to be infringed, they contributed, without repining, all they had. Which Example is too eminent, to be followed now with leſs Zeal; ſeeing the eſtabliſhing of the general Welfare, by a ſure and ſafe Peace, is at leaſt of as great Importance as any one Privilege whatſoever. We therefore truſt, that the reſpective Provinces, having thoroughly conſidered what is here repreſented and ſetting aſide all Excuſes and Difficulties will not be backward to contribute for ſo very ſhort a Time, what is eſſentially and indiſpenſibly requiſite for purſuing and obtaining the aforeſaid great Aim and Deſign.

A PETITION *of the Council of* State, *preſented to their* High Mightineſſes *the* 2d *of* November, 1711.

WHEREAS at the End of this Month the Time will expire for which the Council of State asked of your High Mightineſſes, the 14th of *July* 1710, an additional Squadron of Ships of War for *Portugal* and the *Mediterranean*, as the Time is already out for which they asked in the ſame Petition an extraordinary Squadron for the Security of the Ocean and of the Coaſts and Ports of this Country; and ſeeing the State is ſtill obliged to continue the War againſt *France* and its Adherents; your High Mightineſſes thought fit, by your Reſolution of the 19th of the laſt Month, to enjoyn the Council to do draw up a new Petition for new Naval Forces for the *Mediterranean* and *Ocean*, according to the Eſtabliſhment and Augmentation ſettled for that purpoſe by the reſpective Colleges of the Admiralty, and to preſent it to your High Mightineſſes.

Conformably to the ſubjoined Computation, the extraordinary Squadron for the *Mediterranean* is to conſiſt of 24 Men of War, *viz.* 3 Firſt Rates, 12 Second Rates and 9 Third Rates, with 3 Frigates, 3 Fire-ſhips, 3 Bomb-Veſſels, 2 Hoſpital-Ships, and 12 Tenders; the Charge of which for

12 Months from the first of *December* 1711, to the End of *November* 1712, amounts to the Sum of 4662080 Guilders.

The extraordinary Squadron for the Ocean is to consist of 30 Men of War, *viz.* 15 Third Rates, and 15 Fourth Rates, with 8 Frigates and 3 Fireships; which with the Charge of their Stores and Victualling, and the Expence of levying 2 thirds of the Men and Soldiers to be put on Board them, will amount together to the Sum of 3184560 Guilders.

To which must be added for Contingent Expences that cannot be exactly specified, a Sum of 100000 Guilders,

So that the whole Charge for the extraordinary Naval Forces for the *Mediterranean* and the *Ocean*, with the Contingencies to which such Preparations are lyable, may amount to 7946640 Guilders.

Accordingly the Council asks, pursuant to your High Mightinesses Resolution to the aforesaid purpose, the abovementioned Sum of 746640 Guilders; intreating that this their Petition may be forthwith sent to the States of the respective Provinces, and that your High Mightinesses will second it with your earnest and effectual Recommendation, to the end the Consent of the said Provinces may be had without loss of Time, and a good part of the Money advanced which each is to furnish as their Quota.

That the said Naval Forces are as necessary as those which have been employed Annually on the same Services since the Year 1703, and that they cannot be neglected as long as this War lasts, has been often represented with so much Evidence and Reason, that the State must be absolutely convinced of it. Wherefore it shall suffice us to intimate briefly, that if Reflection be made either on the remaining Strength and Conduct of the Enemy, or on the Grand Alliance into which your High Mightinesses entred with the Emperor, Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and divers other Princes, at the beginning of this War, 'twill be found indispensibly necessary to continue it with all

all poſſible Vigour, as well by Sea as by Land, for obtaining the eſſential End propoſed by the Grand Alliance, which is a good and ſpeedy Peace. The Naval Forces hitherto furniſhed by your High Mightineſſes. joined with that of Her ſaid Majeſty of *Great Britain*, has already had ſuch Succeſs, that the Enemy's Fleet has not only forborn to appear at Sea ſince the Fight ſome Years ago off *Malaga*, but likewiſe ſome Kingdoms, and the greateſt Part of the Iſlands and the principal Ports in the *Mediterranean*, except the Iſland of *Sicily* and ſome Ports on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, are reduced to the Obedience of the preſent Emperor *Charles* VI. as King of *Spain*. The Communication between *Catalonia* and *Italy* has been kept open by means of the Fleet of *Great Britain*, and this State, which has facilitated the tranſporting of the Troops that have been neceſſary for his ſaid Majeſty, to maintain his Footing in *Spain*.

Thoſe Advantages might certainly have been carried further, if the Naval Force projected and propoſed for that purpoſe, could have been more compleat, and more timely out at Sea; and if that can ſtill be done, the Reduction of *Spain*, the *Indies*, and the Iſlands in the *Mediterranean* remaining under the Obedience of the Duke of *Anjou*, may be the more aſſuredly and on good Grounds hoped for from the Efforts to be made on all ſides by Land againſt the Enemy: But if the ſaid Naval Force be neglected, there is no cutting off the Communication of the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* with the *Indies*, now united in the Houſe of *Bourbon*, which Union was always apprehended as drawing after it the Oppreſſion and Ruine of the common Liberty, and particularly of the Security and Quiet of this State; inſomuch, that your High Mightineſſes and your Allies judged this War to be of abſolutely neceſſity for prventing that Union. Further, beſides the Obligation which you are under by the Grand Alliance, your High Mightineſſes and Her *Britannick* Majeſty engaged the King of *Portugal* to ſide with them in this War, under an expreſs and ſolemn Compact to maintain

every Year a convenient Number of Ships of War on the Coaſts of that Kingdom, as is particularly ſpecified in the Treaties; ſo that for this Reaſon your High Mightineſſes are obliged to furniſh the Naval Force now asked for. And laſtly, though the Enemy do not fit out any Fleet, they are not wanting to uſe their moſt diligent Efforts to preſerve their Commerce with the *Indies* by particular Squadrons, and not without Succeſs, having very lately received a conſiderable Treaſury by the arrival of one of the Ships of their Squadron ſent to fetch home the Galleons or their Lading: They likewiſe infeſt the Seas in all Parts, even thoſe moſt remote, with ſuch Squadrons, and by a great number Privateers fitted out at the Expence of private Perſons, to the great Hindrance and Damage of the Commerce and Navigation of the good Subjects of this State, without being deter'd by the Convoys ſent with the Merchant-Fleets; which was very lately the Caſe of the Fleet bound for *Lisbon*. Moreover, by the Gallies, Flat-bottom Barks and other Veſſels, which they fit out from their Ports in the Neighbourhood of the Coaſts of this Country, they interrupt, as much as they are able, the Navigation and Commerce between our ſeveral Provinces.

From all which it appears, that the aforementioned Naval Force is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to cut off from the Enemy (if poſſible) the Riches of the *Indies*, which was done very ſucceſsfully the beginning of this War at *Vigo*; to ſecure the Commerce, Fiſhing and Navigation of this Country, which require more than the common Convoys for their Protection and Defence; and to cover the Coaſts and Rivers of our Provinces from all Surprize.

The Council of State do further repreſent, High and Mighty Lords, that the Squadron for *Portugal*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *Ocean*, which have been from time to time required and employed during this War, and are now again asked of your High Mightineſſes by this Petition, are equally for the Security of all the ſeveral Provinces; which conſequently are obliged to furniſh their

their uſual Quota's to the Charge of them. For beſides that, in general there are no other Funds, according to the Methods of Government of this State, for any extraordinary Naval Force, than the Subſidies from all the Provinces; they ſtand engaged by Virtue of the Declaration of War againſt *France*, and of the Grand Alliance concluded thereupon, to continue the War by mutual Conſent, as well by Sea as by Land, and to furniſh the Supplies neceſſary for that purpoſe; to which they are likewiſe obliged by the ſubſequent Agreement made with the King of *Portugal*: And the Security of the Maritime Provinces ought as well to be preſerved and maintained at the common Charge by proper Naval Forces, as that of the Inland Provinces by Fortifications and otherwiſe. In ſhort, the State, that is to ſay, all the Provinces, is no leſs obliged to ſupport, by the ſtrength of the Country their Inhabitants and Subjects on the Sea, the Merchants, their Ships and Goods, than it is to ſupport the Traders and others who live on Commerce or otherwiſe at Land, or to protect (as is done daily) the open Country from Invaſion, and the payment of Contributions: And as, when Parties of Enemies happen to penetrate into one or other Part of this Country, to make Booty or do Miſchief, by Military Execution, and carrying off Hoſtages, all Zeal and Diligence is uſed to ſave and defend the Villages which lie moſt expoſed; ſo is it full as reaſonable, and rather more neceſſary, to uſe all imaginable Care for the Protection of Commerce, Fiſhing and Navigation; becauſe the Loſſes ſuffered during this War by thoſe concerned at Sea, and ſtill daily ſuffered, are very conſiderable; and often the Ships and Goods taken, as lately thoſe of the *Lisbon* Fleet, are of greater Value than the Contributions of whole Provinces and Diſtricts amount to.

'Tis therefore contrary to Reaſon and the Fundamental Union of the Provinces of this State, as alſo to the Aim and End of this War, the grand Alliance, and the ſubſequent Treaties, that ſome

Provinces have for a long time ſo little regarded the Expence of the Naval Forces, as to caſt, if not the whole at leaſt Part of that Expence, on the Shoulders of two of their confederated Provinces. Hence it proceeds, that the Naval Forces have not been ſent out ſo compleat nor ſo timely, as to be able to obtain any great Advantages over the Enemy: That the Colleges of the Admiralty whoſe Concern it is to look to the fitting out of the Squadrons, and who have done it upon Promiſe of the Subſidies which have not been paid, are loaded with Debts, and thereby diſabled from making further Preparations, unleſs the ſeveral Provinces do furniſh reſpectively the requiſite Sums; in Default of which, the Naval Forces now propoſed cannot be duly fitted out, to the great Damage of the Publick: For preventing which, the Council do intreat, with all the Earneſtneſs which the Importance of the Affair requires, that the Provinces will weigh maturely the Reaſons and Conſiderations aboveſaid; not at all doubting that they will have more Effect than formerly to induce the Provinces to apply themſelves cordially to ſo neceſſary a Work, and make good their Enagements by a ſpeedy Conſent to this Petition, and by andvancing good Part of the Money of their reſpective Quota's; to the End the Colleges of the Admiralty may cauſe the Squadrons propoſed to be compleatly fitted out and put to Sea by the Time prefixed, and employed to that great Aim and Deſign for which they are (as is above-mentioned) intended.

Thus done and Petitioned, by the Council of State, at the *Hague*, the 2d of *November*, 1711.

Signed,

J. H. v. Waſſanaer.

and lower,

By Order of the Council of State of the United Provinces.

S. van Slingeland.

Numb.

NUMB. II.

A LETTER *to a Friend concerning the* Publick Debts, *particularly that of the* Navy. *Supposed to be written by* Robert W —— le *Esq;*

THE Reports of *Mismanagement*, *Misapplication* and *Embezzlement* of the Publick Money have so generally prevail d in the Nation, that I do not wonder you shou'd desire to be inform'd of the several Facts from which these Charges are drawn against the late Ministers. Nor was I more surpriz'd to find that the Debts of the Kingdom, with the Causes and Methods of contracting them, were made the chief Subject of Complaint and Censure; since no greater Crime can be imputed to any Ministry than a corrupt Management, or Profusion of the Publick Treasure. In order therefore to answer your Enquiry, and to set this Matter in a true Light, I will examine the several Articles that make up this great *Debt*; setting forth, at the same time the extraordinary Expences which have been made, and the particular Services which have been perform'd. By this View of the whole, you will be able to judge how far those Expences and Services were occasioned by *absolute Necessity*, *and the Good of the Publick*; or requir'd *by the Authority of Parliament*, and consequently how far the late Administration can be justify'd.

You know, Sir, the Debt of the Nation consists of several Parts: But because *That of the Navy* amounts to the greatest Sum, and is supposed to have chiefly affected the Credit, I will first present you with a State of that Article, and submit it to your impartial Consideration. And I promise you that nothing shall be mention'd in this plain Account, that is not grounded upon Matters of Fact, or upon authentick Certificates, called for by the House of Commons for their Information, and laid before them by the proper Officers.

But

But before I enter upon the particular Examination of this Debt, as it now ſtands, I beg leave to offer ſome general Conſiderations for the better explaining this Affair: And theſe ſhall relate chiefly to the *Manner* in which the Parliament grants Money for that Service, and to the ſeveral Heads of *Expence* that have occaſion'd the increaſe of this Debt.

Firſt, It is very well known, that in the Committee of Supply, the Method of giving Money for the uſe of the Navy is different from the manner of providing for the Land-Service. In the latter Caſe exact Eſtimates of the whole Expence are given into the Parliament; according to thoſe Eſtimates the reſpective Sums are granted; and purſuant to them Eſtabliſhments are made, regulating the whole Expence of the Army, and ſubject to no Alteration or Enlargement. But the Annual Proviſion for the Navy is made by granting a General Sum, not adjuſted or limited by any particular Eſtimate, but by Computation. For inſtance, It is ſuppoſed that Four Pounds a Month for every Man will anſwer all the Expences upon the ſeveral Heads, except what is call'd the *Ordinary of the Navy*: And the Money given is more properly to be underſtood in the Nature of a Sum granted upon Account, than as a Sum fix'd and limited, which is not in any Inſtance to be exceeded. For though what is Annually given ſhould be the the Rule and Meaſure of that Year's Expence, as far as it can poſſibly be comply'd with; yet it will appear, upon Conſideration, utterly impracticable to make the Expence exactly anſwer to the Proviſion made by Parliament.

The Sums granted for the Navy, during this War, have not been every Year the ſame, though the Difference has not been great: But in order to ſtate the Method of computing the Annual Charge, it will be neceſſary to fix upon one certain Sum: And what has moſt frequently been granted, is, *Two Million Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, for maintaining Forty Thouſand Men imploy'd in the Sea-Service, including Eight Thouſand Marines. This Proviſion is made at the rate of

of Four Pounds a Month for every Man: And the Proportions ſuppos'd to be allotted to each particular Head of Expence, are by Computation theſe,

l.	*s.*	*d.*			*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	07	0	Man	For Wear and Tear	702000	0	0
1	10	0	*per*	For Wages —	780000	0	0
0	19	0	*Men.*	For Victuals —	494000	0	0
0	04	0	*ſem.*	For Ordnance, —	104000	0	0
				And for the Ordinary —	120000	0	0
					2200000	0	0

By the Nature of theſe Services, it appears impoſſible, at firſt ſight, to fix and aſcertain the exact Expence upon any Head except that of Wages: For how can it be foreſeen that the Loſs or Damage of Ships by Storms, or by the Enemy, ſhall be juſt ſo much in one Year, and no more, and that to rebuild or repair them ſhall not exceed the Sum given? This laſt Article of Expence can never be fix'd, unleſs it were in the Power of the Parliament to ſet the Price upon all Naval Stores, and even to lower it as the Demand ſhould be greater. And the ſame thing is to be obſerved upon all kinds of Victualling and Neceſſaries for the Ordnance. For this reaſon the Proviſion is made in Parliament by Computation, and not by Eſtimate; becauſe the Charge and Expence is ſuppoſed to be uncertain: But it is ſtill to be regulated by a good and frugal Management, and to be kept within Bounds as much as is poſſible. And therefore it muſt be agreed on all Hands, that if no more than Forty Thouſand Men had been employ'd on Board the Fleet during the whole Courſe of this War: And if no extraordinary Services had been perform'd, which were not included in the Eſtimates of the Navy, and for which no other Proviſions were made; the Perſons, who have had the Care of the Navy, had been guilty of great Miſmanagement, in ſuffering the Debt to run to

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ſo great a height, and they had juſtly deſerved the ſevereſt Cenſure.

And this brings me to conſider, in the ſecond Place, the ſeveral *Heads of Expence* that have occaſion'd the Increaſe of this Debt.

Firſt, it muſt be confeſs'd that more than Forty Thouſand Men have been Annually employ'd on Board the Fleet for nine Years laſt paſt. The Perſons moſt converſant in theſe Affairs are of Opinion, that we have maintain'd in that Service near Three Thouſand Men a Year above the Forty Thouſand; computing at a Medium of all the Years: And the Charge of thoſe Three Thouſand Men extraordinary muſt needs have amounted in nine Years to a very great Sum.

Secondly, We ought to conſider the Nature and Extenſiveneſs of this War: The great Fleets that have been ſent into the *Mediterranean*, and kept abroad the whole Year: The Wear and Tear that a Winter Campaign muſt occaſion, beyond what is ſuffer'd in the Summer Seaſon only: The Expence of all Naval Stores for refitting and victualling our Ships in the foreign Ports of *Portugal*, *Spain* and *Italy*. Theſe and many more Reaſons might be given, to ſhew that the Computation of Four Pounds a Month for every Man, which was taken and ſettled from the Practice and Experience of former Wars, is by no means a full and adequate Proviſion for the Services perform'd in this. Eſpecially if we reflect that it was impoſſible to proſecute the War in *Spain* with ſo much Vigour as the Nation and the Parliament requir'd, without keeping a conſtant Superiority in the *Mediterranean*.

Theſe general Obſervations being made, I will now proceed to lay the Facts before you.

The Debt of the Navy now to be accounted for, is the Debt as it ſtood at *Michaelmas* 1710: Which by the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, appointed to ſtate and examine the Publick Debts, was reported to be *Five Millions One Hundred and Thirty Thouſand Five Hundred Thirty Nine Pounds, Five Shillings and Five Pence*, excluſive of the Regiſter-Office. But ſince your Inquiry

Inquiry has reſpect only to the *late Miniſters*, and you deſire chiefly to be inform'd how far they are anſwerable or blameable for this Debt, it will be reaſonable to deduct from this great Sum, what was due and incurr'd before their Adminſtration. It is well known that the Debt of the Navy is made up and ſtated but once in every Year, which is always done at *Michaelmas*; and that the greateſt Part of the Money granted for the Service of each Year, is generally iſſued and expended about the middle of it. For this reaſon, ſince the late Lord Treaſurer, who is blam'd for this great Debt, enter'd upon his Office about the middle of the Year 1702, by which time moſt of the Money given for that Year's Service had been iſſued, we muſt, in Juſtice to his Lordſhip, begin this Account from *Michaelmas* 1703, which was the firſt time that the Debt was ſtated after he had the Care and Management of the Revenue.

The Debt then of the Navy at *Michaelmas* 1702, as it was given into the Houſe of Commons by the Commiſſioners of the Navy, was *One Million Eight Hundred Forty Nine Thouſand Four Hundred and Six Pounds, Five Shillings and Eight Pence*: But then we ſhould deduct the Debt of the Regiſter Office as it then ſtood, which was *One Hundred Twenty Six Thouſand Seven Hundred Twenty Seven Pounds*; and that brings the former Sum to *One Million Seven Hundred Twenty Two Thouſand Six Hundred Seventy Nine Pounds, Five Shillings and Eight Pence*; which being incurr'd before he was imploy'd, ought juſtly to be deducted from the groſs Debt.

In the next place we ſhould conſider, how much has been iſſu'd ſhort to the Navy of the *Two Million Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, which I have ſaid was near the Sum Anually voted for that Service: And we ſhould alſo examine how ſuch Deficiencies did ariſe, and how far it was neceſſary or prudent to let them fall upon the Navy.

Firſt, It muſt be obſerv'd, that whatever is voted more in the Committee of Supply, than is afterwards rais'd in the Committee of Ways and Means, or whatever is receiv'd leſs in the Exche-

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quer than the Sum at which the Grants are eſtimated in Parliament, proves a Deficiency that muſt fall upon ſome part of the Publick Services intended thereby to be provided for. And I muſt inform you, that an Authentick *Account of the Sums that have been voted, addreſs'd for, or enacted ſince her Majeſty's Reign, with the Grants for anſwering the ſame, and the Deficiencies thereupon*, has been deliver'd into the Houſe of Commons: By which Account it appears, that after the Deductions of ſuch Sums, as were made good by ſubſequent Parliaments, the real Deficiency of the Funds in nine Years did amount to *One Million Eight Hundred and Sixty Nine Thouſand One Hundred Eighty One Pounds:* And that *One Million Four Hundred and Eleven Thouſand and One Pounds, Nine Shillings and Nine Pence Halfpenny*, did fall upon the Navy. And it muſt be allow'd by all Perſons that this Sum is to be deducted out of the Debt of the Navy, becauſe if it had been duly ſupplied, the Debt would have been really ſo much leſs.

Secondly, It muſt be conſider'd how far it was prudent or neceſſary to let ſo great a Proportion of the whole Deficiencies be plac'd upon the ſingle Head of the Navy. And here I cannot but enter ſo far into the Juſtification of the late Miniſtry, to confeſs to you freely, that in my humble Opinion, thoſe Deficiencies could have fallen no where elſe ſo well. You need not be told, that far the greateſt part of the other Publick Services admit of no Credit at all: Nor could any other Credit of any kind have been had at ſo eaſy Terms as in the Navy, or have ſo little affected the Publick. It is needleſs to ſay that the Army can give no Credit; and after the happy Effects we have ſeen of an Army duly paid, every Body muſt approve that part of the Management, who does not repine at the conſtant Succeſſes, which we muſt all allow were obtain'd under the late Miniſtry. The Seamen, who have Victuals and all things neceſſary ſupply'd for them on Board, can bear to wait ſome time for their Wages; but the Soldiers can never want their ſubſiſtance. The Pay alſo of the Foreign

reign Troops in Her Majesty's Service must be punctually answered, and the Subsidies to Confederate Princes must be duly remitted, or the whole Alliance had been dissolv'd. Bills of Exchange must be exactly comply'd with, or there would have been an End of Foreign Credit. And even at Home the Guards and Garrisons must have their Pay, or the Country would soon have felt the Effects of Free Quarter. It was therefore impossible that these necessary, immediate and unavoidable Services could bear any part of the Deficiencies. And if deficient Talleys had been struck and issued for them, the Discount upon those Talleys, and consequently the Loss to the Publick, would have been much greater than was known in the first nine Years of this War. At the same time it must be admitted further, in justification of the late Ministers, that the placing these Deficiencies chiefly upon the Navy, affected very little the Credit for many Years: Large Sums were constantly advanc'd, and almost forc'd upon the Government at five or six *per Cent.* at the highest: The Navy Bills carry'd but six *per Cent.* Interest; and as long as the Course of the Navy was held to be sacred, and no new Distinctions were started between National and Parliamentary Credit, the Discount upon those Bills was only in proportion to the Remoteness and Distance of their Course of Payment. And I must here observe one thing more in Justice to the late Ministry, That if any Man will take the Pains to trace the Discount upon Navy Bills, from the beginning of this War to *November* 1709, the time when that *infamous Sermon* was preach'd at *St. Pauls*, he will find that the Discount upon Navy Bills was never till then so high by ten *per Cent.* as it is now, when we are told that the Credit is restor'd, and that effectual Provision is made for paying the Debts of the Nation.

I must needs therefore own to you my Opinion upon this Head, That since there was a real Deficiency in the Parliamentary Grants, which must fall somewhere, the late Ministers shew'd good Management in placing it upon the Navy, where it

it leaſt affected the Publick Credit, as I have already prov'd. This makes the Deduction above mention'd, of *One Million Four Hundred and Eleven Thouſand and One Pounds. Nineteen Shillings and Nine Pence Halfpenny*, to be juſt and reaſonable.

This, with the Sum before deducted, reduces the Debt to *One Million Nine Hundred Ninety Six Thouſand Eight Hundred Fifty Seven Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Eleven Pence Halfpenny.*

The Sum laſt mention'd is properly the Debt that was incurr'd by the late Miniſtry: And I will now go on to ſhew you how much of that Debt was occaſioned by extraordinary Expences or Services, for which no Proviſion was made; but which were underſtood by every Houſe of Commons to be abſolutely neceſſary; and moſt of them were directed by ſome Addreſs or Act of Parliament.

The firſt Inſtance that I ſhall give you of a certain and known Expence, for which no Proviſion was granted, is *the Intereſt* that has been paid upon Navy Bills. And though this was very low for ſome time, as I obſerved before, yet it has in nine Years amounted to the Sum of *Two Hundred and Forty Two Thouſand Two Hundred Sixty Five Pounds, and Twelve Shillings:* The like Intereſt has been paid upon Victualling Bills for the ſame time, amounting in the whole to the Sum of *Two Hundred and Nine Thouſand Two Hundred Thirty Nine Pounds, Twelve Shillings and Six Pence.* Theſe Intereſts have been conſtantly paid, together with the Bills, and were known all the while to be paid out of the Money granted Annually for the current Service of the Navy: But no Proviſion was ever made to anſwer this additional and growing Charge.

Some Expences have alſo been made by the Authority of Acts of Parliament, though no particular Proviſion was given for them: And of theſe we muſt not diſpute the Neceſſity, though they happen to be Exceedings of the Parliamentary Grants. Of this kind are firſt the Rewards and Premiums mention'd in an Act, 3 & 4 *Anna*, for

for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores, from *America*, and directed to be paid by the Commiſſioners of the Navy in particular Biſls made out, and to be paid in Courſe. This has coſt the Publick *Eighteen Thouſand Pounds, Sixteen Shillings and Six Pence.*

Secondly, a Bounty to the Officers and Seamen of the Fleet, of *Five Pounds* a Head for all *French* Priſoners, given by an Act *6 Annæ.*

This was likewiſe charg'd on the Courſe of the Navy, and has amounted to the Sum of *Thirty four thouſand one hundred fifty five Pounds.*

Thirdly, An Encouragement for raiſing Seamen in the Year 1706, granted by an Act 4 & 5 *Annæ.*

Purſuant to which there has been expended the Sum of *Four thouſand ſeven hundred twenty nine Pounds, ten Shillings and Five Pence.*

Other Expences have been occaſion'd by Addreſſes of the Houſe of Commons; and it muſt alſo be allow'd that theſe were neceſſary and unavoidable.

On the Firſt of *December* 1703, the Houſe of Commons addreſs'd her Majeſty, That ſhe would pleaſe to give Orders for recruiting the Ships loſt in the great Storm: And on the 3d of *November* following, an Account of the extraordinary Expence upon that Head was preſented to the Houſe, amounting to the Sum of *One hundred thirty four thouſand two hundred and thirty two Pounds.*

On the ſame Day another Addreſs was made, That Her Majeſty would be Graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow ſome Charity upon Widows and Relations of the Officers and Seamen who periſh'd in the Storm: Which was accordingly directed, and amounted to the Sum of *Fifteen thouſand one hundred fifty eight Pounds and eleven Pence.*

On the 2d of *November*, 1704, an Addreſs was made to the Queen, that ſhe would be pleas'd to give ſome particular Bounty and Rewards to the Officers and Seamen of the Fleet under the Command of *Sir George Rooke*, for their good Services againſt the *French* in the *Mediterranean*: And

that Bounty coſt the Nation the Sum of *Thirty thouſand ſeven hundred ſeventy ſeven Pounds, thirteen Shillings and five Pence.* Though theſe Expences were made in purſuance of the Addreſſes of Parliament, yet no Proviſion was ever granted for them.

There were ſome other Expences, for which no Money was given by Parliament: And yet they muſt be confeſs'd to have been neceſſary Conſequences of the other Parts of the Service.

The *One hundred and twenty thouſand Pounds*, granted Annually for the Ordinary of the Navy, has never anſwer'd the ſtanding Charge upon this Head, which has exceeded that Sum by at leaſt *Twenty*, and ſometimes *Thirty thouſand Pounds* a Year; as appears by Accounts that have been every Year laid before the Parliament. And here it is very obſervable, that though this be the only Eſtimate that is given in of any part of the Navy Expence, yet the Parliament never made a full Proviſion for it; which is a new Inſtance that the Navy Money is to be underſtood, as I ſaid before, only in the nature of a Sum given upon Account. And this is ſtill more evident, when we conſider that in the Year 1704, no Sum at all was given for the Ordinary of the Navy; yet it could not be ſuppos'd that nothing was to be expended upon that Head, unleſs the Admiralty and Navy Offices, with every Branch of them, were to ſtand ſtill for one Year, or the Officers were all to ſerve without Salaries. Upon this Head therefore, it muſt be confeſs'd moſt reaſonable to make the uſual Allowance of one Year, which is *One hundred and twenty thouſand Pounds.* And though the other Exceedings have been Annually ſo high as I juſt now mentioned, yet becauſe I will in every Article keep within due Compaſs, I will compute them but at the rate of *Fourteen thouſand Pounds per Annum*, which in nine Years amounts to the Sum of *One hundred and twenty ſix thouſand Pounds.*

In the Years 1702, 1703 and 1704, no Proviſion was made for the Tranſport Service; but when ſuch large Sums had been granted for the Forces

ſerving

ſerving abroad, it was doubtleſs *a neceſſary Conſequence* that the Men, Arms and Horſes ſhould be tranſported, though the Parliament had given no Money to that uſe. For this Service therefore, in thoſe three Years there was iſſued out of the Navy Money, *Eighty four thouſand five hundred and fifteen Pounds, twelve Shillings and eight Pence.*

The extraordinary Charge of the Marine Regiments ſerving on Board the Fleet, is likewiſe an Expence of the ſame nature. Every Body knows, that thoſe Eight thouſand Men are included in the Forty thouſand for which the Annual Proviſion is made in Parliament; and conſequently their Pay is ſuppos'd but equal to the Wages of ſo many ordinary Seamen. But it is as well known that the Marines are officer'd and form'd into Companies, and are upon the ſame foot of Expence as all other Regiments. And there has been iſſu'd out of the Navy Money, ſince this Reign, the Sum of *Nine hundred and twelve thouſand two hundred and eight Pounds, fourteen Shillings and eleven Pence* for the paying theſe Regiments. But their Wages as ordinary Seamen, ſuppoſing they had been Eight thouſand Men compleat for eight Years paſt, which is about the time they were firſt rais'd, would have amounted to but *Seven hundred and ninety two thouſand five hundred thirty three Pounds, ſix Shillings and eight Pence.* So that the extraordinary Expence in this Particular, has been, *One hundred and nineteen thouſand ſix hundred ſeventy five Pounds, eight Shillings and three Pence.* This is another Proof of what I have ſo often mention'd, That Parliamentary Proviſion is by no means ſuppos'd to be equal to the Expence upon each Head.

The Charge of the Office of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and for maintaining Priſoners of War, may be alſo reckon'd very juſtly a *neceſſary Expence* of the ſame kind. This Charge has been all along born by the Navy, three Fifths of it out of Wages, and two Fifths out of the Victualling Money. But when it is conſider'd, that more than Forty thouſand Men have been employ'd in this

Service, and that all the Species of Victualling have been at high Rates, with an Intereſt and Diſcount upon the Bills, I muſt leave you to judge, whether theſe Heads could poſſibly bear this extraordinary Expence, for which no other Proviſion was made. And there has been iſſued for this Service the Sum of *One hundred thouſand two hundred twenty eight Pounds, fourteen Shillings and ſix Pence.*

There has been another extraordinary Charge upon the Victualling of abſolute Neceſſity, and peculiar to this War, which is the Hire of Merchant-ſhips to carry out Victuals and all other Neceſſaries for ſupply of the Men of War in the *Mediterranean*, in *Portugal*, and in the *Weſt Indies*. It was impoſſible for many of the Ships to receive or ſtow Proviſions ſufficient for the time that they have been kept abroad: Nor could ſeveral Species of the Victualling be preſerv'd ſo long good and wholſome. This Article of Freights and Demurrages to Merchant-ſhips has amounted in this War to the Sum of *One hundred and forty five thouſand five hundred ninety eight Pounds, ſeventeen Shillings and three Pence Farthing.*

I will trouble you but with one Article more, I mean that of furniſhing Proviſions for Land Forces ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for the Garriſon of *Gibraltar*. And ſince ſo much ſtreſs has been laid upon it, I beg leave to give it a particular Conſideration.

Every Body allows, that all Victuals neceſſary for the Land-Forces ſent abroad, muſt be furniſh'd at the Expence of the Government; and that no Money is granted by Parliament for this Uſe. But then it is objected, that no part of this Charge has been *re-aſſign'd to the Victualling*, nor *any Deductions made* from the Pay of thoſe Forces, to reimburſe the Publick. Now I confeſs, Sir, it does not appear to me out of what Money thoſe Reaſſignments ſhould have been made, when none was granted for that uſe, without a greater Miſapplication than that which is complain'd of. It remains therefore only to be conſider'd, how far *it was adviſeable* to have made thoſe Deductions from the Soldiers; and *how far all the Money* that

that could have been deducted from them, would have made good the Expence of the Publick.

For the firſt, I have been frequently inform'd, that it was a Matter duly weigh'd by the proper Officers; and that they always thought it expedient to continue to the Men their Pay, which became due whilſt they were on Board. And to deal plainly with you, Sir, I cannot help being of the ſame Opinion my ſelf. For it had been too great a Diſcouragement to thoſe Regiments, whoſe hard Fate had allotted to them the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, if, upon their Imbarkation a ſtoppage had been put to their Pay, which was their only Comfort and Relief under the Apprehenſion of a ſevere and hazardous Expedition. The great and endleſs Deſertions which have ſtill been the conſequence of all Orders of Imbarkation for thoſe Countries, were ſufficient Warnings to the Government, not to add any new Hardſhips to that Service. For the Men, eſpecially thoſe who were new rais'd, were in ſuch fear of the long and dangerous Voyage of the unavoidable Sickneſs occaſion'd by cloſe ſtowage on Board, of the lamentable Mortality which they had reaſon to dread upon their firſt landing in a new Climate, and being expos'd to the ſharpeſt Colds of a Camp, from the intollerable Heats of crowded Tranſports, that I have often heard it was difficult for the Officers with their utmoſt Care, to get on Board two thirds of a Regiment. What then muſt have been the conſequence, if they had known at the ſame time, that they were to receive no Pay all the while they underwent theſe Hardſhips and Dangers at Sea? Eſpecially conſidering that the Marines on Board the ſame Fleets, and order'd for the ſame Service, had not only the whole Allowance of Victuals, whilſt the Land-Forces were kept at ſhort Allowance, which is ſix Men to four Mens Meat, but were entituled likewiſe to receive their full Pay and Subſiſtance. Such different Uſage in the ſame Body of Men would have created ſo much Diſorder, Mutiny and Deſertion, that it would have been

been impoſſible to carry on the War in *Spain:* So that, upon the whole matter, I ſhould rather have thought it reaſonable, to have given ſome further Encouragement to theſe poor Men, than to have made *thoſe Deductions* from them; which ariſing to a ſmall Sum, whilſt they were on Board, gave them new Life and Spirit upon their Landing, and enabled them to buy freſh Proviſions, and other neceſſary Supports.

In the next place it muſt be own'd, that theſe Deductions would have avail'd very little towards making good the Expence of the Publick. The uſual Stoppages were firſt to be made; Tents, Kettles, and all the Field and Camp Equipage, were to be provided; and theſe the Men were now oblig'd to buy for themſelves out of their Sea-Pay; whereas, in the practice of the Army, a Fund is rais'd for anſwering theſe Expences, by what is uſually call'd the *Winter-Stoppages*; that is, by ſtopping ſo much out of every Man's Pay, whilſt the Regiments are in Winter Quarters, or in Garriſon, as is ſufficient for this purpoſe. And whenever it has happen'd, that any Regiment order'd to *Flanders*, has been oblig'd to take the Field without going into Garriſon, the Charge of the Camp-Neceſſaries has been always born by the Publick, and made good to the Regiment by Contingent-Warrants But this has been conſtantly ſaved to the Publick in the Regiments ſent to *Spain*: And if an exact account could be had of the whole Charge upon this Head there, where no Winter Stoppage could be made, it would be found that all the Deductions that could have been taken from the Men during their Paſſage, would have exceeded very little the Charge of buying their Field-Equipages.

But if, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, it be admitted, that Deductions ſhould have been made, let us then conſider, what would have been the Amount of the whole, and how much would have been ſaved to the Publick. The Sum of *Six hundred and ſix thouſand eight hundred and ſix Pounds, ſeven Shillings and ſeven Pence*, which is the whole of this extraordinary Charge, is not an Account

of

of the certain Expence that has been made, but a Computation of the Charge, as the Commiſſioners of the Victualling have ſtated it; reckoning at the rate of *ten Pence* or *twelve Pence* a day for every Man; and taking in the whole Loſs by Diſcount of the Bills, the high Price of all Proviſions, the Freight for carrying them out, and all other incident Charges. Let us now ſee how much the Soldiers could have paid towards this *ten Pence* or *twelve Pence* a Day. The Subſiſtance of a private Man is but *five Pence* a Day, after the Deduction of Off-Reckonings, and the weekly Stoppage for ſmall Accoutrements, authoriz'd by Act of Parliament: So that if the whole had been ſtopp'd, it had not anſwer'd half the Expence. But it is very well known, that the Land-Forces were always kept at *Short-Allowance*, whilſt they were on Board, and by the ſame Rule, that the Seamen, when at ſhort Allowance, receive what is call'd *Short-Allowance-Money*, inſtead of the whole Victualling, the Land-Forces always receiv'd, whilſt they were on Board, *two Pence* a Day for every Man out of their Subſiſtance, to buy Brandy and Tobacco, and ſuch other Refreſhments as were neceſſary to ſupport them at *Short-Allowance*. This reduces the Subſiſtance of a Man to *three Pence* a Day; which computing the Charge at a Medium, between *ten Pence* and *twelve Pence* a Day, would have anſwer'd little more than a *Fourth*, not near a *Third* of the Expence. And therefore, if all had been done that is pretended to have been neceſſary, near *Four hundred and fifty thouſand Pounds* had remain'd as a part of the Debt unavoidably incurr'd, and for which there had been no reaſon to blame the late Adminiſtration. And when the other part is thorowly weigh'd, I believe you will think, as I do, that it would have been extream hard to pinch ſo many brave Men, who every Day ventur'd their Lives for their Country, to ſave only *Twenty or Thirty Thouſand Pounds* a Year.

The ſame Reaſoning will in great meaſure hold for the Proviſions furniſh'd to the Garriſon at *Gibraltar*, where the Men are likewiſe kept at *Short-Allowance*. Nothing can there be got for Money from the Country; and all ſuch Proviſions and Refreſhments as are brought into the Town by ſmall Boats, are twice as dear as in other Places. The Price alſo of Shoes, Stockings, and all ſmall Accoutrements, is ſo very high, that *Twelve Pence* a Week there, will not go ſo far as the uſual Stoppage of *Six Pence* a Week does here. And as this Particular has almoſt every Year been enquir'd into, it has ſtill been found expedient and neceſſary continue to the Men their Pay. And a diſtinct Account has been kept of what has been furniſh'd by the *Dutch*; which is a juſt Demand upon them, and muſt certainly be allow'd among other Accounts, that are depending between the two Nations.

I have now gone through the ſeveral Particulars, which I will conclude with an Abſtract of the whole Account, and ſome few Obſervations upon it.

An Abſtract of the aforegoing Account:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Debt of the Navy excluſive of the Regiſter-Office, as ſtated by the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, was at *Michaelmas*, 1710	5130539	05	05
But deducting the Debt of the Navy, as it ſtood at *Michaelmas* 1702. excluſive alſo of the Regiſter-Office.	1722679	05	08
And deducting what has been receiv'd ſhort by the Navy in this War	1411001	19	9½
Which together make the Sum of	3133681	05	05½
There remains neat Debt incurr'd during the late Adminiſtration, to be accounted for by Extra-Services	1996857	19	11½

Extra

Extra Services.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Intereſt paid and due on Navy-Bills —	242265	12	00
Ditto on Victualling-Bills	209239	12	06
Paid for Naval Stores imported from *America*, by an Act of the 3 and 4 of the Queen	018000	16	06
Paid the Bounty Money of 5 *l. per* Head, for *French* Priſoners, by an Act 6 *Annæ*	034155	00	00
For raiſing Men by an Act 4 & 5 *Annæ* —	004729	10	05
Rebuilding Ships loſt in the great Storm	134232	00	00
Bounty to Widows and Relations of Officers and Seamen loſt in the great Storm	015158	00	11
Bounty to Officers ſerving under Sir *G. Rook* in the *Mediterranean*	030777	13	05
To the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1704	120000	00	00
And upon the account of the Extraordinary Expence, at 14000 *l. per Ann.* for 9 Years	126000	00	00
Iſſued to the Commiſſioners of Tranſports in the Years 1702, 1703, 1704 —	084515	12	08
The Extra Expence upon account of Marines	119675	08	03
Iſſued to the Office of Sick and Wounded	100228	14	06
Hire of Ships to carry out Victuals & Proviſions to the Men of War	145598	17	3¼
The Victualling Land-Forces ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal* —	606806	07	07
Total Extra Services	1901383	06	00¼
Ballance —	0005474	13	11¼

The Ballance of *Five thouſand four hundred ſeventy four Pounds, thirteen Shillings and eleven Pence Farthing*, that appears at the foot of this Account, is ſo very inconſiderable, that I am perſwaded you will be much ſurpriſed to ſee the extraordinary Services and Expences come ſo near to the Debt that has been incurr'd; eſpecially if you conſider that in this Account no Allowance is crav'd for the high Rates upon all kinds of Naval Stores and Victuals, which have been occaſion'd by the Diſcount upon the Bills, nor for the Number of Men that have exceeded Forty Thouſand; becauſe I was reſolv'd not to inſert any thing that depended ſo entirely upon Calculation, as to admit any Doubt or Uncertainty. If by a moderate Computation there had been an Allowance made upon thoſe Heads, the extraordinary Expences would have exceeded the Debt to be accounted for. But then it muſt have been remember'd, that at the beginning of the War the Fleet was in a much better Condition than it can poſſibly be in at this time: And the Magazines were full of all manner of Stores, which are now exhauſted. And how much it will coſt to put the Fleet into the ſame Condition again, and to repleniſh the Magazines, cannot be computed till the War is ended, and their Condition can be known; but it muſt be admitted that this has been an Eaſe to the Service, and has prevented the further Increaſe of the Debt.

I muſt likewiſe obſerve, that there have been no Appropriations in this War of any particular Sums to any particular Services; but one general Clauſe only, appropriating the Sums granted each Year to the Service of that Year; in which a latitude was always given of applying the Money granted for the Navy, as well to Services *already perform'd*, as *to be perform'd*; which is a ſufficient Authority for the Methods practis'd there. And though a great deal of Induſtry has been us'd to perſwade the World that an undue Preference and Partiality has been ſhewn to the Service in *Flanders*, and that all other Services were poſtpon'd, cramp'd and ſtarv'd, in order to ſupply that

that Army; you cannot but obſerve that there is not any one Article in which the Navy-Money was apply'd to that Uſe. Nor have the Enemies of the late Miniſters pretended to give an Inſtance where that Service ever receiv'd out of the Publick Money, more than its due Proportion, granted by Parliament.

I muſt make one Obſervation more to you, That as the Debt of the Navy has Annually increas'd, an Annual Account of it has been laid before the Houſe of Commons, who were conſtantly inform'd how far the Proviſion made for the preceding Year had fallen ſhort of anſwering the Expence. But being ſenſible that the more preſſing Supplies were as much as could well be rais'd within the Year, they ſtill thought it more adviſeable to leave the extraordinary Charges as a growing Debt, than to increaſe the preſent Burden upon the People by enlarging the uſual Proviſion for the Navy. And in the Parliament before the laſt, a particular State and Account of the Navy-Debt being call'd for, the late Miniſters were ſo far from being blam'd upon this Subject, that after a full Conſideration and long Debate about the Cauſes and Methods of contracting that Debt, the Houſe came to a Reſolution in their favour, and went as far in approving their Conduct and Management, as any ſubſequent Parliament has gone in cenſuring them. And when the Juſtice of two differing Parliaments comes to be the Queſtion, I will not take upon me to determine between them; but will only make this ſhort Remark, That from ſuch time at leaſt as the Senſe of the Houſe was known upon this occaſion, the late Miniſtry cannot be thought blameable for proceeding in their uſual Method, when they were ſupported by the Authority and Approbation of Parliament.

Upon the whole matter, I have now ſhewn you ſo many Inſtances of *Extraordinary Services* perform'd, that were either of abſolute neceſſity for the Good of the *Publick*, or were *directed* or *approv'd by Parliament*; that I cannot but think you will agree with me in acquitting the *late Miniſtry*

niſtry from all Imputation of Miſmanagement, Miſapplication or Embezzlement of the Navy Money. And I muſt do them the Juſtice to ſay one thing more in their behalf, That I have not found upon the ſtricteſt Enquiry, that they were guilty of Neglect or Remiſſneſs in their Duty; or that they wanted Ability or Zeal to carry on the Service of the Nation. And therefore I am afraid the great Noiſe and Clamours that have been rais'd againſt them, proceeded rather from Intereſt, private Ends, and Party Strife, than from any true Care or Concern for the Publick. But the preſent Turn is now ſerv'd: And when the People ſhall come to reflect calmly upon the *late Adminiſtration*, which they have heard ſo induſtriouſly blacken'd and vilify'd, I believe they will find the Services of that Miniſtry not inferiour to thoſe of any that went before it; and an Example to be imitated, rather than to have been ſo hardly cenſur'd, by that has which lately ſucceeded it.

But I have troubled you enough, Sir, for one time; ſome Account of other Parts of the Debt, you may expect hereafter.

Auguſt, 1711. I am, *&c.*

NUMB. IV.

A State of the Five and Thirty Millions *mention'd in the Report of a Committee of the Houſe of Commons. Suppos'd to be written by* Robert W——le, *Eſq;*

I Was long ſince inform'd, That in many parts of the Country, our People were taught to think they had been *plunder'd of Thirty five Millions.* I believ'd for ſome time, it was needleſs to diſprove this Report, which I thought was unlikely

unlikely to laſt; but being ſtill aſſured that the ſame Rumour continues, I have at length reſolv'd to enquire into the Grounds and Reaſons of it. Yet before I enter upon this Examination, I cannot help declaring how much I am ſurpriz'd, That ſuch wild Reports ſhould find credit in the Kingdom. I am ſenſible, the *Printing the Votes* has been now ſo long in uſe, thar the People do not only claim, as their Right and Privilege, to have a daily Account of the Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons; but they think they are competent Judges of whatever is tranſacted by their Repreſentatives. And they conceive themſelves ſufficiently entituled to debate and reaſon, to cenſure or approve all Things and Perſons that at any time come before the Parliament. I am alſo ſenſible, that he who has but read the Votes, takes upon him to determine as peremptorily as if he were fully inform'd not only of the Facts, but of all the Reaſons and Motives that induc'd the Houſe to come to ſuch Reſolutions. Nor am I ignorant what ſtrange Concluſions are often drawn from hence, and what groſs Miſtakes paſs upon the World. This muſt needs be evident to every Man that hears the common Notions and Opinions which we find are generally receiv'd; and which would appear to us moſt unaccountable, if we were not determin'd wilfully or ignorantly to eſpouſe and maintain whatever is thought neceſſary for the ſupport of a Party.

But ſo notorious an Inſtance of this I never met with, as in the preſent Caſe; ſince I am told, that in every Coffee-houſe and Ale-houſe in ſome Countries I may hear it with confidence aſſerted, and find it too generally believ'd, that *Thirty five Millions were loſt to the Publick during the late Adminiſtration.* And if I ſhould argue the Matter with theſe People, and endeavour to ſhew the Falſhood or Abſurdity of ſuch an Opinion, their Refuge would be to a Vote of the Houſe of Commons, That at beſt *there are Thirty five Millions not accounted for*: And for this they would be very poſitive they have the Authority of Parliament.

This

This being the Fact, as it is represented, I can no longer forbear to explain the whole Matter with the utmost Care and Impartiality. For to wrest the meaning of *a Vote* beyond what the Words do naturally import, or to put Constructions upon them, which 'tis impossible to suppose the House of Commons could intend, seems to me to be the highest Presumption. And therefore in justice to the present Parliament, as well as to those concern'd in this *Resolution*, I will endeavour to set it in a true light, and to clear it from the Mistakes and Misrepresentations which have been made concerning it, through the Ignorance of some, and I wish I could not add, through the Malice and Industry of others.

In order to this, it will be necessary to state and explain the *Vote*, upon which these Suggestions are grounded, and the *Report from the Committee to whom it was refer'd to enquire, How far the several several Impreſt Accomptants had pass'd their Accompts*: And afterwards I will give an Abstract of the several Particulars, with some Observations upon the whole.

The Vote of the House of Commons was, "That it appears to this House, that of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and issued for the Publick Service to *Christmas* 1710, there are *Thirty five Millions, three hundred and two thousand one hundred and seven Pounds, eighteen Shillings and nine Pence*, for a great part whereof no Accounts have been laid before the Auditors, and the rest not prosecuted by the Accomptants and finished.

First then it is observable, That a time is express'd when the Accompts in question did determine, which was at *Christmas* 1710. And though no Accomptant is oblig'd by the Course of the Exchequer to *render* his Accompt under fifteen Months, nor some under eighteen, yet this Vote takes in all Accompts to the first meeting of the Committee. But there is no mention made from what period of time they did commence; which the

the Houſe of Commons would not have omitted, if they could have ſuppos'd that ſo unreaſonable a Conſtruction would have been made of their Vote, as to charge the whole upon the late Miniſtry. To have been particular in every reſpect, was too much for the compaſs of a Vote. We muſt therefore upon this occaſion have recourſe to the Report above mention'd; and there we ſhall find, that Lord *Falkland*'s Accompt begin in *December* 1682, and ends in *March* 1688-9. Lord *Ranelaugh*, 'tis very well known, was Pay maſter of the Forces during the whole late Reign, Sir *Thomas Littleton* Treaſurer of the Navy for about three Years before the Queen's Acceſſion to the Crown; and the Accompts of Captain *Atkinſon* and others, Commiſſioners of Tranſportation, during the late War only, amount to near a Million of Money. So that here are Accompts from King *Charles*'s, King *James*'s, and King *William*'s Reign in the principal Branches of Expence in all the Revenue, brought in to make up and ſwell this general Accompt. And this, I am told, is by many thouſands of People *without Doors* imputed to the late Miniſtry; though the *Houſe of Commons* was ſo juſt and careful to print the *Report*, that all Men, if they pleas'd, might be clearly and fully inform'd of the true State of this Queſtion.

In the next place 'tis to be obſerv'd, that the Vote aſſerts no more than, That *for a great part of Thirty five Millions, three hundred and two thouſand, one hundred and ſeven Pounds, eighteen Shillings and nine Pence, no Accompt has been laid before the Auditors*, without diſtinguiſhing what that *Great Part* was; which makes it neceſſary to enquire how much *that Great Part* amounts to.

But I muſt firſt take notice of a material Diſtinction, which it will be neceſſary to carry along with me through this whole Enquiry, between *Rendring* and *Paſſing Accompts*. An Accomptant ſhould be always ready to render an Account of all Publick Money by him receiv'd, and to ſhew to what Uſes it has been expended; that thoſe who have the Care and Inſpection of ſuch

ſuch Matters, may be ſatisfy'd that the Money has been duly apply'd to the proper Services. And it is in the Power of every Accomptant ſo far to *Render* an Account of what Money has been iſſued to him, as to prepare and *lay his Accompts before the Auditors* in a reaſonable time; though from the Nature of ſome Services 'tis utterly impoſſible to do it within the time limited and requir'd by the Courſe of the Exchequer: And when Accompts are thus *Render'd*, and Vouchers for every particular Sum deliver'd to the Auditor, without which Accompts cannot properly be ſaid to be laid before him; the Publick is in a great Meaſure ſecur'd by ſeeing and knowing the Diſtribution and Expence of every particular Sum, though the Accompts are not *actually paſs'd*; which then ſeems chiefly neceſſary for the Intereſt and Security of the Accomptant. But though he be ſenſible of this, and deſirous to *Paſs* his Accompts, yet it is not always in his Power to get over the Difficulties and Delays which he meets with for want of *Form only*; the common Courſe and Practice of Payments in ſeveral Offices being inconſiſtent with the Rules and Methods eſtabliſh'd in the Exchequer for *Paſſing* Accompts. Several Inſtances of this I ſhall give you before I conclude, but what I have ſaid is at preſent ſufficient to make good the Diſtinction between *Paſſing* and *Rendring Accompts*. And this Diſtinction the Houſe of Commons had very clearly in their View, when they ſaid, *For a Great Part whereof no Accompts has been laid before the Auditors*; by which they manifeſtly fix the blame upon Accompts not being *Render'd*, or, which is the ſame thing, *not laid before the Auditors.*

I come therefore now to conſider how much of *the Thirty five Millions has not*, in this ſenſe, *been accounted for.* And though 'tis ſaid in the Country, that the *Whole is un accounted for*; 'tis almoſt ridiculous to endeavour to diſprove that, unleſs one could ſuppoſe that *a Great Part* can be by any Body underſtood to mean *the Whole.* But how much this *Great Part*, for which no Account has been *Render'd*, amounts to, may eaſily be found by

by any Perſon that will give himſelf the trouble to look into *the Report*: where he will ſee that the *Committee* from Certificates of the Auditors of the Impreſts have ſtated the Accompts of the ſeveral Accomptants therein mention'd under the Heads of *Charge*, *Diſcharge*, and *Remains to be accounted for*. The Charge contains the whole Charge of all Moneys receiv'd by the Accomptants out of the Exchequer or otherwiſe: The Diſcharge, as well *Accompts that lay before the Auditors, as Accompts actually paſs'd*; and a Ballance is then ſtated at the foot of each Accompt; which Ballances being added all together, amount to but *Seven Millions five hundred fifty ſeven thouſand five hundred and thirteen Pounds, two Shillings and eight Pence.*

What then can be more unaccountable than the common Error which People have entertain'd of this Matter? The Houſe of Commons has been careful to ſet it in a true Light, by publiſhing the particular State of the Whole, and ſetting down in expreſs Words, how much under each Head *remains to be accounted for*; which wanted no skill but common Addition for any Man to be inform'd of: And yet the Country is amus'd and impos'd upon, by a groundleſs Noiſe of *Thirty five Millions not accounted for*, in direct Contradiction to a Report publiſh'd by Order and Authority of the Houſe of Commons.

By what I have now ſhewn, it appears, That of the *Thirty five Millions*, &c. there ought no leſs to be ſtruck off, than *Twenty ſeven Millions, ſeven hundred forty four thouſand five hundred ninety four Pounds, ſixteen Shillings and a Penny*; which already reduces that immenſe Sum to *ſeven Millions and a half*, &c. as is before-mention'd. This laſt Sum is all that remains to be accounted for, I mean, all for which no Accompt has been render'd at *Chriſtmas* 1710. But then it muſt be admitted, that all the Accompts are not *actually paſs'd* for the other Part, though they have been duly render'd. It will therefore now be neceſſary to enquire into the Reaſons and Allegations that have

hinder'd or delay'd the *Paſſing* ſeveral of them, and how far thoſe Reaſons can be juſtified.

I will take upon me to affirm, That all the Accomptants have been as expeditious as they poſſibly might have been, in *paſſing their Accompts*: And it may well be thought ſtrange, that twenty Years, or indeed half that time, has not been found ſufficient to finiſh divers of them. But as the chief End and View of thoſe who have been moſt induſtrious to inſinuate this wrong Conſtruction through the Kingdom, has been to blacken and load the late Miniſtry, it does not ſeem neceſſary to my preſent purpoſe, to enquire how far the Officers employ'd in former Reigns have diſcharg'd their Duties. If any Irregularities in Payments, or improper Diſtributions of the Publick Money, have prevented or delay'd the Paſſing thoſe Accompts, there can be no Reaſon that this ſhould be charg'd upon the late Adminiſtration. The Accompts of former Reigns are no farther to be conſider'd than as a Burden tranſmitted down to ſucceeding Miniſters, who are obliged from time to time, to give ſuch Orders towards the paſſing of them as become neceſſary; and they are no farther blameable, than as thoſe Orders ſhall upon Examination he found to be ill-grounded or unwarrantable.

Many Inſtances might be given, in which the paſſing of Accompts is only obſtructed by ſome Irregularities or unneceſſary Delays: And that the Houſe of Commons was ſenſible of this, appears from the Order of Reference, when a Committee was firſt appointed to enquire, *How far the ſeveral Impreſt Accomptants had paſs'd their reſpective Accompts*: Wherein it was directed That the Committee ſhould not only *Conſider of Methods for the more effectual and ſpeedy compelling Accomptants to paſs their Accompts*, but likewiſe, *To obviate all Irregularities and unneceſſary Delays in the ſame*. The Houſe of Commons therefore was convinc'd, that ſeveral Difficulties and Obſtructions which attend the *paſſing of Accompts*, are not in the Power of the Accomptants to remove but want to be corrected and obviated by the

the Authority of Parliament. And this is sufficient to prove in general, that it is not always in the Power of an Accomptant to *pass* his Accompts within the time requir'd: Therefore the not finishing or not *actualling passing* Accompts, is not to be imputed as a Crime, when they only are delay'd by the Forms and Niceties of Offices; or for necessary Reasons arising from the Nature and Remoteness of the Service; or from an Impossibility of complying with the regular Course of the Exchequer.

This being premis'd, I will now consider the Reasons and Allegations of the several Accomptants, and how far they may be justify'd. The Report indeed sets forth, That though the principal Accomptants, and all that were summon'd by the Committee, did offer Reasons in their own Vindication, the Committee did not think fit to examine them; *For that they were not empowered by the House so to do.* The Reasons therefore having never been before the House, they could not enter into them; nor could do more than barely state the Facts. But yet, whoever will look into the said Report, will find, That the chief Delays have arisen either *From the want of Privy Seals*; or from *the Nature of the Services perform'd*; or from *the Remoteness of the Places where the Payments were made*; or from *the Method and Practice of Paying and Accompting, which is peculiar to the Navy Office.*

The *Passing Accompts by Privy Seals*, has formerly made a great Noise in Parliament; and had once a Censure in such strong and general Terms, that I believe it has very much obstructed the obtaining *Privy Seals*, and has occasion'd such a Nicety in granting them, as if always insisted on, will make the *passing* several Accompts utterly impracticable, and furnish the Accomptants with an Excuse that may cover any wilful Delay or Neglect. 'Tis as needless as it is difficult, to mention all the Instances where *Privy Seals* are not warrantable, and ought not to be granted: But 'tis certain, that in some Cases they are not only requisite, but that they ought not in Justice to be refus'd.

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Several Diſallowances may be made to an Accompt in the Exchequer, for want of *regular Vouchers*, when it is evident by Receipts and ſuch other Proofs, as the Service was capable of ſupplying, that the Money was expended to the proper Uſes for which it was granted. And nothing but a *Privy Seal* can ſupply this Defect, which indeed is only a Defect in form.

The Rules of the Exchequer are very ancient, and were certainly in their Original well contriv'd for the Service and Security of the Publick; but it is not to be ſuppos'd that Rules and Orders of ſo long a Date, when the Receipts and Iſſues were very much leſs, and the Money generally expended within the Kingdom. can be ſtrictly adapted to the Services and Occaſions of the preſent Times. The Annual Grants and Expences do ſo far exceed any thing known in thoſe Days, and are of ſuch infinite variety. that Caſes muſt every Day ariſe which were unforeſeen, and conſequently could not be provided for. And this makes it neceſſary either to alter or new model the Courſe of the Exchequer, that it may ſuit better with the Incidents of the preſent Times; or if the ancient Courſe is to be preſerv'd ſacred and inviolable, to have a Diſcretionary Power lodg'd ſomewhere, that may diſpence with the ſtrict Rules for the Accommodation of the Publick Service. This Power is now in the *Privy Seal*, and ought in Juſtice to be exercis'd; but with that Care, and under ſuch Checks and Limitations as may beſt ſecure the Revenue, and prevent any Fraud or Loſs to the Publick. A few Inſtances that concern the preſent Queſtion, will, I think, fully clear this Matter.

The Payments to Foreign Princes for *Subſidies*, and to their Troops in Her Majeſty's Service for *their Pay and Extraordinaries*, are always made purſuant to *Treaties and Eſtabliſhments*. Thoſe being the Conditions upon which the Foreign Forces are ſtipulated for, and taken into the Service, the Payments can be made upon no other; and this is likewiſe agreeable to the *Grants* of Parliament, which are always founded upon the

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Treaties. But the Courſe of the Exchequer requires likewiſe Muſter Rolls, and Signs Manual, for all Payments made by the Pay-Maſter of the Forces, which in this Caſe cannot be had; and therefore the Accompts for ſuch Payments always have paſs'd, and muſt always paſs by *Privy Seals.* And this happens even in the Service of *Flanders*, where 'tis very well known, the Payments have been made with all poſſible Strictneſs and Regularity.

But he that expects the ſame Method and Exactneſs in *Spain* or *Portugal*, muſt be very little acquainted with the Nature of that Service: For there a Moiety almoſt of the Money granted Annually, has been expended for the Pay of Foreign Troops, and their Embarkations from *Italy*; for the Pay of the King of *Spain*'s own Troops; for the Support of his Houſhold and Civil Liſt, which every Body knows cannot be regularly allow'd in an Army-Accompt; for Regiments of *Spaniards*, that have been form'd, reduc'd, and perhaps rais'd again in the Compaſs of a Year, as the Face of Affairs has alter'd; and for infinite *Contingencies and Extraordinaries* of the War, for which no Proviſion could be made but upon Accompt. And whoever conſiders the Nature of theſe Services, the long Marches backwards and forwards of thoſe Armies, the alternate good and bad Succeſs of that War, and the Remoteneſs and Diſtance of that Country, which made it impoſſible to ſend Orders from hence upon any Emergency, or every new Occaſion; will, I believe, not much wonder that the Accompts of that War are not eaſily paſs'd: For how is it poſſible, that Payments made in ſuch remote Parts under the Care and Direction of different Perſons, and liable to ſo many Accidents and Diſorders, ſhould be adjuſted with ſo much Regularity and Diſpatch as Affairs of the like Nature here at Home? Or how can it be ſuppos'd, that a great many of thoſe Payments, which could not be allow'd without the Authority of a *Privy Seal*, ſhould ever be *paſs'd without one?* Yet an Accompt of the Receipts and Payments for that Service may be ſo

made up, as may plainly ſhew, that the Money was apply'd to the proper Uſes, tho the Vouchers may not be ſo regular and perfect, to enable the Auditor to paſs the Accompt.

Another great Inſtance of the Neceſſity of *Privy Seals*, is, The Method of *paſſing* the Accompts of the Treaſurer of the Navy; upon which the Committee obſerves, "That though this is an Accompt of the greateſt Sums of Money, and of the greateſt Conſequence to the Kingdom; yet it is paſs'd in a Method quite different from any other Accompt, the ſame being brought to the Auditor in Volumes, ſign'd by three Commiſſioners of the Navy, without any Vouchers, which the Auditor is empowered thus to paſs by the Authority of a *Privy Seal*.

By this time I queſtion not but both the Juſtice and Neceſſity of *Privy Seals* appear evident in ſome Caſes; and I ſhall only add, That I would not be thought to contend here for *Privy Seals*, to ſupply the want of Vouchers or Receipts for Money, but only to make good any defect in Form or Regularity, occaſion'd by the Neceſſity of the Service, and which by the ſtrict Courſe of the Exchequer could not be allow'd.

But farther, to demonſtrate the Security of the Publick, I muſt obſerve, that *Privy Seals* are never granted till the Accompt and all the Vouchers produc'd to ſupport it, have undergone the ſtricteſt Examination, and the *Privy Seals* themſelves have been referr'd to the Auditors; whereby the ſame Perſons in whom, by the Law and Rules of the Exchequer, the Power of Examining and Judging of all Vouchers is lodg'd, have the Re-examination of all ſuch Vouchers as appears irregular or deficient; and if they ſhall be found reaſonable to be allow'd upon the Report and Opinion of the Auditors, the Warrant goes for directing the *Privy Seal* to paſs the Accompt.

And this furniſhes me with another Argument to ſhew, That the *rendring or laying an Accompt before the Auditors*, is, in a great Meaſure, the chief Satisfaction that is given to the Publick; or at leaſt, that when the Accompt with all the Vouchers

Vouchers is *laid before the Auditors*, the Accomptant has done all that for ſome time is in his Power to perform. The firſt Examination of the Accompt, the Re conſidering it upon the Diſallowances, and all the Forms and Steps through the ſeveral Offices that are neceſſary to *perfect Accompts* of ſuch large Sums, as are now chiefly under Conſideration, are Works of Time; and moſt certainly make an Accomptant very excuſable, that has render'd his Accompt, and deliver'd in his proper Receipts and Vouchers, although his Accompt *be not actually paſs'd*.

To bring then this Matter to a concluſion, 'tis plain, That as Accompts have been *rendred for all the Thirty five Millions*, &c. except for *Seven*, &c. ſo we find *by the Report*. that the principal Accomptants alledge and chiefly inſiſt on the want of *Privy Seals* for their Juſtification, which became neceſſary by the Nature of the Services, and which only could enable them to comply with the preſſing Occaſions of the War.

It is not my Buſineſs to conſider the particular Defences of each Accomptant, any farther than is neceſſary to my preſent Purpoſe, but ſome few Obſervations may not improperly be made upon them.

In the Earl of *Ranelagh*'s Accompt, as ſtated by the Committee, we find, *That all his Accompts even to his final Accompt, lay before the Auditors, with a Ballance only to be accompted or, of* One thouſand ſeven hundred ſeventy one Pounds, eight Shillings and Sixpence: *But that upwards of ſix Millions was depending for want of a* Privy Seal, *which is reckon'd into the Thirty five Millions: That of the Diſallowances which had been made to his Accompt for want of regular Vouchers, a* Privy Seal *after a ſtrict Examination had been directed to diſcharge him of near Four Millions; and that he was applying to be diſcharg'd of the Remainder in the ſame manner; and that his final Accompt was delay'd only for want of theſe* Privy Seals. Upon which I ſhall only obſerve, That till it is once poſitively determin'd for what Diſallowances it is reaſonable to grant him *Privy Seals*, and for what

not; and till ſuch as are found reaſonable are diſpatch'd, it will be impoſſible to know what Ballance is really due, and ought juſtly to be charg'd upon him at the foot of his Accompt. And as long the *Privy Seals* are ſtopt for ſuch Allowances as have been judg'd reaſonable, as well as for thoſe which have not yet paſs'd Examination; it furniſhes him with a very plauſible Excuſe for not paſſing his final Accompt, which muſt wait the Fate and Iſſue of the preceding.

In Mr. *Bridges*'s Accompt, as ſtated by the Committe, we find, *That his Accompts were ſo far deliver'd in, as to leave at the time of the firſt Meeting of the Committe, a Ballance to be accounted for above ſix Millions, but that above eight Millions were reckon'd into the Thirty five; for which the Accompts were either then fully adjuſted, or lay before the Auditors: And that his Accompts deliver'd in at that time, contain'd his whole Accompt for the Service of* Flanders *to* December 1709. *and for the Service in* Spain *and* Portugal *to* December 1707. But I am very credibly inform'd, That when the Report came from the Committee, and this Matter was debated in the Houſe, Mr. *Bridges* inform'd them, and very much to their Satisfaction, That he had farther deliver'd in his Accompts to the Auditors, for the Service in *Spain* and *Portugal* for the Years 1708 and 1709. by which he has *render'd* an Accompt of *Three Millions two hundrd twenty ſeven thouſand, three hundred ſeventy eight Pounds two Shillings and ſix Pence*, which being deducted from the former Sum of *Six Millions three hundred twenty thouſand and ſeven Pounds ſix Shillings and eleven Pence*, reduces the Sum to be accounted for, to *Three Millions ninety two thouſand ſix hundred twenty nine Pounds four Shillings and five Pence*; which is no more than one Years Accompt only. And if 'tis enquir'd how it comes to paſs, that in ſix Years that Gentleman has actually paſs'd but one Accompt, it will be found by the Report, *That the* Privy Seal *which after due Examination was directed by Her Majeſty's Warrant for his Accompt ending at* Chriſtmas 1706. *was kept back; and that put a full ſtop, not only*

only to that, but to his ſubſequent Accompts. Part of which have been ſome time adjuſted and ready for Declaration, and the reſt deliver'd into the Auditors but none of them can be declar'd before the preceding Accompts are paſſed. And that *Privy Seals* are juſt and neceſſary for Moneys iſſued to the Services of *Flanders*, *Spain* and *Portugal*, I think is already prov'd. Or if a Precedent were wanting for it, we find in the Report, That Mr. *Fox* his Predeceſſor did *paſs* his Accompts by the help of ſuch *Privy Seals*. But if it be objected, That Mr. *Bridges*'s delivering in his Accompts ſince the Meeting of the Committee, may reaſonably be ſuppos'd to be occaſion'd by this very Enquiry; I beg any Man to conſider how it was poſſible for him to prepare Accompts of that Nature for above *Three Millions*; or even to tranſcribe them if they had not before been in the greateſt forwardneſs imaginable.

It would be too tedious to enter into all the Particulars, and would ſwell this Paper beyond my preſent Deſign; I will therefore mention no more but Sir *Thomas Littleton*'s Accompt, as it was ſtated by the Committee: Where we ſhall find, *That (including what was paid over to his Succeſſor) above Ten Millions and a half are reckon'd into the Thirty five; for which his Accompts either lie before the Auditors, or under the Examination of the Navy Board.* But the Method of accounting by the Treaſurer of the Navy, is known to be ſo very voluminous and tedious; and at the ſame time, his whole Accompt is under ſuch Checks and Regulations, that as it is impoſſible for him to do more than *render* his Accompts within the Time limited, and the Publick in the mean while is effectually ſecur'd; ſo it would be very unjuſt to blame him for unavoidable Delays. But I think it needleſs to ſay any more upon this Head, and ſhall only inſert a Paragraph out of the Obſervations of the *Commiſſioners of the Navy*, which I find in the Report, very full to my preſent purpoſe, in theſe Words: " And ſure no Man can " think it reaſonable that any Treaſurer of the " Navy ſhould have any trouble given him for

" not

" not passing his Accompts, whilst they are kept " open only for the Accommodation of the Ser- " vice; or can there (in our humble Opinion) " be any Colour for it whilst such exact Ac- " compts are kept in this Office, as that at any " time it may be known to a Penny what Mo- " neys remain in his Hands, which is never con- " siderable? The Necessities of the Service and " the Care of this Office drawing it away as fast " as he receives it, excepting remote Tallies some- " times lodg'd in his Hands by Orders from the " Treasury, until they can be made useful for one " Head or other; of which the like Accompt is " kept, and can at any time be given.

These Instances in the great and principal Branches of the publick Revenue, I hope are sufficient to give any Man so clear a View into the Nature of publick Accompts, that I need not descend to any more Particulars.

But I must add one thing more in Justice to the late Ministry, That they took care, through the whole Course of this War, not only to issue the Money for the proper Services, but likewise to see that it was duly apply'd to them This appears by the Certificates, which were constantly requir'd, and every Week or Fortnight deliver'd by the *chief Paymasters* of their respective Receipts and Payments, and the Remainders in their Hands; So that by this means *the Lord Treasurer* was always inform'd what Money had been actually expended, and what still was left to be apply'd to such Uses as the Occasions of the Government requir'd. And if it is not to be doubted but those that had the Care of the Revenue were fully inform'd of the Nature and Necessity of all these Services, and had so far seen and known the Distribution of the Money, as to be satisfy'd in general of the due Application of it, I would be glad to know with what Reason or Justice they could permit the Rigour of the Law to be executed against Accomptants, who they had reason to believe had not defrauded the Publick, but had done all they could to pass their Accompts. Besides, I must further observe, that the

the *Treaſury* is not concern'd in the Proceſs of the Exchequer, more than to grant Warrants for *ſtopping ſuch Proceſs*, when, upon application of the Accomptants, they ſhall be found juſt and reaſonable. 'Tis the proper Buſineſs and Duty of the *Exchequer* to compel Accomptants to paſs their Accompts, and there that ſole Power by Law is lodg'd; and it is ſo effectually provided for, that the Auditors are oblig'd every half Year to return Certificates to the Remembrancer of all Accomptants that are in Arrear, and Proceſs is iſſu'd in courſe againſt them. And if any Accomptant, by Memorial or Petition to the Treaſury, ſets forth his Reaſons why his Accompts are not paſs'd, and humbly prays a Warrant to ſtop the Proceſs this Memorial is always referr'd to the Auditors, and a Warrant is never granted but upon their Report and Opinion of the Caſe; nor is the Proceſs uſuſtop'd but till the next Term only, and then it iſſues again in courſe, without further Order. But I know not any Method of making this Matter ſo plain, as by inſerting here a Copy of a Taeaſury Warrant for ſtopping Proceſs; by which not only the Form, but the Purport and Effect of all ſuch Warrants may very eaſily be conceiv'd. I will inſtance in a Warrant granted to ſtop Proceſs againſt the Earl of *Ranelagh*.

After, &c. Whereas *my very good Lord* Richard *Earl of* Ranelagh *hath, by his Memorial, ſet forth, that his Accompts as late Paymaſter of the Forces to* Chriſtmas, 1701. *are paſs'd, and that his final Accompt to* Chriſtmas, 1702. *will be ready for Declaration, as ſoon as the Auditors of the Impreſts have made their Report as to ſeveral Sums crav'd by his Lordſhip to be allow'd in the ſaid Accompt, and hath therefore pray'd that Proceſs againſt him may be ſtaid.* And whereas *the ſaid Auditors have certified me, that his Lordſhip and his Agents have promis'd to anſwer divers Queries made by them, relating to his final Accompts, by the beginning of next* Michaelmas *Term, and to proſecute the ſame till it be paſs'd with all poſſible Diligence. Theſe are are to authorize and require you to forbear iſſuing forth*

forth any Proceſs againſt the ſaid Earl of Ranelagh, *for his ſaid Accompt, until the firſt Day of* Michaelmas *Term. And if any Proceſs be already iſſu'd, you are forthwith to ſupercede the ſame: But in caſe his Lordſhip's Accompts are not paſſed by that time, you are then to iſſue Proceſs without further Order. For which this ſhall be your Warrant.* Windſor-Caſtle, *the 2d of* Auguſt 1708.

To the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, or his Deputy. Godolphin.

By this one Example every Man may judge of the Nature and Subſtance of all theſe Warrants, which vary only as the particular Caſes, Circumſtances and Allegations of the ſeveral Accomptants may differ, but are all grounded upon the ſame Foundations, and paſs the ſame Steps and Forms before they are obtain'd.

And now let any Man, who will give himſelf the Trouble to reflect upon what has been ſaid, tell me in which of the Caſes above-mentioned it had been juſt or reaſonable to have refuſed the ſtopping Proceſs. Was an Extent to go againſt the Paymaſter of the Army, becauſe his Deputies in *Spain* or *Portugal* had not returned him all their Vouchers from thoſe diſtant Countries, ſtrictly within the time limited by the Courſe of the Exchequer for Payments made at Home? Or was he to ſuffer for paying the Subſidies, and other Extraordinaries to Foreign Princes, purſuant to the Treaties, and out of Money granted by Parliament for that very purpoſe, becauſe he wanted Muſter-Rolls and Signs Manual, and could not obtain a Privy Seal to ſupply that unavoidable Defect? Should the Proceſs of the Exchequer have gone out againſt the Treaſurer of the Navy, when it was impoſſible for him within the Time limited to adjuſt his Accompts? When every Page of his Leidger muſt be examin'd by the Navy-Board, and ſign'd by three of the Commiſſioners? When the tedioufneſs of this Examination,

tion, and of making up the Ship Books, with the Multiplicity of other Buſineſs, muſt needs hinder that Board from diſpatching the Treaſurer's Accompts? And he is therefore ſure to be every half Year certify'd by the Auditors to be in Arrear? Should his Eſtate then have been extended for not having done what he never was able to perform? Every Body knows what vaſt Sums of Money are paid by Treaſurers of the Navy upon *impreſt Bills*; and yet he cannot be diſcharg'd of that Money till *perfect Bills* are made out, though the Money has been actually paid according to the Direction of the Treaſury, and by Order of the Commiſſioners; and though he has all the Receipts and Vouchers for Payment of it. Theſe Inſtances ſurely are ſufficient to ſhew of what Uſe and Neceſſity Warrants are for ſtopping of Proceſs, and with how great Juſtice they may be ſometimes granted; which is a Matter ſo very evident, that I may venture to affirm, the Houſe of Commons did not make the ſtopping of Proceſs any part of their Charge or Imputation.

This I think may very reaſonably be concluded, if we conſider that the Houſe of Commons on *Wedneſday* the 26th of *April*, did order that the proper Officers ſhould lay before the Houſe an Account of all Warrants that had been granted for ſtopping Proceſs, and the Reaſons for them; and that no Return was made to this Order till *Tueſday* the firſt of *May*. But the Houſe did reſume the adjourn'd Conſideration of the Report on *Saturday* the 28th of *April*, and came then to their final Reſolutions, without waiting for the Return of the Warrants for ſtopping Proceſs, or having any Papers or Accompts relating to that Matter before them. How then can we ſuppoſe the Houſe of Commons, that was ſo juſt to call for theſe Accompts, in order to be fully inform'd, not only of all the Facts, but of the Reaſons and Grounds that occaſion'd or juſtify'd thoſe Proceedings, would come to a Determination, and judge or cenſure any Perſons when ſuch Evidences were

were not before them, as they knew to be neceſſary for their fully underſtanding the Queſtion? And this ſufficiently clears the Houſe of Commons from all ſuch Inſinuations, as ſuppoſe that they cenſur'd or condemn'd the granting of Warrants to ſtop Proceſs, ſince 'tis apparent they had no ſuch Warrants before them when they came to their Reſolutions, and conſequently it cannot be imagined that they gave any Opinion concerning them.

But as the Nature of the Services, and the remoteneſs of the Places where the Payments were made, have chiefly occaſion'd the Delays in ſome Accompts, and the Applications for a ſtop of Proceſs; ſo 'tis very obſervable, that where the Accompts have not been ſubject to ſuch Difficulties, there is no Complaint at all. An Inſtance of this we ſee in thoſe of the Paymaſter of the Guards and Garriſons, whoſe Accompts have all along been paſs'd and proſecuted with all poſſible Diſpatch; which as it is juſt to obſerve for his Credit, ſo it ſhows, that due Care has been taken for paſſing Accompts, when the Nature of the Service did not make it neceſſary to diſpence with the common Rules and Forms.

I will trouble the Reader with nothing more, but an Abſtract of the Accompts of ſeveral Accomptants, as ſtated in the Report, and of Mr. *Bridges*'s Accompts deliver'd ſince, with a few Remarks upon the whole.

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Earl of *Ranalagh*'s Charge is ——	21015618	19	04½

Discharge.	l.	s.	d.			
By Accompts actually pass'd	14593665	04	02⅛			
By Accompts render'd or lying before the Auditors	6420182	05	08⅜	21013847	10	10½
Remains to be accounted for				1771	08	0

	l.	s.	d.
The Hon. *James Bridges* Esq; his Charge	15374289	02	02

Discharge.	l.	s.	d.			
By Accompts actually pass'd	956789	06	05¼			
By Accompts render'd or lying before the Auditors	8097492	08	07½	9054281	15	0¾
Accompts deliver'd since *Christmas* 1710				3227778	02	06
Remains to be accounted for				3092629	04	05

	l.	s.	d.
Lord Viscount *Falkland*'s Charge	3094723	07	11½

Discharge.	l.	s.	d.			
By Accompts actually pass'd	1122133	05	11			
By Accompts lying before the Auditors	1465368	05	09¾	2587501	11	8¾
Remains to be accounted for				507221	16	02¾

	l.	s.	d.
Sir *Thomas Littleton*'s Charge is	18382750	01	05¼

Discharge.	l.	s.	d.			
By Accompts actually pass'd, or ready for Declaration ——	7559382	05	03¼			
By Accompts lying before the Auditors under the Examination of Navy Board, and by Money paid over to *R. Walpole*, Esq;	10770179	19	00¾	18329562	04	04
Remains to be accounted for				53187	17	01½

Capt

	l.	s.	d.
Capt. *Atkinſon* and others, Commiſſioners for Tranſportation, their Charge during the late War	938646	19	09
Their Diſcharge by Accompts lying before the Auditors	935807	08	04
Remains to be accounted for	2839	11	05
Capt. *Atkinſon* and others, their Charge for this War	120108	16	03½
Their Diſcharge by Accompts rendered or lying before the Auditors	60546	13	11½
Remains to be acccounted for	59562	02	04

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. *Nutting*'s Charge is	108118	16	10½
Remains to be accounted for	108118	16	10½

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. *Maſon*'s Charge is	262813	19	07
Remains to be accounted for	262813	19	07

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. *Povey*'s Charge is	136160	00	00¼
His Diſcharge by Accompts lying before the Auditors	135476	07	00¼
Remains to be acccounted for	683	13	00

	l	s.	d.
Mr. *Micklethwait*'s Charge is	480209	00	11¼
His Diſcharge by Acccompts lying before the Auditors	376442	10	09¼
Remains to be accounted for	103766	10	02

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. *Savery*'s Charge is	276078	08	08½

Diſcharge		l.	s.	d.		
	By Accompts actually paſs'd	63810	07	02		
	By Accompts before the Auditors	74728	01	00¼	138538	08 02¼
	Remains to be accounted for				137540	00 06¼
	Total to be accounted for				4330135	00 02

Thus

Thus we ſee the *Thirty five Millions* and upwards reduc'd to leſs than *Four and a half*, which is much ſhort of one Year's Supply; not to mention other Accompts that have been brought in ſince the Report, particularly *Three* of the preſent Paymaſter of the Sick and Wounded. And now, if I may be allow'd to ſuppoſe what I think I have fully prov'd, That many Irregularities and unavoidable Delays attend the paſſing of ſome Accompts, which no Care or Induſtry can prevent: If it appears that the Nature of the Services, and the Method of Payment in ſome Offices being inconſiſtent with the Courſe of the Exchequer, require Privy Seals, and are the Work of longer time than is limited for *paſſing Accompts*, if it appears that thoſe Irregularities, incident to Accompts, are yet neceſſary for the Accommodation of the Service, and not to be avoided without infinite Prejudice to the Management; and if it appears that the Security of the Publick does not entirely depend upon the *actual paſſing of Accompts*, provided they have been *duly render'd*, I hope People will begin to be ſatisfy'd, that the Nation has not been cheated of *Thirty five Millions*, and will not perſiſt to reflect ſo much upon the Houſe of Commons, as to ſuppoſe they could diſcover ſuch a Loſs of Publick Money, and not find out the Perſons that had wickedly imbezzel'd it. For I am oblig'd to think that the Juſtice of this Houſe of Commons is equal to their Mercy, and that they would have nam'd, and effectually have puniſh'd any of the late Miniſters, whom they had known to be the Authors of ſuch unpardonable Miſchief to the Publick. But I have ſtill a greater Authority to perſwade me that no Body was guilty of theſe high Offences, becauſe among the many Removes that have been lately made, I hear of no Man turn'd out for ill executing his Office, nor of any one Accomptant remov'd for *neglecting his Duty in paſſing his Accompts*; which ſurely muſt convince the World, that *that Her Majeſty and Her preſent Miniſters*, who have Power and Opportunities to inſpect narrowly, and to be fully inform'd of the Conduct and Behaviour of every

Man in his Employment, are ſatisfy'd that the Delays which have happen'd in *paſſing* the ſeveral Accompts. have not proceeded from any neglect in the Officers: And what then was to be done by the late Miniſters, who were equally ſatisfy'd that none intruſted with the Receipt of Publick Money during their Adminiſtration, had wilfully delay'd the *paſſing* their Accompts?

To conclude therefore, I hope I have made it appear, as plainly to others as it does to me, that of the *Thirty five Millions*, &c. Accompts have been duly render'd for all but *Four*, &c That the Delays which have happen'd in paſſing moſt of the Accompts, have ariſen only from Neceſſity, and the Nature of the Services: That the common Courſe and Method of Buſineſs make it impracticable for ſeveral Accomptants to comply with the Rules of the Exchequer: That if in ſome few Inſtances all poſſible Care and Diſpatch have not been uſed to proſecute and finiſh the Accompts, the blame is by no means to be laid where the general Clamour has fix'd it: That of all the Money granted for the Service of this War, and iſſu'd during the Adminiſtration, it does not appear there has been the leaſt Loſs and Embezzlement: That there is no ground to ſuſpect, that by not compelling the Accomptants to paſs their Accompts, any Frauds or Miſapplications have been skreen'd or conceal'd; and that, upon the whole Matter, there never was a greater Calumny rais'd upon leſs Grounds, than that which I now have diſprov'd.

NUMB. IV.

An Act for Preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, by better ſecuring the Church of England, *as by Law Eſtabliſhed; and for Confirming the Toleration Granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters, by an Act Intituled,* An Act for Exempting Their Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects, Diſſenting from the Church of *England*, from the Penalties of certain Laws, *and for Supplying the Defects thereof; and for the further Securing the Proteſtant Succeſſion, by Requiring the Practicers of the Law in* North Britain *to take the Oaths, and Subſcribe the Declaration therein mentioned.*

'WHEREAS an Act was made in the 'Thirteenth Year of the Reign of the 'late King *Charles* the Second, Intituled, '*An Act for the well Governing and Regulating of* '*Corporations*; and another Act was made in the 'Five and twentieth Year of the Reign of the 'ſaid late King *Charles* the Second, Intituled, *An Act for the Preventing Dangers which* '*may happen from Popiſh Recuſants*; both which 'Acts were made for the Security of the Church 'of *England*, as by Law Eſtabliſhed: Now for 'the better ſecuring the ſaid Church, and Quieting the Minds of Her Majeſty's Proteſtant 'Subjects Diſſenting from the Church of *England*, 'and Rendring them Secure in the Exerciſe of 'their Religious Worſhip, as alſo for the further 'ſtrengthning the Proviſion already made for the 'ſecurity of the Succeſſion to the Crown in the 'Houſe of *Hanover*, Be it Enacted by the Queen's

‘ moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Ad-
‘ vice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Tem-
‘ poral, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled,
‘ and by Authority of the ſame, That if any
‘ Perſon or Perſons, after the Five and twentieth
‘ Day of *March*, which ſhall be in the Year of
‘ our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and
‘ twelve, either Peers or Commoners, who have
‘ or ſhall have any Office or Offices, Civil or Mi-
‘ litary, or receive any Pay, Salary, Fee or Wa-
‘ ges by reaſon of any Patent or Grant from or
‘ under Her Majeſty, or any of Her Majeſty's
‘ Predeceſſors, or of Her Heirs or Succeſſors, or
‘ ſhall have any Command or Place of Truſt from
‘ or under Her Majeſty, Her Heirs or Succeſſors,
‘ or from any of Her Majeſty's Predeceſſors, or
‘ by Her or Their Authority, or by Authority
‘ derived from Her or Them, within that part
‘ of *Great Britain* called *England*, the Dominion
‘ of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, or
‘ in the Navy, or in the ſeveral Iſlands of *Jerſey*
‘ and *Guernſey*, or ſhall be admitted into any
‘ Service or Empleyment in the Houſhold or Fa-
‘ mily of Her Majeſty, Her Heirs or Succeſſors,
‘ or if any Mayor, Alderman, Recorder, Bailiff,
‘ Town-Clerk, Common-Council-Man, or other
‘ Perſon bearing any Office of Magiſtracy or
‘ Place or Truſt, or other Employment relating
‘ to or concerning the Government of any the
‘ reſpective Cities, Corporations, Boroughs,
‘ Cinque-Ports, and their Members, or other Port-
‘ Towns within that Part of *Great Britain* called
‘ *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of
‘ *Berwick*, or either of the Iſles aforeſaid, who
‘ by the ſaid recited Acts, or either of them,
‘ were or are obliged to receive the Sacrament
‘ of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and
‘ Uſage of the Church of *England*, as aforeſaid,
‘ ſhall at any time after their Admiſſion into their
‘ reſpective Offices or Employments, or after ha-
‘ ving ſuch Patent or Grant, Command or Place
‘ of Truſt, as aforeſaid, during his or their Con-
‘ tinuance in ſuch Office or Offices, Employment
‘ or Employments, or having ſuch Patent or
‘ Grant

'Grant, Command or Place of Truſt, or any 'Profit or Advantage from the ſame, knowingly 'or willingly reſort to, or be preſent at any Con-'venticle, Aſſembly or Meeting within *Eng-'land*, *Wales*, *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, or the Iſles 'aforeſaid, for the Exerciſe of Religion in other 'manner than according to the Liturgy and Pra-'ctice of the Church of *England*, in any Place 'within that Part of *Great Britain* called *Eng-'land*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* 'upon *Tweed*, or the Iſles aforeſaid, at which 'Conventicle, Aſſembly or Meeting, there ſhall 'be Ten Perſons or more aſſembled together, 'over and beſides thoſe of the ſame Houſhold, if 'it be in any Houſe where there is a Family in-'habiting, or if it be in any Houſe or Place 'where there is no Family inhabiting, then 'where any ſuch Ten Perſons are ſo aſſembled, as 'aforeſaid, or ſhall knowingly and willingly be 'preſent at any ſuch Meeting in ſuch Houſe or 'Place as aforeſaid, although the Liturgy be 'there uſed, where Her Majeſty (whom God 'long preſerve) and the Princeſs *Sophia*, or ſuch 'others as ſhall from time to time be Lawfully ap-'pointed to be prayed for, ſhall not there be 'prayed for in expreſs Words according to the 'Liturgy of the Church of *England*, except where 'ſuch particular Offices of the Liturgy are uſed, 'wherein there are no expreſs Directions to pray 'for Her Majeſty and the Royal Family, ſhall 'forfeit Forty Pounds, to be recovered by him 'or them that ſhall ſue for the ſame, by any 'Action of Debt, Bill, Plant or Information, in 'any of Her Majeſty's Courts at *Weſtminſter*, 'wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of 'Law ſhall be allowed, or any more than one 'Imparlance.

'And be it further Enacted, That every Per-'ſon convicted in any Action to be brought, as 'aforeſaid, or upon any Information, Preſent-'ment or Indictment in any of Her Majeſty's 'Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or at the Aſſizes, ſhall 'be diſabled from thenceforth to hold ſuch Office 'or Offices, Employment or Employments, or

'to receive any Profit or Advantage by reaſon of 'them, or of any Grant as aforeſaid and ſhall 'be adjudged incapable to bear any Office or Em- 'ployment whatſoever, within that Part of 'Great Britain called *England*, the Domini- 'on of *Wales*, or the Town of *Berwick* up- 'on *Tweed*, or the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guern- 'ſey*.

'Provided always, and be it further Enacted 'by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon 'or Perſons, who ſhall have been Convicted, as 'aforeſaid, and thereby made incapable to hold 'any Office or Employment, or to receive any 'Profit or Advantage by reaſon of them, or of 'any Grant as aforeſaid, ſhall, after ſuch Con- 'viction, conform to the Church of *England*, 'for the ſpace of One Year, without having been 'preſent at any Conventicle, Aſſembly, or Meet- 'ing, as aforeſaid, and Receive the Sacrament 'of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites 'and Uſage of the Church of *England*, at leaſt 'three times in the Year, every ſuch Perſon or 'Perſons ſhall be capable of the Grant of any the 'Offices or Employments aforeſaid.

'Provided alſo, and be it further Enacted, 'That every ſuch Perſon ſo convicted, and after- 'wards conforming, in manner, as aforeſaid, 'ſhall at the next Term after his Admiſſion into 'any ſuch Office or Employment, make Oath in 'Writing in ſome one of Her Majeſty's Courts 'at *Weſtminſter*, in Publick and Open Court, 'or at the next Quarter Seſſions for that County 'or Place where he ſhall reſide, between the 'Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, 'That he hath conformed to the Church of '*England* for the Space of One Year before ſuch 'his Admiſſion, without having been preſent at 'any Conventicle, Aſſembly or Meeting, as a- 'aforeſaid, and that he hath Received the Sa- 'crament of the Lord's Supper, at leaſt Three 'Times in the Year; which Oath ſhall be there 'enrolled and kept upon Record.

Provided,

'Provided, That no Perſon ſhall ſuffer any 'Puniſhment or the Offence committed againſt 'this Act, unleſs Oath be made of ſuch Offence, 'before ſome Judge or Juſtice of the Peace (who 'is hereby impowered and required to take the 'ſaid Oath) within Ten Days after the ſaid Offence 'committed, and unleſs the ſaid Offender be 'proſecuted for the ſame within Three Months 'after the ſaid Offence committed; nor ſhall any 'Perſon be convicted for any ſuch Offence, unleſs 'upon the Oaths of Two credible Witneſſes at 'the leaſt.

'Provided always, That this Act, or any 'Thing therein contained, or an Offence againſt 'the ſame, ſhall not extend or be judged to take 'away or make void any Office of Inheritance; 'nevertheleſs, ſo as ſuch Perſon having or enjoy-'ing any ſuch Office of Inheritance, do or ſhall 'ſubſtitute and appoint his ſufficient Deputy '(which ſuch Officer is hereby impowered from 'time to time, to make or change any former 'Law or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding) 'to exerciſe the ſaid Office, until ſuch time as 'the Perſon having ſuch Office, ſhall conform, as 'aforeſaid.

'And it is hereby further enacted and declared 'by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Tolerati-'on granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters by the Act 'made in the Firſt Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Intituled, *An Act* '*for Exempting their Majeſties Proteſtant Sub-*'*jects, Diſſenting from the Church of* England, '*from the Penalties of certain Laws*, ſhall be, and 'is hereby ratified and confirmed, and that the 'ſame Act ſhall at all times be inviolably ob-'ſerved, for the Exempting of ſuch Proteſtant 'Diſſenters, as are thereby intended from the 'Pains and Penalties therein mentioned.

'And for the rendring the ſaid laſt menti-'oned Act more effectual, according to the true 'Intent and Meaning thereof, Be it further E-'nacted and Declared by the Authority afore-'ſaid, That if any Perſon diſſenting from the 'Church of *England*, (not in Holy Orders, or

'pretended Holy Orders, or pretending to Holy 'Orders, nor any Preacher or Teacher of any 'Congregation) who ſhould have been entitu- 'tuled to the Benefit of the ſaid laſt mentioned 'Act, if ſuch Perſon had duly taken, made, 'and ſubſcribed the Oaths and Declaration, or 'otherwiſe qualify'd him or herſelf, as required 'by the ſaid Act, and now is or ſhall be proſe- 'cuted upon or by Virtue of any of the Penal 'Statues, from which Proteſtant Diſſenters are 'exempted by the ſaid Act, ſhall at any time 'during ſuch Proſecution, take, make and ſub- 'ſcribe the ſaid Oaths and Declaration, or being 'of the People called *Quakers*, ſhall make and 'ſubſcribe the aforeſaid Declaration, and alſo 'the Declaration of Fidelity and ſubſcribe the 'Profeſſion of their Chriſtian Belief, according 'to the ſaid Act, or before any Two of Her 'Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace (who are here- 'by required to take and return the ſame to the 'next Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, to be there 'recorded) ſuch Perſon ſhall be, and is hereby 'entituled to the Benefit of the ſaid Act, as fully 'and effectually, as if ſuch Perſon had duly qua- 'lified himſelf within the Time preſcribed by the 'ſaid Act, and ſhall be thenceforth exempted and 'diſcharged from all the Penalties and Forfeitures 'incurr'd by force of any the aforeſaid Penal 'Statutes.

'And whereas it is or may be doubted whe- 'ther a Preacher or Teacher of any Congrega- 'tion of Diſſenting Proteſtants, duly in all re- 'ſpects qualified according to the ſaid Act, be 'allowed, by virtue of the ſaid Act, to Officiate 'in any Congregation in any County, other than 'that in which he ſo qualified himſelf, although 'in a Congregation or Place of Meeting, duly 'certified and regiſtred as is required by the 'Act; Be it Declared and Enacted by the Au- 'thority aforeſaid, That any ſuch Preacher or 'Teacher, ſo duly qualified according to the ſaid 'Act, ſhall be and is hereby allowed to Officiate 'in any Congregation, although the ſame be not 'in the County wherein he was ſo qualified; pro-

'vided

'vided that the ſaid Congregation or Place of 'Meeting hath been before ſuch Officiating, duly 'certified and regiſtred or recorded according to 'the ſaid Act: And ſuch Preacher or Teacher, 'ſhall, if required, produce a Certificate of his 'having ſo qualified himſelf, under the Hand of the 'Clerk of the Peace for the County or Place 'where he ſo qualified himſelf, which Certificate 'ſuch Clerk of the Peace is hereby required to 'make; and ſhall alſo before any Juſtice of the 'Peace of ſuch County or Place where he ſhall ſo 'Officiate, make and ſubſcribe ſuch Declaration, 'and take ſuch Oaths as are mentioned in the ſaid 'Act, if thereunto required.

'And be it further Enacted by the Authority 'aforeſaid, That on or before the 15th of *June* 'next, all Advocates, Writers to the Signet, No-'taries Publick, and other Members of the Col-'lege of Juſtice, within that Part of Her Majeſty's 'Kingdom of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, ſhall 'be and are hereby obliged to take and ſubſcribe 'the Oath appointed by the Act of the Sixth Year 'of Majeſty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for the 'better Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Go-'vernment*, before the Lords of Seſſion of the a-'foreſaid Part of Her Majeſty's Kingdom, except 'ſuch of the ſaid Perſons who have already taken 'the ſame: And if any of the Perſons aforeſaid, 'do or ſhall neglect or refuſe to take and ſubſcribe 'the ſaid Oath as aforeſaid, ſuch Perſon ſhall be '*ipſo facto* adjuged incapable, and diſabled in Law 'to have, enjoy or exerciſe in any manner his ſaid 'Employment or Practice.

'And be it further Enacted by the Authority 'aforeſaid, That in all time coming, no Perſon or 'Perſons ſhall be admitted to the Employment of 'Advocate, Writer to the Signet, Notary Publick, 'or any Office belonging to ſaid College of Juſtice, 'until he or they have taken and ſubſcribed the a-'foreſaid Oath, in manner as above directed.

NUMB. V.

The REPORT *of the Commiſſioners for taking, examining and ſtating the Publick Accompts of the Kingdom, with the Depoſitions at large of* Sir Solomon Medina, *Knight*, John Montgomery *Eſq*; *and Captain* William Preſton, *mentioned in the ſaid Report.*

YOUR Commiſſioners humbly repreſent, that though they have uſed their utmoſt Application in taking and examining the Publick Accompts, yet they are unprepared to offer any perfect State of the particular Branches of the Revenue to the Houſe, but will endeavour to lay before you, after the Receſs, a General Account of the Receipts and Iſſues of Her Majeſty's Exchequer for the Current Year 1711. (which they hope) is all will for the preſent be expected from them, as well in regard of the ſhortneſs of the Time they have been engaged in this Work, as of the great variety and extent of it. They beg leave alſo to obſerve, that many of the Accompts are not yet compleatly brought before them; particularly thoſe of the Army, which are large and Voluminous.

But in the Courſe of their Examinations relating to the Affairs of the Army, they have already diſcover'd ſome Practices which they conceive highly detrimental to the Publick, and ſuch as they are obliged to report to you.

In Obedience therefore to your Order of *Tueſday* the 11th inſtant, your Commiſſioners here preſent a State of ſeveral Facts, which, with their Circumſtances and Proofs, they humbly offer to the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the Houſe.

Your

Your Commiſſioners having ground to believe that there had been ſome Miſmanagements in making the Contracts for the Uſe of the Army, ſummoned and examined Sir *Solomon de Medina*, the Contractor for the Bread and Bread-Waggons, in the *Low Countries*; who, after expreſſing much Uneaſineſs of the Apprehenſions he had of being thought an Informer, and of accuſing a Great Man, did depoſe on Oath,

That for the Years, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711. he has been ſolely or in Partnerſhip, concerned in the Contracts for ſupplying Bread and Bread-Waggons, to the Forces in the *Low-Countries*, in the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Pay, and that he gave to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his own Uſe on each Contract, the ſeveral Sums following; part of which was paid at the Beginning, and part at the End of each reſpective Contract, in Bills or Notes, deliver'd by the Deponent into the Duke's own Hands, *viz.*

For the Year 1707. *Sixty ſix thouſand and ſix hundred Guilders.*

For the Year 1708. *Sixty two thouſand ſix hundred and twenty five Guilders.*

For the Year 1709, *Sixty nine thouſand five hundred Seventy eight Guilders, and fifteen Stivers.*

For the Year 1710, *Sixty ſix thouſand eight hundred and ten Guilders, nineteen Stivers and eight Penings*, Total, *Two hundred ſixty five thouſand ſix hundred and fourteen Guilders, fourteen Stivers and eight Penings.*

For the Year 1711, *Twenty one thouſand Guilders*, which Sum is in Part of a like Sum with thoſe abovementioned, intended to be paid at the End of the Contract for this Year.

That he was oblig'd to allow Yearly, during the Time of his being Contractor, twelve or fourteen Waggons *Gratis* to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

That during the Time of his being Contractor, as aforeſaid, he gave on ſealing each Contract, a Gratuity of five hundred Gold Ducats, to Mr. *Cardonnel*,

Cardonnel, Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

That for all the Money he received of Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Maſter at *Amſterdam*, he was oblig'd to Pay one Pound *per Cent*. That the former Contractor, *Machado*, did the ſame, and that he acquainted the Duke of *Marlborough* with this Deduction of One *per Cent*.

He further depoſeth, That it appeared by the Accompts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, who had been a Contractor before him, and ſupplied the Bread and Bread Waggons, to the Forces in the *Engliſh* Pay, for the Years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, that he the ſaid *Machado*, had paid as large Yearly Sums to the Duke of *Marlborough*, during the Time of his being Contractor, as this Deponent has ſince done.

From whence it appears, that the Duke of *Marlborough* has received, on Account of the Bread and Bread-Waggons, Contracts from Sir *Solomon de Medina* (admitting the Sum already paid, and what is intended to be paid for this preſent Year 1711, to be the ſame with that of the preceding Year 1710.) *Three hundred thirty two thouſand four hundred twenty five Guilders and fourteen Stivers*. From *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, during the five Years he was Contractor, the like Sums, which together make *Six hundred ſixty four thouſand eight hundred fifty one Guilders and eight Stivers*, and computed at ten Guilders ten Stivers to the Pound Sterling, amount to *Sixty three thouſand three hundred nineteen Pounds three Shillings and ſeven Pence*.

Some Time after this Evidence was given by Sir *Solomon de Medina*, your Commiſſioners received a Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* by the Hands of *James Craggs* Eſq; wherein the Duke deſires your Commiſſioners, that when they make their Report they would lay ſome Facts before the Parliament in a true Light, and this Juſtice they think they cannot better do than in his Grace's own Words.

Hague,

Hague, Nov. 10, 1711.

Gentleman,

'HAVING been informed on my Arrival 'here, that Sir *Solomon de Medina* has ac- 'quainted you with my having received ſeveral 'Sums of Money from him, that it might make 'the leſs Impreſſion on you, I would loſe no Time 'in letting you know, that this is no more than 'what has been allow'd as a Perquiſite to the Ge- 'neral or Commander in Chief of the Army in 'the *Low Countries*, even before the Revolution, 'and ſince; and I do aſſure you at the ſame Time, 'that whatever Sums I have received on that Ac- 'count have been conſtantly imploy'd for the 'Service of the Publick, in keeping Secret Cor- 'reſpondence, and in getting Intelligence of the 'Enemy's Motions and Deſigns; and it has fallen 'ſo far ſhort, that I take leave to acquaint you 'with another Article that has been applied to 'the ſame Uſe, and which ariſes from Her Ma- 'jeſty's Warrant, whereof the incloſed is a Co- 'py. Though this does not properly relate to the 'Publick Accompts, being a Free Gift of the Fo- 'reign Troops. You will have obſerved by the 'ſeveral Eſtabliſhments, that before the late King's 'Death, when the Parliament voted Forty thou- 'ſand Men for the Quota of *England* in the *Low 'Countries*, Twenty one thouſand ſix hundred and 'twelve were to be Foreigners, and the reſt *Eng- 'liſh*, for theſe laſt they gave Ten thouſand Pounds 'a Year for Intelligence, and other Contingen- 'cies, without Accompt. But His Majeſty being 'ſenſible, by the Experience of the laſt War, 'that this Sum would not any ways anſwer that 'Service, and being unwilling to apply for more 'to the Parliament, he was pleaſed to order that 'the Foreign Troops ſhould contribute Two and 'a half *per Cent.* towards it; and being then his 'Ambaſſador and Commander in Chief Abroad,

'he

'he directed me to propoſe it to them, with an 'Aſſurance that they ſhould have no other Stop-'page made from their Pay; this they readily 'agreed to, and Her Majeſty was afterwards 'pleaſed to confirm it by Her Warrant, upon my 'acquainting Her with the Uſes it was intended 'for; and it has been accordingly applied from 'Time to Time for Intelligence, and Secret Ser-'vice, with ſuch ſucceſs, that next to the Bleſ-'ſing of God, and the Bravery of the Troops, 'we may, in a great Meaſure, attribute moſt of 'the Advantages of the War in this Country to 'the timely and good Advices procured with the 'Help of this Money. And now, Gentlemen, as 'I have laid the whole Matter fairly before you, 'and that I hope you will allow I have ſerved 'my Queen and Country with that Faithfulneſs 'and Zeal which becomes an Honeſt Man, the 'Favour that I intreat of you is, that when you 'make your Report to the Parliament you will 'lay this Part before them in its true Light, ſo 'that they may ſee this Neceſſary and Important 'Part of the War has been provided for, and 'carried on, without any other Expence to the 'Publick than Ten thouſand Pounds a Year; and I 'flatter my ſelf, that when the Accompts of the 'Army in *Flanders* come under your Conſidera-'tion, you will be ſenſible the Service on this 'ſide has been carried on with all the Oeconomy 'and good Husbandry to the Publick that was 'poſſible. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

ANNE *R.*

RIght Truſty and Right Well-beloved Couzen and Counſellor, We Greet you well. Whereas, purſuant to the Direction you have received

in

in that Behalf, you have agreed with the Perſons Authorized to Treat with you for the taking into our Service a certain Number of Foreign Troops to Act in Conjunction with the Forces of our Allies, that there be reſerved Two and a Half per Cent, *out of all Moneys payable to and for the ſaid Troops, as well for their Pay and Entertainment, as on any other Account, towards defraying ſuch Extraordinary Contingent Expences relating to them, as cannot otherwiſe be provided for. Now, We do hereby Approve and Confirm all ſuch Agreements as you have, or may hereafter make, for reſerving the ſaid Two and a half* per Cent. *accordingly; and do likewiſe hereby Authorize and Direct the Pay-Maſter-General of our Forces for the Time being, or his Deputy, to make the ſaid Deduction of Two and a Half* per Cent. *purſuant thereunto, out of all Moneys he ſhall be directed to iſſue, for the Uſe of the Foreign Troops in our Pay, and thereupon to Pay over the ſame from Time to Time, according to ſuch Warrants, and in ſuch Proportions as you ſhall direct; for which this ſhall be to you, and to all others whom it may concern, a ſufficient Warrant and Direction.*

Given at our Court at St *James*'s, this ſixth Day of *July*, 1702, and in the firſt Year of our Reign.

By Her Majeſty's Command,

C. Hedges.

To our Right Truſty, and Right Well-beloved Couzen and Counſellor, John *Earl of* Marlborough, *our Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the* United Provinces, *and Captain-General of our Land Forces.*

Your

Your Commiſſioners having thought themſelves oblig'd to recite this Letter and Warrant at large, humbly conceive it will be expected that they ſhould make ſome Obſervations upon them; as to what therefore relates to the Evidence of Sir *Solomon de Medina* his Grace has been pleaſed to admit it in general, but with this Diſtinction, that he clams the Sums received as Perquiſites to the General in the *Low-Countries*.

On which your Commiſſioners obſerve, that ſo far as they have hitherto been capable of informing themſelves in the Conſtitution of the Army, the great Sums, which appear to have been Annually paid to the Duke on Account of theſe Contracts, can never be eſteemed Legal or Warrantable Perquiſites.

For they do not find, by the ſtricteſt Enquiry they can make, that any other *Engliſh* General in the *Low Countries*, or elſewhere, ever claimed or received ſuch Perquiſites; but if any Inſtance ſhould be produced, they humbly apprehend it will be no Juſtification of it, becauſe the Publick or the Troops muſt neceſſarily ſuffer in Proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite; and how agreeable this Practice is to that Oeconomy and good Husbandry with which the Service in *Flanders* is ſaid to be carried on, remains yet to be explained. By the Aſſurance his Grace is pleaſed to give, that this Money has been conſtantly imploy'd for the Service of the Publick, it muſt be either allow'd that he relinquiſhes his Right to this pretended Perquiſite, or that he has been wanting to himſelf in concealing ſo great an Inſtance of his own Generoſity to the Publick.

The great Caution and Secrecy with which this Money was conſtantly received, gives Reaſon to ſuſpect that it was not thought a Juſtifiable Perquiſite, for Mr. *Cardonnel* the Duke's Secretary, and Auditor of the Bread Accompt, has declared on Oath, that he never knew or heard of any ſuch Perquiſite till the late Rumonr of Sir *Solomon de Medina*'s Evidence before your Commiſſioners. By the Contracts for Bread and Bread Waggons, the General appears to be the ſole Cheque on the Con-

Contractors; he is to take Care that the Terms of the Contracts are duly performed, he is to judge of all Deductions to be made from an Allowance to the Contractors; and whether in such Circumstance he can receive any Gratuity or Perquisite, from the Contractors, without a Breach of his Trust, your Commissioners presume not to determine. The General may with equal reason claim a Perquisite for every other Contract relating to the Army, as for these of the Bread and Bread-Waggons; but his Grace being silent as to this, your Commissioners ought to suppose he has not received any such Allowance, unless they shall understand otherwise when they come to examine into those Contracts, which hitherto they have not been able to do, by reason the Contractors are Foreigners, and constantly Resident in *Holland*.

As to what his Grace is pleased to say in the second Part of his Letter, concerning the Deduction of Two and a Half *per Cent.* from the Foreign Troops in Her Majesty's Pay, your Commissioners can only offer such Remarks as occur to them, on comparing what is urg'd in the Duke's Letter, with the Tenour of the Warrant, and with the Method of accounting for other Payments to the Army. Your Commissioners in the first Place take leave to observe, that this Warrant has been kept dormant for nine Years, and the Deduction concealed so long from the Knowledge of the Parliament; for which, in their humble Apprehension, his Grace has not assign'd sufficient Reasons.

He is pleas'd to say, that this Two and a half *per Cent.* is a Free Gift from the Foreign Troops, and that it does not belong to the Publick Accompts: But the first of these Assertions seems inconsistent, not only with the Words of the Warrant, which supposes and expresses an Agreement, but with that Part of his Grace's Letter, which takes Notice, that he being Ambassador and General, stipulated for this very Stoppage by the late King's Order. Your Commissioners therefore must be of Opinion, that a Deduction

ſo made is Publick Money, and ought to be accounted for in the ſame manner as other Publick Money is.

His Grace is farther pleaſed to obſerve, that the Ten thouſand Pound granted Yearly for the Contingencies of the Army, is without Account, and for the uſe of the *Britiſh* Forces only; whereas this Money was at firſt intended by Parliament, as your Commiſſioners, with great Submiſſion, apprehend, for the Service of the Forty thouſand Men without Diſtinction. And they find it is ſo far from having always been thought exempt from Accompt, that in a Privy Seal, dated the 5th Day of *March*, 1706. for paſſing Mr. *Fox*'s Accompts, there is a Clauſe to releaſe and diſcharge the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, from a Sum of Seven thouſand four hundred ninety nine Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence, part of this Money, which ſuppoſes his Grace would otherwiſe have been accountable for it. But your Commiſſioners no where meet with any Mention of this Deduction of Two and a half *per Cent.* and muſt therefore preſume the Reaſon why it has never been brought to an Accompt, is what his Grace is pleaſed to ſuggeſt, that he never conſider'd it as Publick Money.

Your Commiſſioners muſt ſubmit it to the Houſe, whether the Warrant produc'd to juſtify this Deduction be legal, and duly counterſign'd; or whether admitting it to be ſo, either the Stoppage, or the Payment of it has been regularly made.

The Warrant directs, that it ſhould be ſtopt in the Hands of the Paymaſter, or his Deputy, and iſſued thence by the Duke's Order only: But this Method does not appear by the Paymaſter's Accompts to have been at all purſued, ſo far otherwiſe, that the Payments to the Foreign Troops are always made compleat, and their Receipts always taken in full, without any Notice of this Deduction.

When

When any Part of the abovementioned Ten thouſand Pounds Contingent Money is drawn out of the Paymaſter's Hands for any ſecret Service, the General's Warrant, and his Secretary's Receipts, are the Paymaſter's Vouchers: But Mr. *Cardonnel*, as he declares on Oath, never gave any Receipt for any part of this Two and a half *per Cent.* or did Mr. *Bridges*, as he alſo declares on Oath, ever ſee any Warrant for that purpoſe, or knew any thing, as Paymaſter-General, of this Deduction.

If Mr. *Sweet* at *Amſterdam* has taken upon himſelf to tranſact the Diſpoſition of his Two and a half *per Cent.* with the Duke of *Marlborough*, your Commiſſioners are humbly of Opinion, that he ought to have tranſmitted conſtant Accompts of it to Mr. *Bridges*, whoſe Agent he only is, and not to have negotiated ſo large Sums of Publick Money in ſo clandeſtine a manner.

By the Warrant this Deduction is reſerved for the Defraying extraordinary Contingent Expences of the Troops, from whom it is ſtopt: And if the whole has been employed in ſecret Correſpondence and Intelligence, there muſt have been ſome Neglect of the other Services for which it was Originally deſign'd; and ſuch a Diſpoſition being in no ſort Authoriz'd by the Warrant, is a miſapplication of it. Beſides, your Commiſſioners apprehend, that the Article for Secret Service, to which this Deduction is pretended to have been applied, was always included in the Ten thouſand Pounds abovemention'd for the Contingencies of the Army, and if ſo, the whole remains to be accounted for; which on a Computation made from the whole Sum of *Eleven Millions two hundred ninety four thouſand ſix hundred and fifty nine Pounds four Shillings and a Penny Half-penny*, paid *per Britain* to and for all the Foreign Forces ſince the 13th of *December*, 1701. (according to the Returns of the Auditor and Paymaſter) amounts to *Two hundred eighty two thouſand three hundred ſixty ſix Pounds nine Shillings and ſeven Pence.*

On a Computation made from the Sum of *Seven millions one hundred ſeven thouſand eight hundred ſeventy three Pounds eighteen Shillings and eleven Pence Half-penny*, paid to and for the Foreign Forces ſince the Time aforeſaid, (excluſive of *Italy*, *Spain* and *Portugal*) amounts to *One hundred ſeventy ſeven thouſand ſix hundred ninety five Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and three Farthings.*

Your Commiſſioners humbly lay before you ſome Facts relating to the Forage Contracts for the Troops in *North Britain*, made by *Robert Walpole* Eſq; late Secretary at War, purſuant to a Power given him by *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*.

By the Rate allowed in theſe Contracts, it appearing that Her Majeſty had been put to an extraordinary Expence above the Pay of the Soldiers your Commiſſioners thought it their Duty to enquire, whether in this Part of the Service ſufficient Care had been taken to procure the moſt Advantageous Terms for the Publick; and being informed that *John Montgomery* Eſq; was concerned in theſe Contracts, they examined him, and he declared upon Oath, that Collonel *George Douglaſs* and himſelf were aſſumed Partners with Sir *Samuel Macklellan* and Mr. *John Campbell*, in the Contract made by Mr. *Walpole*, to provide Forage from the middle of *May* 1709, to *May* 1710, for all the Troops in *North Britain*, at Three Pence Half-penny an Horſe for Green, and Nine Pence for Dry Forage, each Twenty fours Hours.

That the ſaid Collonel *George Douglaſs*, and he the ſaid Mr. *Montgomery*, were alſo aſſumed Partners with Mr. *John Campbel* in a ſubſequent Contract, commencing in *May* 1710, and ending in *May* 1711, made likewiſe by Mr. *Walpole*, and at the ſame Rates with the former.

That the firſt of theſe Contracts was made by Mr. *Walpole* in *London*, with Sir *Samuel Macklellan*, who before he went into *Scotland* told the ſaid *Montgomery*, that Mr. *Walpole* in making the Contract, reſerved a Share for a Friend of his, who was to have a Benefit of the Fifth Part, if not redeemed by the Contractors with a Sum

of

of Money; and Sir *Samuel* ſoon after, on his Death bed at *Edinburgh*, declared the ſame. Whereupon Collonel *Douglaſs*, and Mr. *John Campbel*, directed him the ſaid *Montgomery* to pay Five hundred Guineas to Mr. *Walpole*, and accordingly he deliver'd into Mr. *Walpole*'s own Hands a Note for that ſum, payable to Mr. *Walpole*, or Order, and the ſaid *Montgomery* afterwards paid the Sum of Five hundred Guineas to one Mr. *Man*, (Mr. *Walpole*'s Agent) who gave him up the Note, with the Receipt on the back of it. ſign'd by Mr: *Walpole*.

That the ſecond Contract was made by Mr. *Walpole*, with Mr. *John Campbel*, who thereupon directed the ſaid *Montgomery* to give a Note for Five hundred Guineas, or Pounds, (he could not remember which) to Mr. *Walpole*, which he accordingly did, and made it payable to Mr. *Walpole*, or Order, and delivered it into his own Hands.

This ſecond Note was left with the ſaid Mr. *Man*, of which the ſaid *Montgomery* hath paid about Four hundred Pounds.

He further declared upon Oath, that Two hundred Guineas were given by the Contractors to Sir *David Dalrymple*, in Conſideration that his Son-in-law, Sir *Alexander Murray*, was propoſed; but not admitted to be a Partner in the firſt Contract.

That the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of Her Majeſty's Forces in *North Britain*, had a hundred Guineas each Year from the Contractors for regulating the Quarters of the Troops.

That One hundred Pound a Year were paid to Mr. *Meril*, Deputy to Mr. *How*, for receiving the Queen's Bounty Money, and keeping an Account of it between the Queen and the Officers.

That the ſaid Mr: *Montgomery* gave a Note for Fifty Pounds to Mr. *Taylor*, Chief Clerk to Mr. *Walpole*, which is not yet paid.

Your Commiſſioners cannot exactly ſtate the Loſs the Publick has ſuſtained by theſe Contracts but find that if the Forage had been furniſhed

in the Years 1709, and 1710, at the Rates ſettled by the Contract for the preſent Year, there had been ſaved to the Government more than Nine Thouſand five hundred Pounds, which is near a Fourth Part of the whole Charge.

They do not apprehend that this Difference has riſen altogether from the ſcarcity of Forage in the two laſt Years. For Captain *William Preſton* of Collonel *Kerr*'s Regiment, had declared before them on Oath, that he agreed with the Contractors to furniſh green Forage for his own Troop in thoſe Years at Two Pence Half-penny an Horſe for Twenty four Hours, (which coſt the Government Three Pence Half-penny) with an Addition only of ſeven Pounds each Year for providing extraordinary Forage for the Officer's Horſes belonging to that Troop, and that the Contractors aſſured him they had made the ſame Agreement with other Officers.

How far theſe Practices have been injurious to the Publick is humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Houſe.

Here follows the ſeveral Depoſitions mentioned in the foregoing REPORT.

The Depoſition of Sir Solomon de Medina, *Knight.*

SIR *Solomon de Medina*, Knight, being Sworn on the *Pentateuch*, depoſeth, That from the Year 1707, to this preſent Year 1711, both inclusive, he has been ſolely or in Partnerſhip, concerned in the Contracts for Bread and Bread-Waggons, for ſupplying the Forces in the *Low-Countries* in the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Pay, and that he gave his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* for his own Uſe the ſeveral Sums following, *viz.* For the Year 1707. *Sixty ſix thouſand ſix hundred Gilders.* For the Year 1708, *Sixty two thouſand ſix hundred twenty five Gilders.* For the Year 1709 *Sixty nine thouſand five hundred ſeventy eight Gilders*

ders and fifteen Stivers. For the Year 1710, *Sixty ſix thouſand eight hundred and ten Gilders, nineteen Stivers and eight Penings*; in all *Two hundred ſixty five thouſand ſix hundred fourteen Gilders, fourteen Stivers, and eight Penings*; alſo *Twenty one thouſand Gilders* for this preſent Year, in Part of a like Sum with thoſe abovementioned; all which Sums he gave his Grace, beauſe the former Contractors had given the like Annual Sums.

He further depoſeth, that he alloweth Yearly, Twenty two Waggons *Gratis* to the General Officers, twelve or fourteen of which were for the Duke of *Marlborough*'s own uſe, and that the former Contractors did the ſame. This Deponent further ſaith, that from the ſaid Year 1707, to the Year 1711, both incluſive, he gave Yearly, on ſealing the ſaid Contracts, a Gratuity of Five hundred Gold Ducats to Mr. *Cardonnel*, Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his Trouble and Pains in tranſacting the *Dutch* Contracts, and putting the *Engliſh* Contracts into form: And he further ſaith, that for all the Money he reciveed in *Holland* from Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-maſter at *Amſterdam*, on Account of the ſaid Contracts, he was obliged to pay him One *per Cent.* for Prompt Payment, and that the former Contractors did the ſame; but he found him notwithſtanding ſo backward in his Payments, that he complained to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and at the ſame time acquainted him with the Allowance he made to Mr. *Sweet* of One *per Cent.* as aforeſaid, and that his Grace reproved him, the ſaid Mr. *Sweet*, for not paying this Deponent more punctually.

And this Deponent further ſaith, that it appeared by the Accompts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, who had ſupplied the Bread and Bread-Waggons, for the Forces in the *Engliſh* Pay, as aforeſaid for the Years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, that he gave as large Yearly Sums to the Duke of *Marlborough*, as this Deponent hath done ſince.

Jurat 6 December, 1711. *S. de Medina.*

The Depoſition of Mr. John Montgomery.

MR. *John Montgomery* being Sworn, did depoſe, That Collonel *George Dowglaſs*, and himſelf, were aſſumed Partners with Sir *Samuel Macklellan* and Mr. *John Campbell*, in the Contract made with *Robert Walpole* Eſq; late Secretary at War, to provide Forage for the Troops in *North Britain* from the middle of *May* 1709. to *May* 1710; and likewiſe with the ſaid *John Campbell*. in a ſubſequent Contract, from *May* 1711. which, by an Order from the Queen, or the Treaſurer, was continued to *October* 1711.

That Money was given to ſeveral Perſons on account of theſe Contracts, *viz.*

To Sir *David Dalrymple*, two hundred Guineas, in Conſideration that his Son in-law, Sir *Alexander Murray*, was propoſed, but not admitted, to a Share of the Contract.

To the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of Her Majeſty's Forces in *Scotland*, an hundred Guineas Yearly for his regulating the Quarters of the Troops.

To Mr. *Merril* Deputy to Mr. *How*, an hundred Pounds Yearly, for keeping the Accompts between the Queen and the Officers. That the Queen paid a Penny *per* Day for each Horſe at Graſs, and Three Pence *per* Day for each Horſe at dry Forage, which with the Stoppages from the Dragoons Pay, amounted to Three Pence Half-penny for each Horſe at Graſs, and Nine Pence for each Horſe at dry Forage; and for anſwering Mr. *Campbell*'s Bills, and receiving the Queen's Bounty Money for the ſeveral Agents, to whom it was firſt payable. To Mr. *Taylor*, chief Clerk to Mr: *Walpole*, Fifty Pounds for both Contracts, for which he gave him his Note, but 'tis not paid as yet: That Sir *Samuel Macklellan* made the firſt Contract with the ſaid Mr. *Walpole* while he was at *London*; and before he went to *Scotland* he told this Deponent, that a Friend of Mr. *Walpole*'s was to be a Sharer in the Contract, or to be redeemed by Sir *Samuel Macklellan* with a Sum of Money;

and

and that Sir *Samuel* ſoon after, on his Death-bed at *Edinburgh*, did declare the ſame; and that *John Campbell* and Collonel *Dowglaſs*, agreed and directed this Deponent to pay Five hundred Guineas to Mr. *Walpole*; and that accordingly this Deponent gave Mr. *Walpole* a Bill or Note payable to himſelf or Order, and deliver'd it into his own Hands; and that he paid the ſaid Sum to Mr. *Man*, who delivered the Note to this Deponent, with Mr. *Walpole*'s Receipt upon the Back of it.

That *John Campbel* enter'd into the ſecond Contract, and directed this Deponent to give a Note for Five hundred Guineas, or Pounds, (but he is not ſure which) to Mr. *Walpole*, as he had done the Year before, which he deliver'd alſo to himſelf; and the Note being put into the Hands of Mr. *Man*, he hath paid about Four hundred Pounds thereof.

Jurat. 8 *December*, 1711. *John Montgomery.*

The Depoſition of Capt. William Preſton:

CAptain *William Preſton*, of Collonel *Kerr*'s Regiment, being Sworn, depoſeth, That by a Verbal Agreement with the Commiſſioners, he furniſh'd Graſs, or green Forage, for his Horſes in *North Britain* at Two Pence Half penny *per* Horſe *per Diem*, for the Summers 1709 and 1710, and that he had an Allowance of ſeven Pounds fourteen Shillings and ten Pence, or thereabouts, each Year, in Conſideration of providing better for the Officer's Horſes: And that the Commiſſary told him they allowed him the ſame as they allowed others, and believes ſeveral others made the like Agreement.

12 *December*, 1711. *William Preſton.*

Numb. VI.

Numb. VI.

The Humble Repreſentation of the Houſe of Commons to the Queen, with Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer thereunto.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, having nothing ſo much at Heart, as to enable your Majeſty to bring this long and expenſive War to an honourable and happy Concluſion; have taken it into our moſt ſerious Conſideration, how the neceſſary Supplies to be provided by us, may be beſt applied, and how the Common Cauſe may in the moſt effectual manner be carried on by the united Force of the whole Confederacy. We have thought our ſelves obliged, in Duty to your Majeſty, and in Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in us, to enquire into the true State of the War in all its Parts; we have examined what Stipulations have been entred into between your Majeſty and your Allies, and how far ſuch Engagements have on each ſide been made good; we have conſidered the different Intereſts which the Confederates have in the ſucceſs of this War, and the different Shares they have contributed to its ſupport; we have with our utmoſt Care and Diligence endeavour'd to diſcover the Nature, Extent and Charge of it, to the end that by comparing the Weight thereof with our own Strength, we might adapt the one to the other in ſuch meaſure, as neither to continue your Majeſty's Subjects under a heavier Burden than in Reaſon and Juſtice they ought to bear, nor deceive your Majeſty, your Allies, and our ſelves, by

by undertaking more than the Nation in its present Circumstance is able to perform.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon our humble Applications, to order such Materials to be laid before us, as have furnished us with the necessary Information upon the Particulars we have enquired into; and when we shall have laid before your Majesty our Observations and humble Advice upon this Subject, we promise to our selves this happy Fruit from it, That if your Majesty's generous and good Purposes for the procuring a safe and lasting Peace should, through the Obstinacy of the Enemy, or by any other Means, be unhappily defeated; a true Knowledge and Understanding of the past Conduct of the War, will be the best Foundation for a more frugal and equal Management of it for the time to come.

In order to take the more perfect View of what we proposed, and that we might be able to set the whole before your Majesty in a true Light, we have thought it necessary to go back to the Beginning of the War, and beg leave to observe the Motives and Reasons upon which his late Majesty King *William* engag'd first in it. The Treaty of the Grand Alliance explains those Reasons to be for the supporting the Pretensions of his Imperial Majesty, then actually engaged in a War with the *French* King, who had usurped the entire *Spanish* Monarchy for his Grandson the Duke of *Anjou*: And for the assisting the States-General, who by the Loss of their Barrier against *France*, were then in the same or a more dangerous Condition, than if they were actually invaded. As these were the just and necessary Motives for undertaking this War, so the Ends proposed to be obtained by it were equally Wise and Honourable: For as they are set forth in the eight Article of the same Treaty, they appear to have been, the procuring an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty, and sufficient Securities for the Dominions, Provinces, Navigation and Commerce of the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General; the making effectual

fectual Proviſion that the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never be united under the ſame Government, and particularly, that the *French* ſhould never get into the Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, or be permitted to ſail thither upon the Account of Traffick, under any Pretence whatſoever; and laſtly, the ſecuring to the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* and the States General, all the the ſame Privileges and Rights of Commerce throughout the whole Dominions of *Spain*, as they enjoyed before the Death of *Charles* II, King of *Spain*, by Virtue of any Treaty, Agreement, Cuſtom, or any other Way whatſoever: For the obtaining theſe Ends, the Three Confederated Powers engaged to aſſiſt one another with their whole Force, according to ſuch Proportions as ſhould be ſpecified in a particular Convention afterwards to be made for that Purpoſe: We do not find that any ſuch Convention was ever ratified, but it appears, that there was an Agreement concluded, which by common Conſent was underſtood to be binding upon each Party reſpectively, and according to which the Proportions of *Great Britain* were from the beginning regulated and founded: The Terms of that Agreement were, That for the Service at Land, his Imperial Majeſty ſhould furniſh Ninety thouſand Men, the King of *Great Britain* Forty thouſand, and the States General One hundred and two thouſand, of which there were Forty two thouſand intended to ſupply their Garriſons, and Sixty thouſand to act againſt the Common Enemy in the Field; and with regard to the Operations of the War at Sea, they were agreed to be performed jointly by *Great Britain* and the States-General; the Quota of Ships to be furniſhed for that Service, being five Eighths on the Part of *Great Britain*, and three Eighths on the Part of the States General.

Upon this Foot the War began in the Year 1702, at which time the whole yearly Expence of it to *England*, amounted to Three Millions ſeven hundred and ſix thouſand four hundred ninety four Pounds, a very great Charge, as it was then

then thought by your Majeſty's Subjects, after the ſhort Interval of Eaſe they had enjoy'd from the Burden of the former War; but yet a very moderate Proportion in Compariſon with the Load which hath ſince been laid upon them; for it appears, by Eſtimates given in to your Commons, that the Sums neceſſary to carry on the Service for this preſent Year, in the ſame manner as it was performed the laſt Year, amount to more than Six Millions nine hundred and ſixty thouſand Pounds, beſides Intereſt for the Publick Debt, and the Deficiencies accruing the laſt Year; which two Articles require One million one hundred and forty three thouſand Pounds more: So that the whole Demands upon your Commons are ariſen to more than Eight millions for the preſent Annual Supply. We know your Majeſty's tender Regard for the Welfare of your People will make it uneaſy to you to hear of ſo great a Preſſure as this upon them; and as we are aſſured it will fully convince your Majeſty of the Neceſſity of our preſent Enquiry, ſo we beg leave to repreſent to you from what Cauſes, and by what Steps this immenſe Charge appears to have grown upon us.

The Service at Sea, as it has been very large and extenſive in itſelf, ſo it hath been carried on through the whole Courſe of the War, in a manner highly diſadvantageous to your Majeſty and your Kingdom; for the Neceſſity of Affairs requiring, that great Fleets ſhould be fitted out every Year, as well for the maintaining a Superiority in the *Mediterranean*, as for oppoſing any Force which the Enemy might prepare, either at *Dunkirk* or in the Ports of *Weſt France*, your Majeſty's Example and Readineſs in fitting out your Proportion of Ships for all Parts of that Service, have been ſo far from prevailing with the States-General to keep pace with you, that they have been deficient every Year to a great Degree, in proportion to what your Majeſty hath furniſhed, ſometimes no leſs than two Thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota. From hence your Majeſty has been obliged, for the preventing

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Diſappointments in the moſt preſſing Service, to ſupply thoſe Deficiencies by additional Reinforcements of your own Ships; nor hath the ſingle Increaſe of ſuch a Charge been the only ill Conſequence that attended it; for by this means the Debt of the Navy hath been inhanced, ſo that the Diſcounts ariſing upon the Credit of it, have affected all other Parts of the Service; from the ſame Cauſe, your Majeſty's Ships of War have been forced in greater Numbers to continue in remote Seas, and at unſeaſonable Times of the Year, to the great Damage and Decay of the *Britiſh* Navy: This alſo hath been the occaſion, that your Majeſty hath been ſtreightned in your Convoys for Trade, your Coaſts have been expoſed for want of a ſufficient number of Cruiſers to guard them, and you have been diſabled from annoying the Enemy in their moſt beneficial Commerce with the *Weſt Indies*, from whence they received thoſe vaſt Supplies of Treaſure, without which they could not have ſupported the Expences of this War.

That Part of the War which hath been carried on in *Flanders*, was at firſt immediately neceſſary to the Security of the States-General, and hath ſince brought them great Acquiſitions both of Revenue and Dominion: Yet, even there, the original Proportions have been departed from, and, during the Courſe of the War, have been ſinking by Degrees on the Part of *Holland*; ſo that, in this laſt Year, we find the Number in which they fell ſhort of their three Fifths to your Majeſty's two Fifths, have been Twenty thouſand eight hundred and thirty ſeven Men: We are not unmindful, That in the Year 1703, a Treaty was made between the Two Nations, for a joint Augmentation of Twenty thouſand Men, wherein the Proportions were varied, and *England* conſented to take half upon it ſelf: But it having been annexed, as an expreſs Condition to the Grant of the ſaid Augmentation in Parliament, that the States General ſhould prohibit all Trade and Commerce with *France*; and that Condition having not been performed by them, the Commons think it reaſonable

able, that the firſt Rule of Three to Two ought to have taken Place again, as well in that as in other ſubſequent Augmentations; more eſpecially when they conſider, that the Revenues of thoſe rich Provinces which have been conquered, would, if they were duly applied, maintain a great Number of new Additional Forces againſt the Common Enemy, notwithſtanding which, the States-General have raiſed none upon that Account, but make Uſe of thoſe freſh Supplies of Money, only to eaſe themſelves in the Charge of their firſt eſtabliſh'd Quota.

As in the Progreſs of the War in *Flanders*, a diſproportion was ſoon created, to the Prejudice of *England*, ſo the very beginning of the War in *Portugal* brought an unequal Share of Burden upon us. For although the Emperor and the States-General were equally Parties with your Majeſty in the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, yet the Emperor neither furniſhing his Third Part of the Troops and Subſidies ſtipulaied for, nor the *Dutch* conſenting to take an equal Share of his Imperial Majeſty's Defect upon themſelves, your Majeſty hath been obliged to furniſh two Thirds of the entire Expence created by that Service: Nor has the Inequality ſtopped there; for ever ſince the Year 1706, when the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Forces marched out of *Portugal* into *Caſtille*, the States General have entirely abandoned the War in *Portugal*, and left your Majeſty to proſecute it ſingly at your own Charge, which you have accordingly done, by replacing a greater Number of Troops there, than even at firſt you took upon you to provide. At the ſame time, your Majeſty's generous Endeavours for the Support and Defence of the King of *Portugal* have been but ill ſeconded by that Prince himſelf; for notwithſtanding that by his Treaty he had obliged himſelf to furniſh Twelve thouſand Foot and Three thouſand Horſe, upon his own Account, beſides Eleven thouſand Foot and Two thouſand Horſe more, in conſideration of a Subſidy paid to him; yet, according to the beſt Information your Commons can procure, it appears

pears, That he hath ſcarce at any time furniſh'd Thirteen thouſand Men in the Whole.

In *Spain* the War hath been yet more unequal and burdenſome to your Majeſty, than in any other Branch of it; for being commenced without any Treaty whatſoever, the Allies have almoſt wholly declined taking any Part of it upon themſelves. A ſmall Body of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Troops were ſent thither, in the Year 1705, not as being thought ſufficient to ſupport a Regular War, or to make the Conqueſt of ſo large a Country, but with a View only of aſſiſting the *Spaniards* to ſet King *Charles* upon the Throne, occaſioned by the great Aſſurances which were given of their Inclinations to the Houſe of *Auſtria*: But this Expectation failing *England* was inſenſibly drawn into an eſtabliſhed War, under all the Diſadvantages of the Diſtance of the Place, and the feeble Efforts of the other Allies. The Account we have to lay before your Majeſty, upon this Head, is, That although this Undertaking was enter'd upon at the particular and earneſt Requeſt of the Imperial Court, and for a Cauſe of no leſs Importance and Concern to them, than the reducing the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; yet neither the late Emperors, nor his preſent Imperial Majeſty, have ever had any Forces there on their Account, till the laſt Year, and then only one Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of Two thouſand Men: Though the States General have contributed ſomething more to this Service, yet their Share alſo hath been inconſiderable; for in the ſpace of Four Years, from 1705, to 1707, both incluſive, all the Forces they have ſent into that Country, have not exceeded Twelve thouſand two hundred Men; and from the Year 1708, to this Time, they have not ſent any Forces or Recruits whatſoever. To your Majeſty's Care and Charge the Recovery of that Kingdom hath been in a manner wholly left, as if none elſe were intereſted or concerned in it: And the Forces which your Majeſty hath ſent into *Spain*, in the ſpace of ſeven Years, from 1705, to 1711, both incluſive, have amounted to

no

no leſs than Fifty ſeven thouſand nine hundred ſeventy three Men, beſides thirteen Batallions and eighteen Squadrons, for which your Majeſty hath paid a Subſidy to the Emperor. How great the Eſtabiſhed Expence of ſuch a Number of Men hath been, your Majeſty very well knows, and your Commons very ſenſibly feel: But the weight will be found much greater, when it is conſidered how many heavy Articles of unuſual and extraordinary Charge have attended this remote and difficult Service; all which have been entirely defrayed by your Majeſty, except that one of Tranſporting the few Forces which were ſent by the States General, and the Victualling of them, during their Tranſportation only. The Accounts delivered to your Commons ſhew, that the Charge of your Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, employed in the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckon'd after the Rate of Four Pounds a Man *per* Month, from the time they ſail'd from hence, till they returned, were loſt, or put upon other Services, hath amounted to Six millions five hundred and forty thouſand nine hundred and ſixty ſix Pounds fourteen Shillings. The Charge of Tranſports, on the Part of *Great Britain*, for carrying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, from the beginning of it till this Time, hath amounted to One million three hundred thirty ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and nineteen Pounds nineteen Shillings and eleven Pence That of Victualling Land Forces for the ſame Service to Five hundred eighty three thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy Pounds eight Shillings and ſix Pence; and that of Contingencies and other Extraordinaries for the ſame Service, to One million eight hundred and forty thouſand three hundred fifty three Pounds.

We ſhould take Notice to your Majeſty, of ſeveral Sums paid upon Account of Contingencies and Extraordinaries in *Flanders*, making together the Sum of One million one hundred and ſeven-thouſand ninety ſix Pounds: But we are not able to make any Compariſon of them, with what the States General have expended upon the ſame Head

having no ſuch State of their extraordinary Charge before us. There remains, therefore, but one Particular more for your Majeſty's Obſervation, which ariſes from the Subſidies paid to Foreign Princes. Theſe, at the Beginning of the War, were borne in equal Proportion by your Majeſty and the States General; but in this Inſtance alſo the Balance hath been caſt in Prejudice of your Majeſty: For it appears, That your Majeſty hath ſince advanced more than your equal Proportion, Three millions one hundred fifty five thouſand Crowns, beſides Extraordinaries paid in *Italy*, and not included in any of the foregoing Articles, which ariſe to Five hundred thirty nine thouſand five hundred fifty three Pounds.

We have laid theſe ſeveral Particulars before Your Majeſty, in the ſhorteſt Manner we have been able; and by an Eſtimate grounded on the preceding Facts, it does appear, That over and above the Quota's on the Part of *Great Britain*, anſwering to thoſe contributed by Your Allies, more than Ninteen Millions have been expended by Your Majeſty during the Courſe of this War, by way of Surpluſage or Exceeding, in Balance of which, none of the Confederates have furniſhed any thing whatſoever.

It is with very great Concern, that we find ſo much Occaſion given us to repreſent, how ill an Uſe hath been made of Your Majeſty's and Your Subjects Zeal for the Common Cauſe, that the Intereſt of that Cauſe hath not been proportionably promoted by it, but others only have been eaſed at Your Majeſty's and Your Subjects Coſt, and have been connived at in laying their Part of the Burthen upon this Kingdom, altho' they have upon all Accounts been equally, and, in moſt reſpects, much more nearly concern'd than *Britain*, in the Iſſue of the War. We are perſuaded, Your Majeſty will think it pardonable in us, with ſome Reſentment to complain of the little Regard which ſome of thoſe, whom Your Majeſty of late Years entruſted, have ſhewn to the Intereſts of their Country, in giving way, at leaſt, to ſuch unreaſonable Impoſitions upon it, if not in ſome Meaſure contriving them:

them: The Courſe of which Impoſitions hath been ſo ſingular and extraordinary, that the more the Wealth of this Nation hath been exhauſted, and the more Your Majeſty's Arms have been attended with Succeſs, the heavier hath been the Burden laid upon us; whilſt on the other hand, the more vigorous Your Majeſty's Efforts have been, and the greater the Advantages which have redounded thence to your Allies, the more thoſe Allies have abated in their Share of the Expence.

At the firſt Entrance into this War, the Commons were induced to exert themſelves in the extraordinary Manner they did, and to grant ſuch large Supplies, as had been unknown to former Ages, in hopes thereby to prevent the Miſchiefs of a Lingring War, and to bring that, in which they were neceſſarily engaged, to a ſpeedy Concluſion: But they have been very unhappy in the Event whilſt they have ſo much Reaſon to ſuſpect, That what was intended to ſhorten the War, hath proved the very Cauſe of its long Continuance; for thoſe to whom the Profits of it have accrued, have not been diſpoſed eaſily to forgo them. And Your Majeſty will from thence diſcern the true Reaſon, why ſo many have delighted in a War, which brought in ſo rich an Harveſt Yearly from *Great Britain*.

We are as far from deſiring, as we know Your Majeſty will be from concluding, any Peace, but upon ſafe and honourable Terms; And we are far from intending to excuſe ourſelves from raiſing all neceſſary and poſſible Supplies for an effectual Proſecution of the War, till ſuch a Peace can be obtained. All that Your Faithful Commons aim at, All that they wiſh, is, an equal Concurrence from the other Powers engaged in Alliance with Your Majeſty, and a juſt Application of what hath been already gained from the Enemy towards promoting the Common-Cauſe. Several large Countries and Territories have been reſtored to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; ſuch as the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and other Places in *Italy*: Others have been conquered, and added to their

Dominions, as the Two Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, the Dutchy of *Mantua*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; Theſe having been reduced in great Meaſure by our Blood and Treaſure, may, we humbly conceive, with great Reaſon, be claimed to come in Aid towards carrying on the War in *Spain*; And therefore we make it our earneſt Requeſt to Your Majeſty, That You will give Inſtructions to Your Miniſters to inſiſt, with the Emperor, that the Revenues of thoſe ſeveral Places, excepting only ſuch a Portion thereof as is neceſſary for their Defence, be actually ſo applied. And as to the other Parts of the War, to which Your Majeſty hath obliged Yourſelf by particular Treaties to contribute, we humbly beſeech Your Majeſty, That You will be pleaſed to take effectual Care that Your Allies do perform their Parts ſtipulated by thoſe Treaties; and that Your Majeſty will, for the future, no otherwiſe furniſh Troops, or pay Subſidies, than in Proportion to what Your Allies ſhall actually furniſh and pay. When this Juſtice is done to Your Majeſty, and to Your People, there is nothing which Your Commons will not chearfully grant, towards ſupporting Your Majeſty in the Cauſe in which You are engaged. And whatever farther ſhall appear to be neceſſary for carrying on the War, either at Sea or Land, we will effectually enable Your Majeſty to bear Your reaſonable Share of any ſuch Expence, and will ſpare no Supplies which Your Subjects are able, with their utmoſt Efforts, to afford.

After having enquired into, and conſider'd the State of the War, in which the Part of Your Majeſty has borne, appears to have been not only ſuperior to that of any one Ally, but even equal to that of the whole Confederacy; Your Commons naturally inclined to hope, that they ſhould find, Care had been taken of ſecuring ſome particular Advantages to *Britain*, in the Terms of a future Peace; ſuch as might afford a Proſpect of making the Nation amends in time for that immenſe Treaſure which has been expended, and thoſe heavy Debts which have been contracted in the Courſe of ſo long and burdenſome a War. This reaſonable

nable Expectation could no way have been better anſwered, than by ſome Proviſion made for the farther Security, and the great Improvement, of the Commerce of *Great Britain* : But we find our ſelves ſo very far diſappointed in theſe Hopes, that in a Treaty not long ſince concluded between Your Majeſty and the States General, under a Colour of a mutual Guaranty given for two Points of the greateſt Importance to both Nations, the Succeſſion and the Barrier, it appears, the Intereſt of *Great Britain* hath been not only neglected, but ſacrificed; and that ſeveral Articles in the ſaid Treaty are deſtructive to the Trade and Welfare of this Kingdom, and therefore highly diſhonourable to Your Majeſty.

Your Commons obſerve, in the firſt place, That ſeveral Towns and Places are, by Vertue of this Treaty, to be put into the Hands of the States-General; particularly *Newport*, *Dendermond*, and the Caſtle of *Ghent*; which can, in no Senſe be look'd upon as a Part of a Barrier againſt *France*; but being the Keys of the *Netherlands* towards *Britain*, muſt make the Trade of Your Majeſty's Subjects in thoſe Parts precarious; and whenever the States think fit, totally exclude them from it. The pretended Neceſſity of putting theſe Places into the Hands of the States-General, in order to ſecure to them a Communication with their Barrier, muſt appear vain and groundleſs : For the Sovereignty of the *Low-Countries* being not to remain to an Enemy, but to a Friend and an Ally, that Communication muſt be always ſecure, and uniterrupted : Beſides that, in Caſe of a Rupture, or an Attack, the States have full Liberty allow'd them to take Poſſeſſion of all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and therefore needed no particular Stipulation for the Towns above mentioned.

Having taken Notice of this Conceſſion made to to the States-General for ſeizing upon the whole Ten Provinces, we cannot but obſerve to Your Majeſty, That in the manner this Article is framed, it is another dangerous Circumſtance which attends this Treaty : For had ſuch a Proviſion been confined to the Caſe of an apparent Attack from *France* only,

only, the avowed Deſign of this Treaty had been fulfilled, and your Majeſty's Inſtructions to Your Ambaſſador had been purſued: But this neceſſary Reſtriction hath been omitted; and the ſame Liberty is granted to the States to take Poſſeſſion of all the *Netherlands*, whenever they ſhall think themſelves attack'd by any other Neighbouring Nation, as when they ſhall be in Danger from *France*; ſo that, if it ſhould at any time happen (which Your Commons are very unwilling to ſuppoſe) that they ſhould quarrel even with Your Majeſty; the Riches, Strength, and advantageous Situation of theſe Countries may be made uſe of againſt Yourſelf, without whoſe generous and powerful Aſſiſtance they had never been conquered.

To return to thoſe ill Conſequences which relate to the Trade of Your Kingdoms, we beg Leave to obſerve to Your Majeſty, That tho' this Treaty revives and tenders Your Majeſty a Party to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles of the Treaty of *Munſter*, by Virtue of which, the Impoſitions upon all Goods and Merchandizes brought into the *Spaniſh Low Countries* by the Sea, are to equal thoſe laid on Goods and Merchandizes imported by the *Scheld*, and the Canals of *Saſs* and *Swyn*, and other Mouths of the Sea adjoining; yet no Care is taken to preſerve that Equality upon the Exportation of thoſe Goods out of the *Spaniſh* Provinces, into thoſe Countries and Places, which by Vittue of this Treaty are to be in the Poſſeſſion of the States. The Conſequence of which muſt in time be, and Your Commons are informed that in ſome Inſtances it has already proved to be the Caſe, that the Impoſitions upon Goods carried into thoſe Countries and Places by the Subjects of the States-General, will be taken off, whilſt thoſe upon the Goods imported by Your Majeſty's Subjects remain; by which Means *Great Britain* will entirely loſe this moſt beneficial Branch of Trade, which it has been in all Ages poſſeſs'd of, even from the time when thoſe Countries were govern'd by the Houſe of *Burgundy*, one of the moſt ancient, as well as the moſt uſeful, Allies to the Crown of *England*.

With

With regard to the other Dominions and Territories of *Spain*, Your Majeſty's Subjects have always been diſtinguiſh'd in their Commerce with them, and both by ancient Treaties, and an uninterrupted Cuſtom, have enjoyed greater Priviledges and Immunities of Trade, than either the *Hollanders*, or any other Nation whatſoever. And that wiſe and excellent Treaty of the Grand Alliance provides effectually for the Security and Continuance of theſe valuable Privileges to *Britain*, in ſuch a manner, as that each Nation might be left at the End of the War upon the ſame Foot as it ſtood at the Commencement of it. But this Treaty we now complain of, inſtead of confirming Your Subjects Rights, ſurrenders and deſtroys them: For, altho' by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Articles of the Treaty of *Munſter*, made between his Catholick Majeſty and the States-General, all Advantages of Trade are ſtipulated for, and granted to the *Hollanders*, equal to what the *Engliſh* enjoyed; yet, the Crown of *England* not being a Party to that Treaty, the Subjects of *England* have never ſubmitted to thoſe Articles of it, nor even the *Spaniards* themſelves ever obſerved them: But this Treaty revives thoſe Articles in Prejudice of *Great Britain*, and makes Your Majeſty a Party to them, and even a Guarantee to the States-General for Privileges againſt Your own People.

In how deliberate and extraordinary a Manner Your Majeſty's Ambaſſador conſented to deprive Your Subjects of their ancient Rights, and Your Majeſty of the Power of procuring to them any new Advantage, moſt evidently appears from his own Letters, which, by Your Majeſty's Directions, have been laid before Your Commons: For when Matters of Advantage to Your Majeſty and to Your Kingdom had been offered as proper to be made Parts of this Treaty, they were refuſed to be admitted by the States-General, upon this Reaſon and Principle, That nothing Foreign to the Guaranties of the Succeſſion, and of the Barrier, ſhould be mingled with them; notwithſtanding which, the States-General had no ſooner received

Notice

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We have forborn to trouble Your Majeſty with general Obſervations upon this Treaty, as it relates to, and affects the Empire, and other Parts of *Europe*. The Miſchiefs which ariſe from it to *Great Britain* are what only we have preſumed humbly to repreſent to You. As they are very evident, and very great; and as it appears that the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* had not any Orders or Authority for concluding ſeveral of thoſe Articles which are moſt prejudicial to Your Majeſty's Subjects, we have thought we could do no leſs, than declare Your ſaid Ambaſſador, who negotiated and ſigned, and all others who adviſed the Ratifying of this Treaty, Enemies to Your Majeſty and Your Kingdom.

Upon theſe faithful Informations and Advices from Your Commons, we aſſure ourſelves, Your Majeſty, in Your great Goodneſs to Your People, will reſcue them from thoſe Evils, which the private Councils of ill-deſigning Men have expoſed them to; and that in Your great Wiſdom You will find ſome Means for the explaining and amending the ſeveral Articles of this Treaty, ſo as that they may conſiſt with the Intereſt of *Great Britain*, and with a real and laſting Friendſhip between Your Majeſty and the States-General.

Her Majeſty's Moſt Gracious Anſwer.

THIS Repreſentation is a farther Inſtance of that Dutiful Affection to My Service, and Concern for the Publick Intereſt, which this Houſe *of* Commons *has always ſhewn.*

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ERRATA.

PAge 102 last Line, instead of *Wain* read *War in.* p 188, l. 18, instead of *Kefrry* read *Kerry.*

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM